

# WHITE PAPER

On

**EFFICACY OF iMMi LIFE SYSTEM AS A  
FACILITATOR OF QUICK & RELIABLE DETECTION  
OF HEART ATTACKS**



*A Cardiologist Network that Never Sleeps.*



## iMMi Life Healthcare facilitates quick & reliable detection of heart attacks

### Background

In India with less than 4000 cardiologists and 1200 cardiac surgeons as many as 10 lakh potential cardiac events happen per month<sup>1-9</sup>. With over 8 lakh physicians in the country and 80,000 medium-sized hospitals, 4 to 6 times the number of hospital admits for heart attack are potentially unserved/underserved. Annual admits for heart attack is about 30 lakh patients in India<sup>10-13</sup>.

Our country witnesses four heart attack deaths every minute, and these occur mainly in the 30 to 50 age group<sup>14</sup>. 50% of heart attack sufferers die just because they are unable to reach a hospital in time<sup>15</sup>. Lack of awareness combined with nil/limited cardiologist cover in the easy-to-reach neighborhood hospital/nursing home hikes the mortality rates.

### Delay between symptom onset and definitive treatment<sup>16-19</sup>

Nature of delay		Description	Probable causes
Pre-hospital delay	Decision time or patient delay	Interval between onset of symptoms and the patient's decision to seek help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Failure to recognise a heart attack</li> <li>– Atypical symptoms (occur in over a third of threatened heart attacks)</li> </ul>
	Transport time	Interval between seeking help & arrival at the emergency department (ED)	Traffic
Hospital delay		Interval between ED arrival & definitive treatment (door-to-needle time for thrombolytic therapy or door-to-balloon time for percutaneous coronary intervention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lack in cardiac expertise</li> <li>– Clinical connectivity gap between attending physician &amp; cardiologist</li> </ul>

With the current 'healthcare delivery' methodology, when a person experiences symptoms of an impending heart attack, the average duration between symptom onset and treatment is nearly 300 to 360 minutes and this marks a huge delay in saving lives<sup>20</sup>. According to the National interventional council of Cardiological Society (CSI) of India the average door to balloon time is > 80 minutes (2011 statistics from CSI states it is just 48.6 minutes)<sup>21</sup>. This excellent time economy fails to see a downfall in death rates owing to the delay in 'symptom to door' metric.

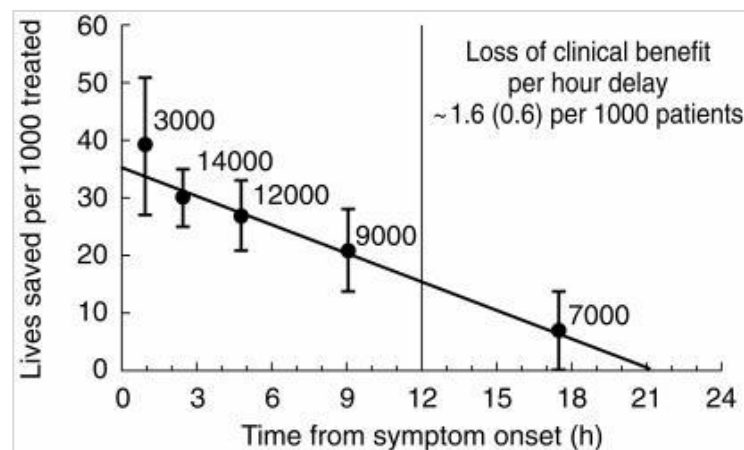


### A chronological report on 'Symptom to hospital' and 'door to needle &/or balloon' time in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction

