

Library: Cardiology

Relevant Standard: MM.06.01.03

Self-administered medications are administered safely and accurately.

Note: The term "self-administered medication(s)" may refer to medications administered by a family member.

Element of Performance: 3

The hospital educates patients and families involved in self-administration about the following: Medication name, type, and reason for use. (See also MM.06.01.01, EP 9; PC.02.03.01, EP 10)

Program Titles

Apixaban
Dabigatran
Eliquis
Emergency Treatment for a Heart Attack
Enoxaparin
Heart Failure Medications: Aldosterone Antagonists
Heart Failure Medications: Digoxin
Heart Failure Medications: Diuretics
How to Inject Enoxaparin
How to Inject Lovenox
Lovenox
Medications Used to Treat Heart Failure
Pradaxa
Rivaroxaban
Xarelto

Relevant Standard: NPSG.03.05.01

Reduce the likelihood of patient harm associated with the use of anticoagulant therapy.

Note: This requirement applies only to hospitals that provide anticoagulant therapy and/or long-term anticoagulation prophylaxis (for example, atrial fibrillation) where the clinical expectation is that the patient's laboratory values for coagulation will remain outside normal values. This requirement does not apply to routine situations in which short-term prophylactic anticoagulation is used for venous thromboembolism prevention (for example, related to procedures or hospitalization) and the clinical expectation is that the patient's laboratory values for coagulation will remain within, or close to, normal values.

Element of Performance: 7

Provide education regarding anticoagulant therapy to prescribers, staff, patients, and families. Patient/family education includes the following:

- The importance of follow-up monitoring
- Compliance
- Drug-food interactions
- The potential for adverse drug reactions and interactions

Program Titles

Going Home On Blood Thinners (Part 1)
Going Home On Blood Thinners (Part 2)
Going Home On Blood Thinners (Part 3)
Going Home On Blood Thinners (Part 4)
Low-Molecular Weight Heparin

Your Care at Home: Taking Blood Thinners

Relevant Standard: NPSG.03.06.01

Maintain and communicate accurate patient medication information.

Element of Performance: 4

Provide the patient (or family as needed) with written information on the medications the patient should be taking when he or she is discharged from the hospital or at the end of an outpatient encounter (for example, name, dose, route, frequency, purpose).

Note: When the only additional medications prescribed are for a short duration, the medication information the hospital provides may include only those medications. For more information about communications to other providers of care when the patient is discharged or transferred, refer to Standard PC.04.02.01.

Program Titles

Heart Failure Medications: Beta Blockers

Women and Heart Disease: Medications

Relevant Standard: PC.02.03.01

The hospital provides patient education and training based on each patient's needs and abilities.

Element of Performance: 10

Based on the patient's condition and assessed needs, the education and training provided to the patient by the hospital include any of the following:

- An explanation of the plan for care, treatment, and services
- Basic health practices and safety
- Information on the safe and effective use of medications (See also MM.06.01.01, EP 9; MM.06.01.03, EPs 3–6)
- Nutrition interventions (for example, supplements) and modified diets
- Discussion of pain, the risk for pain, the importance of effective pain management, the pain assessment process, and methods for pain management
- Information on oral health
- Information on the safe and effective use of medical equipment or supplies provided by the hospital
- Habilitation or rehabilitation techniques to help the patient reach maximum independence
- Fall reduction strategies

Program Titles

Activity Guidelines for the First Few Weeks After Surgery

Adjusting to Life with Your New Pacemaker

Angina and Other Symptoms of Coronary Artery Disease

Antiarrhythmic Medications

Aspirin and Heart Disease

Aspirin Effects During a Heart Attack

Avoiding Hospital Readmissions: Heart Failure (Part 1)

Avoiding Hospital Readmissions: Heart Failure (Part 2)

Avoiding Hospital Readmissions: Heart Failure (Part 3)

Avoiding Hospital Readmissions: Heart Failure (Part 4)

Cardiac Rehabilitation: Heart Healthy Supermarket Tour

Cholesterol - Alcohol & Folic Acid Benefits

Common Emotions During Your Hospital Recovery

Common Tests for Coronary Artery Disease

Common Tests for Heart Failure

Control Hypertension

Controlling High Blood Pressure

Controlling High Blood Pressure: Are You at Risk?
Controlling High Blood Pressure: Making a Difference at the VA
Controlling Your Blood Pressure When You Have Heart Disease
Controlling Your High Blood Pressure
Controlling Your Risk Factors for a Healthier Heart
Coronary Artery Disease – When Are Heart Attacks Most Likely to Occur?
Creating a Daily Routine
Eating Healthy for a Healthy Heart
Emotions and Relationships
Exercise and Heart Disease
Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Angina
Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Exercise
Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Nutrition
Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Reducing Stress
Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Staying Positive
Healthy Living After a Heart Attack: Understanding Risk Factors
Heart Attack in Women: Symptoms and Treatment
Heart Attack Medications: Statins
Heart Attack Medications: Taking Nitroglycerin
Heart Failure Medications: ACE Inhibitors, ARBs, and ARNIs
Heart Health and Sex
Heart Surgery: At Discharge
Heart Surgery: Breathing Exercises
Heart Surgery: Intensive Care
Heart Surgery: Pain Management
Hormone Replacement Therapy and Heart Disease
ICD: Understanding Heart Rhythms
ICD: Your Immediate Recovery Following the Implant of Your ICD
Incision Care
Increasing Your Activity in the Hospital
Life After Valve Surgery
Lifestyle Changes to Reduce Your Risk for Vascular Disease
Living with Atrial Fibrillation
Living with Heart Failure: Building a Support Network
Living with Heart Failure: Exercising Safely
Living with Heart Failure: Fluid Guidelines
Living with Heart Failure: Goals for the Future
Living with Heart Failure: Reading Nutrition Labels
Living with Heart Failure: Strategies to Reduce Sodium
Living with Heart Failure: Your Heart-Healthy Diet
Living with PAD
Lowering Cholesterol with Diet and Exercise
Managing Diabetes and Heart Disease
Managing Stress and Heart Disease
Managing Your Heart Failure Medications

Medication Guidelines

Medications to Lower Cholesterol

Monitoring Symptoms of Heart Failure

Moving Along Your Recovery Path

Preparing for Transcatheter Valve Surgery

Preparing for Your Doctor's Appointments When You Have Heart Failure

Preparing for Your Heart Surgery

Preventing DVT After Hospital Discharge

Quitting Smoking and Blood Cholesterol Management

Quitting Smoking for a Healthier Heart

Recognizing and Treating DVT

Recovery Weeks 3-6

Reducing Heart Disease by Lowering Your Cholesterol

Reducing Your Heart Disease Risk Factors after Heart Surgery

Repair or Replace: Options for Aortic Valve Disease

Risk Factors for Heart Disease

Stress and Blood Pressure

Symptoms of a Heart Attack

Taking Your Heart Medications

The Benefits of Cardiac Rehabilitation

The Day of Your Surgery

The Female Risk Factor for Developing Heart Disease

The Mediterranean Diet

The Need for a Pacemaker

The Phases of Cardiac Rehabilitation

The Support of Cardiac Rehabilitation

Tobacco and Heart Failure: Tips for Quitting

Treating Angina

Treating Coronary Artery Disease

Treating Coronary Artery Disease: Lifestyle Changes, Medications, Stents and Surgery

Treating Heart Failure: Left Ventricular Assist Devices

Treating Heart Failure: Medications, Devices, and Surgery

Understanding Angina Pectoris

Understanding Atrial Fibrillation

Understanding Cholesterol and Heart Disease

Understanding Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery

Understanding Coronary Artery Disease

Understanding How Pacemakers Work

Understanding Minimally Invasive Surgery

Understanding the TAVR Procedure

Understanding the TMVR Procedure

Weight Control and Heart Disease

What is a Heart Attack?

What is a Heart Failure Treatment Plan?

What is Deep Vein Thrombosis?

What is Heart Failure?
What is PAD?
What Your Heart Failure Diagnosis Means
When to Call Your Healthcare Team
Why Do You Need Transcatheter Aortic Valve Replacement?
Why Do You Need Transcatheter Mitral Valve Replacement?
Women and Heart Disease: Cholesterol and Blood Pressure
Women and Heart Disease: Smoking
Women and Heart Disease: Stress and Depression
Women and Heart Disease: Weight Management, Diabetes and Exercise
Your Care at Home: After a Heart Attack
Your Care at Home: After Cardiac Catheterization
Your Care at Home: Managing Heart Failure
Your Heart and Humidity
Your Immediate Recovery Following Your Pacemaker Implant Procedure

Relevant Standard: PC.03.01.03

The hospital provides the patient with care before initiating operative or other high-risk procedures, including those that require the administration of moderate or deep sedation or anesthesia.

Element of Performance: 4

Before operative or other high-risk procedures are initiated, or before moderate or deep sedation or anesthesia is administered: The hospital provides the patient with preprocedural education, according to his or her plan for care.

Program Titles

Before and During the ICD Implant Procedure
The Pacemaker Implant Procedure
Treating Atrial Fibrillation
Understanding Your ICD
What is Ablation?
What is Electrical Cardioversion?

Relevant Standard: PC.04.01.05

Before the hospital discharges or transfers a patient, it informs and educates the patient about his or her follow-up care, treatment, and services.

Element of Performance: 2

Before the patient is discharged, the hospital informs the patient, and also the patient's family when it is involved in decision making or ongoing care, of the kinds of continuing care, treatment, and services the patient will need.

Program Titles

Adjusting to Life with Your ICD

Element of Performance: 7

The hospital educates the patient, and also the patient's family when it is involved in decision making or ongoing care, about how to obtain any continuing care, treatment, and services that the patient will need.

Program Titles

After a Heart Attack: Discharge Day
Diagnosing a Heart Attack
Heart Failure: Preparing for Discharge

Heart Surgery: Supporting Your Loved One Through Heart Surgery
How to Handle a Heart Failure Flare-Up
Understanding Ejection Fraction

Relevant Standard: RI.01.03.01

The hospital honors the patient's right to give or withhold informed consent.

Element of Performance: 2

The informed consent process includes a discussion about the following:

- The patient's proposed care, treatment, and services.
- Potential benefits, risks, and side effects of the patient's proposed care, treatment, and services; the likelihood of the patient achieving his or her goals; and any potential problems that might occur during recuperation.
- Reasonable alternatives to the patient's proposed care, treatment, and services. The discussion encompasses risks, benefits, and side effects related to the alternatives and the risks related to not receiving the proposed care, treatment, and services.

Program Titles

Irregular Heartbeats: Restoring the Rhythm (Part 1)
Irregular Heartbeats: Restoring the Rhythm (Part 2)
Irregular Heartbeats: Restoring the Rhythm (Part 3)
Irregular Heartbeats: Restoring the Rhythm (Part 4)