India			Other countries			
Year	Symptom to hospital time	Door to needle time	Year	Symptom to hospital time	Door to needle time	Door to balloon time
1972 <sup>22</sup>	24 hours to 7 days	Not mentioned				
1981 <sup>23</sup>	4 hours & 55 minutes	Not mentioned				
1990 <sup>24</sup>	Not mentioned	210 ± 64 minutes				
1997 <sup>25</sup>	330 minutes	30 (17–100) minutes				
2003 <sup>26</sup>	8.5 ± 0.8 hours	1.2 ± 0.1 hours	2002 <sup>31</sup>	170 minutes	40 minutes	Not mentioned
2004 <sup>27</sup>	10.8 ± 12.4 hours	Not mentioned	2004 <sup>32</sup>	145 minutes	37 minutes	Not mentioned
2008 <sup>28</sup>	29.2 ± 10.8 hours	Not mentioned	2005 <sup>34</sup>	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	96 minutes
2008 <sup>29</sup>	360 minutes	50 (25–68) minutes				
2012 <sup>30</sup>	300 minutes	Not mentioned	2010 <sup>33,34</sup>	60-210 minutes	30-110 minutes	60-177 minutes; 57.3±17.6 minutes
2015 <sup>20</sup>	not less than 360 minutes	Not mentioned	2011 <sup>34</sup>	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	64 minutes

When a heart attack strikes, seconds count for everyone, regardless of age, gender or ethnicity. Any delay in treating a heart attack increases the chances of permanent, irreparable damage to the heart, and, it could cost a life. For the best odds of saving the heart muscle, a heart attack victim must get to the emergency room before the elapse of 'Golden Hour' (critical one hour from the onset of a heart attack)<sup>35-44</sup>. Risk of dying from heart attack reduces by 50% when treatment is initiated within 1 hour<sup>45,46</sup>.

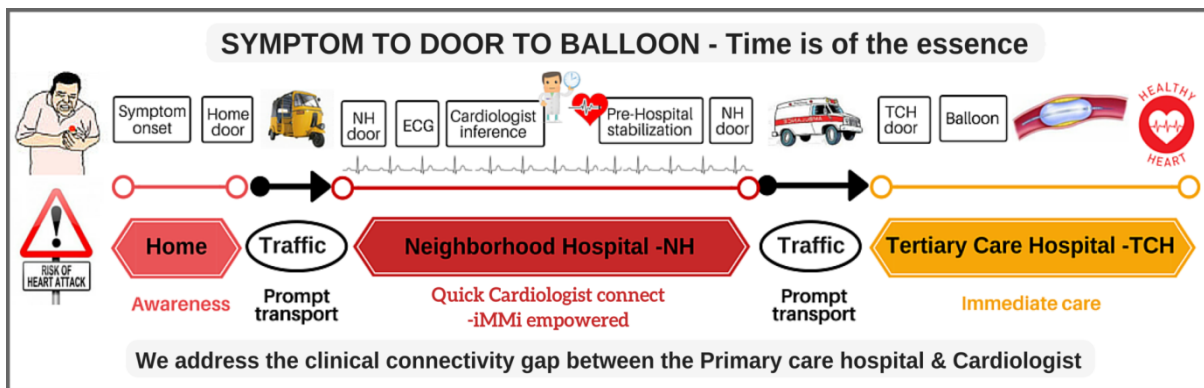
### Progressive loss of survival benefit with increasing delay to treatment<sup>47,48,36</sup>





Considering the rising rates of cardiac events that are early-onset, sudden and fatal in our country, iMMi Life rightly focuses on timely diagnosis and appropriate management. Through remote cardiologist support it hastens the ‘heart attack detection’ phase, which in turn can economically impact the time to intervention and increase survival chances. By ensuring quick & reliable detection and enhanced pre-hospital care in the golden hour, iMMi Life is uniquely poised to save lives, and reduce medical costs.

**iMMi Life aims to reduce the time lag between the onset of symptoms and treatment initialization**



## Hypothesis

To hasten the heart attack detection phase and bring down fatal heart attack numbers by addressing the clinical connectivity gap between the primary care hospital and cardiologist through a crowd-sourced, early detection system

## Objectives

iMMi Life aims to reduce fatal heart attack numbers and improve clinical outcomes in cardiology by-

- encouraging a person to visit his/her neighbourhood hospital right at the onset of heart attack symptoms
- reducing the time lag between the onset of symptoms and hospitalization (‘symptom to door’ metric)
- empowering a local/attending physician with cardiologists’ inference on ECG and patching them over phone (if opted), thereby paving way for initial line of treatment within Golden Hour.

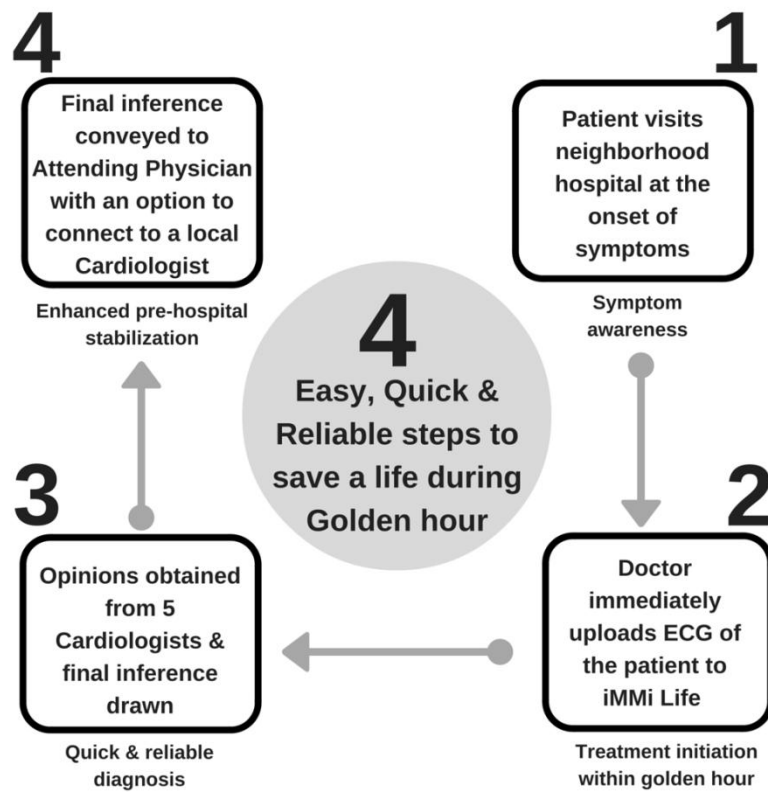
## iMMi Life – Methodology

**iMMi Life Healthcare empowers local neighbourhood hospitals with remote Cardiologists’ cover**



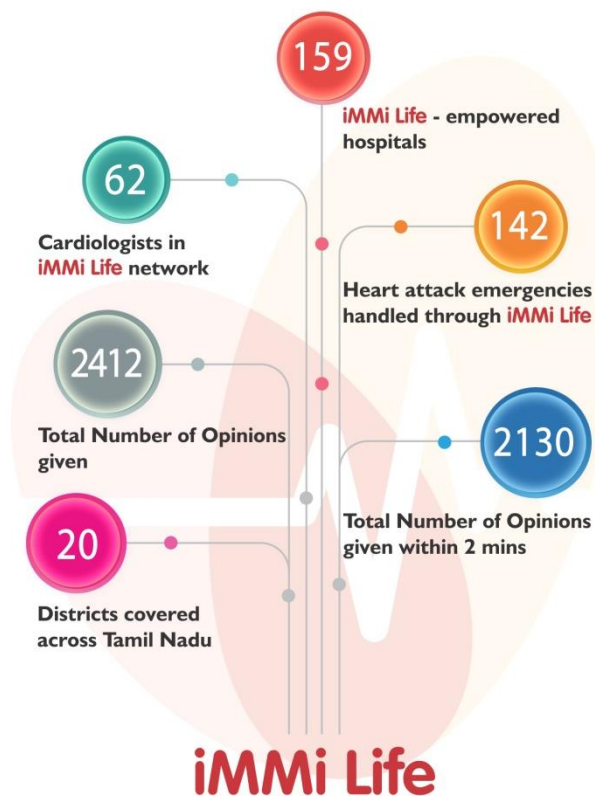


#### 4 Fast & Feasible steps to save a life during the Golden hour



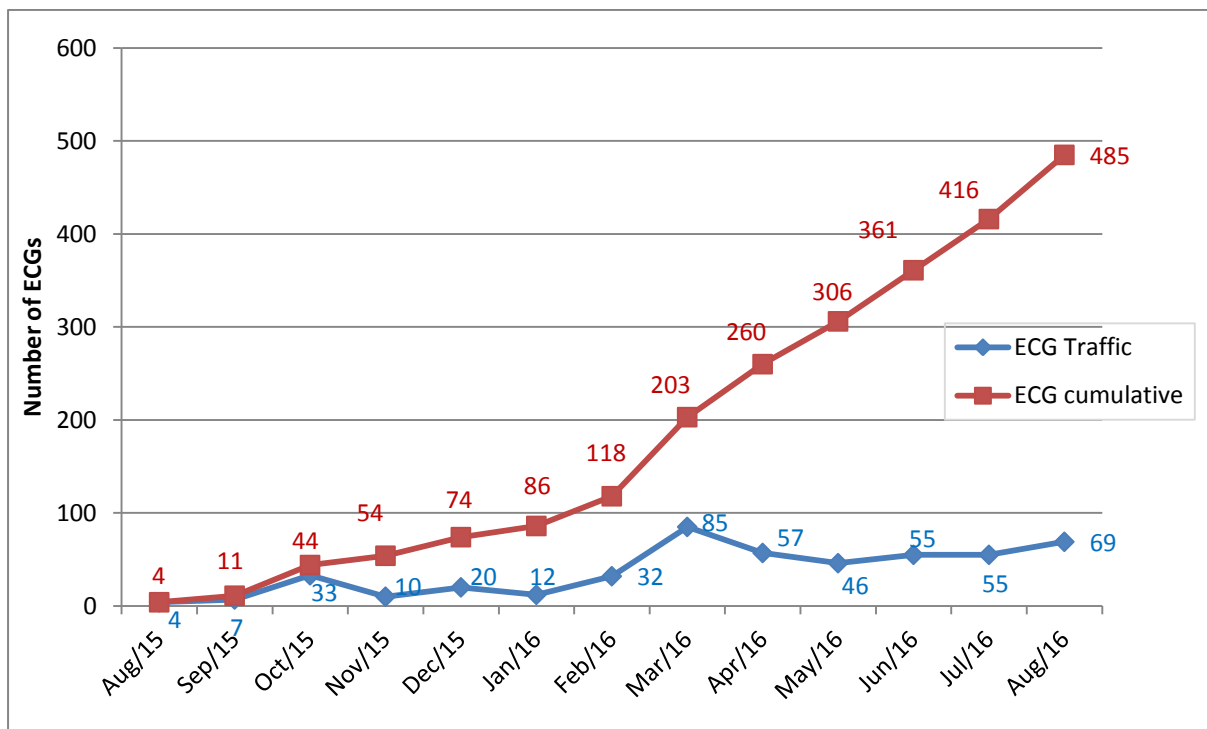
#### Interpretation of iMMi Life's data

##### The progress chart of iMMi Life system

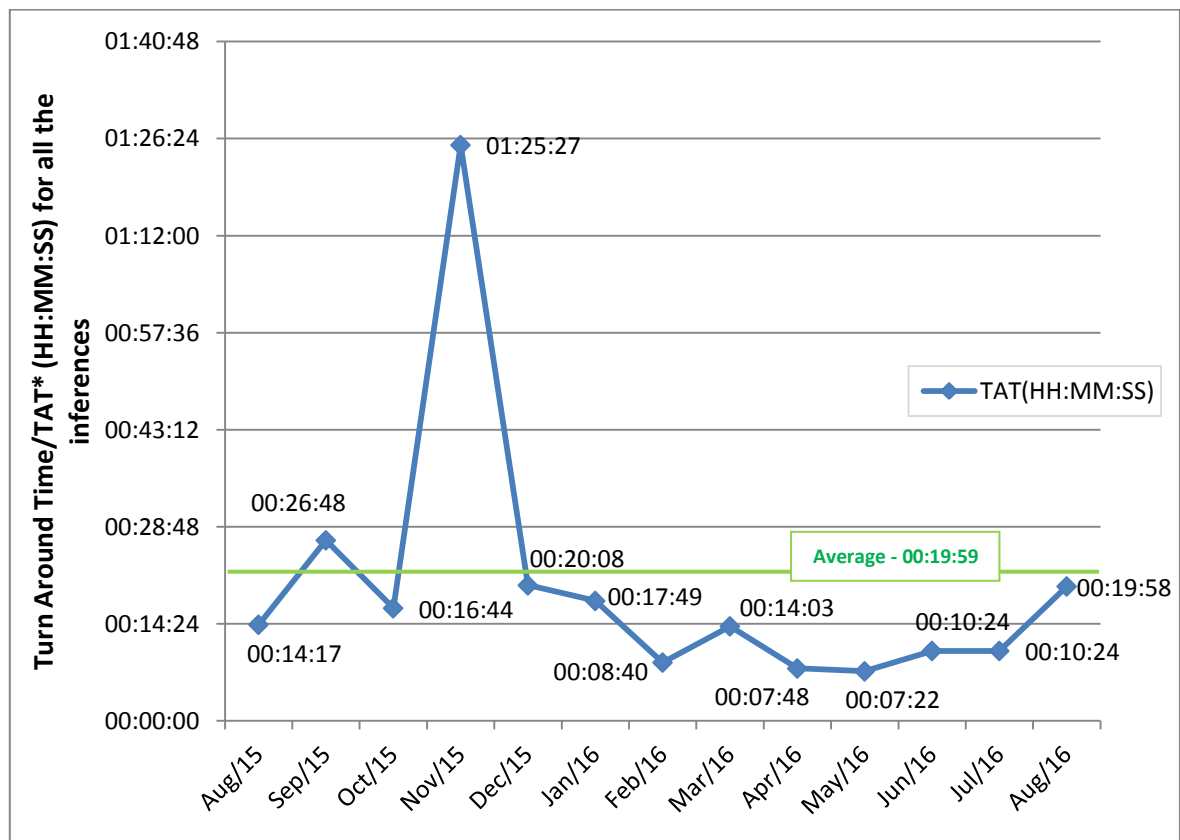




iMMi Life's ECG traffic (from August 2015 till date)

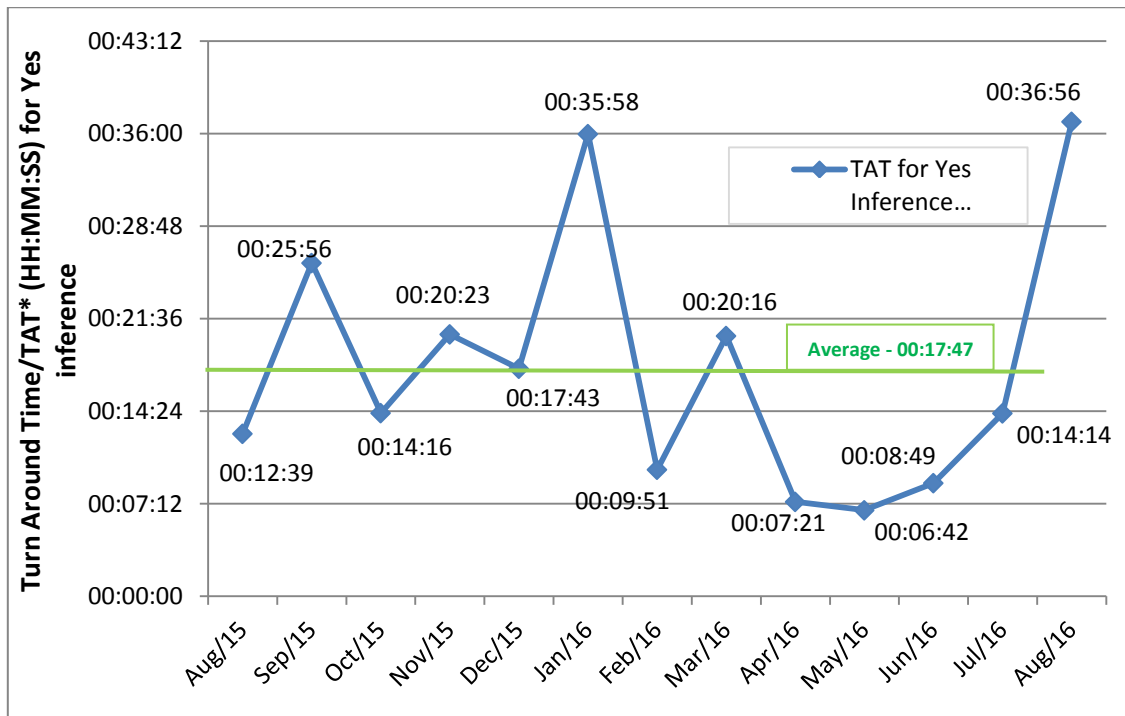


Turn Around Time/TAT\* (HH:MM:SS) for all the inferences



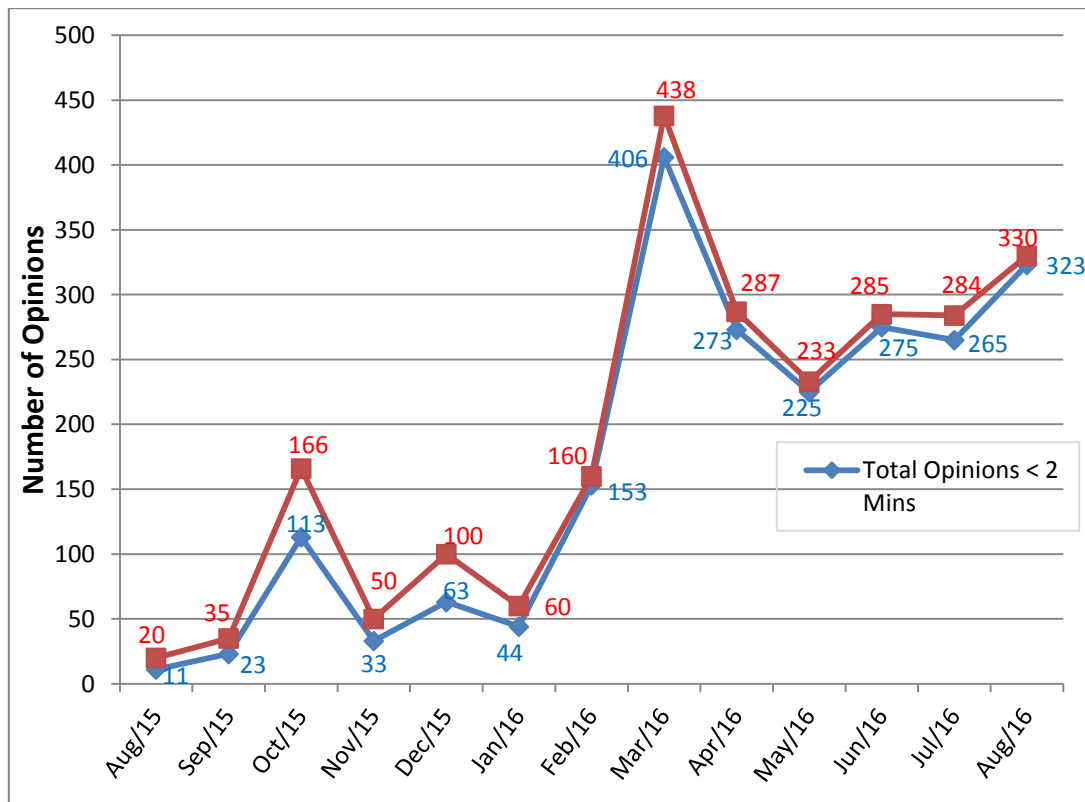


Turn Around Time/TAT\* (HH:MM:SS) for Yes inference



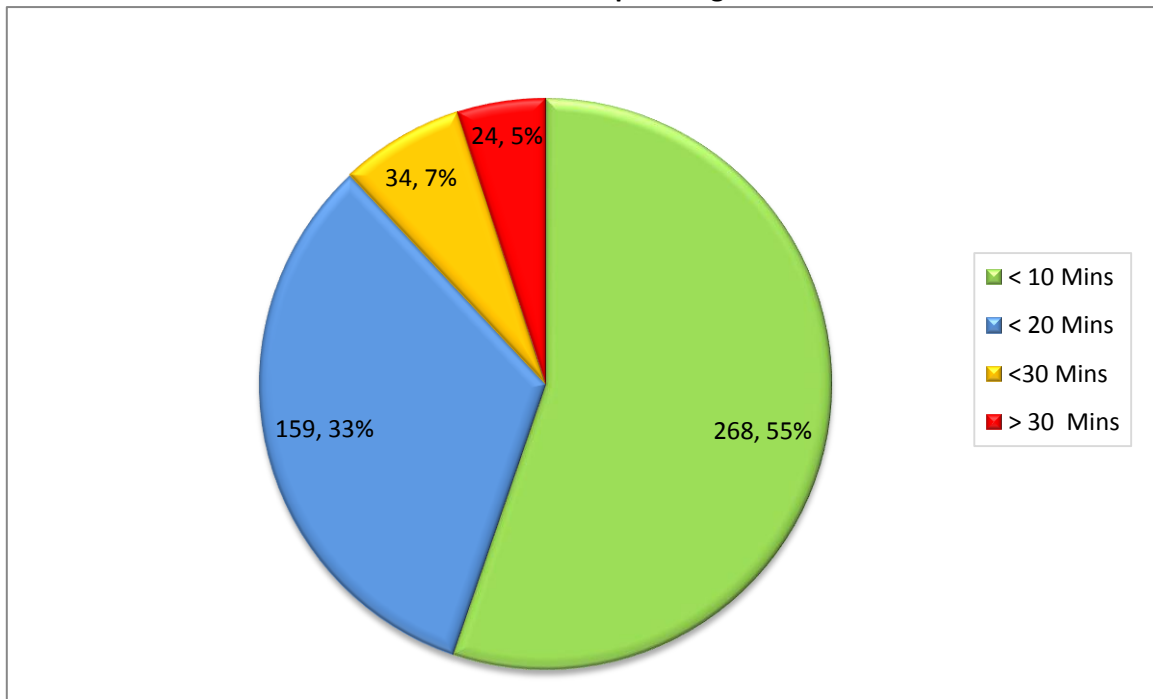
(\*Turn Around Time (TAT) for each case is the time from ECG upload in the iMMi Life system by the iMMi centre (iMMi-empowered neighbourhood hospital/nursing home) till the final inference (clinical majority from 5 cardiologists) is displayed to the iMMi centre. Acquisition of ECGs from iMMi centres through whatsapp & upload to our system might have taken some time. This fragment of time might not be included in TAT)

Time interval for opinions given

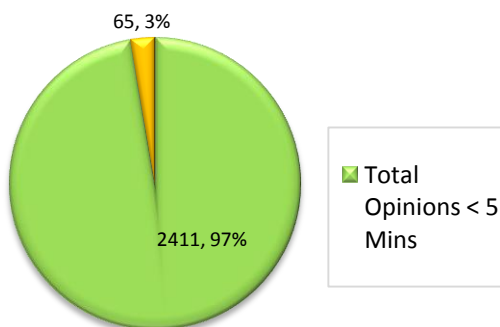




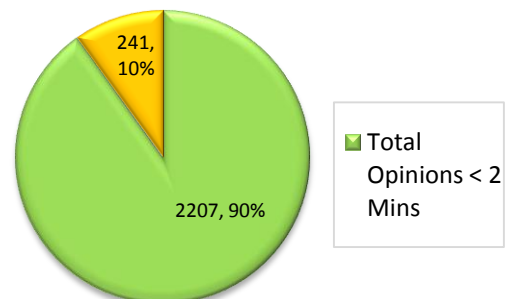
Time interval for opinions given



Opinions given within 5 minutes



Opinions given within 2 minutes



### Routine ECG – a near future proposal of iMMi Life

An ECG taken to detect the heart rhythm or investigate the cause of chest discomfort (if any) will be opined by Cardiologists in iMMi Life's network for a normal or an otherwise (abnormal) outcome. Abnormal outcomes in atrial rhythms (sinus rhythm, sinus bradycardia, sinus tachycardia, atrial premature complexes), junctional rhythms (junctional bradycardia, junctional tachycardia), AV conduction (first degree AV block, second degree AV block, complete AV block) and ventricular rhythms (ventricular premature complexes or VPCs, couplet VPCs, ventricular tachycardia) will be highlighted in the Cardiologists' opinion.





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