



American Society of
Anesthesiologists™



When Seconds Count...
Physician Anesthesiologists Save Lives.®

Research Supports Patient-Centered, Physician-Led Care

Despite advances in medicine and patient safety, surgery and anesthesia are inherently dangerous and physician anesthesiologists protect patients when seconds count. These highly skilled medical experts are committed to patient safety and high-quality care and their education and training can mean the difference between life and death.

Removing physician supervision from anesthesia in surgery lowers the standard of care and jeopardizes patients' lives. The American Society of Anesthesiologists opposes any policies that eliminate patient-centered, physician-led anesthesia care, which not only saves lives but reduces costs. The following provides a summary of available research to support the importance of physician-led anesthesia care.

Outcomes Research

PHYSICIAN ANESTHESIOLOGIST CARE DECREASES RISK OF DEATH AND COMPLICATIONS

Silber JH, Kennedy SK, et al. Anesthesiologist direction and patient outcomes. *Anesthesiology*. 2000; 93(1):152-63.

Bottom line: Long considered the gold standard of anesthesia outcomes studies, this research found that patients having general or orthopedic surgery (usually knee or hip replacement) are more likely to die if the anesthesia for their procedure is not provided by a physician anesthesiologist.

The study by the numbers:

- » In 1,000 cases in which an anesthesia or surgical complication occurred, a physician anesthesiologist prevented almost seven deaths.
- » Overall, death rates were 8 percent higher and preventable deaths due to a complication (failure to rescue) were 10 percent higher among patients whose anesthesia was not provided by a physician anesthesiologist.
- » Analysis of Medicare data of 194,430 surgeries in Pennsylvania from 1991-1994.

Background: Many factors influence patient outcomes making it difficult to determine the effect of one aspect of care. This study applied extremely robust risk assessment to rule out other health factors and zero in on outcome differences by anesthesia provider.

Research validity:

- » Independently funded.
- » Researchers ensured results were on equal footing by factoring in patients' health issues (including more than 40 conditions from high blood pressure to pneumonia).

HOSPITALIZATION AFTER SURGERY FAR LESS LIKELY IF PHYSICIAN ANESTHESIOLOGIST PROVIDES CARE

Memtsoudis, Stavros G. et al. Factors influencing unexpected disposition after orthopedic ambulatory surgery. *J Clin Anesth*. 2012;24(2) 89-95.

Bottom line: The study found patients having outpatient surgery are far more likely to have an "unexpected disposition" (admission to the hospital or death) if their anesthesia was solely provided by a nurse anesthetist rather than a physician anesthesiologist.

The study by the numbers:

- » Unexpected disposition was 80 percent higher when a nurse anesthetist provided the care than when a physician anesthesiologist provided the care.
- » Analysis of a national survey of outpatient surgeries, including more than 2.4 million cases from 1996 and 2006.

Background: Patients having outpatient surgery are expected to be discharged to return home the same day as their procedure. Any other outcome such as admission to the hospital or death (a rare outcome) is considered an unexpected disposition and also leads to increased costs. This study compared the rate of unexpected disposition when anesthesia for outpatient knee and shoulder surgery was provided solely by a nurse anesthetist vs. a physician anesthesiologist.

Research validity:

- » Independently funded.
- » Mirrors the results of a 2005 study, strengthening the findings.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ANESTHESIA OUTCOMES STUDIES BY RESEARCHERS UNABLE TO DEMONSTRATE “INCREASE IN CONFIDENCE” IN SKILLS OF NURSE ANESTHETISTS

Lewis SR, Nicholson A, Smith AF, Alderson P. Physician anaesthetists versus non-physician providers of anaesthesia for surgical patients. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD010357. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010357.pub2.

Bottom line: After undertaking an extensive review of studies focused on anesthesia care provided by nurse anesthetists or physician anesthesiologists, the Cochrane Collaboration was unable to provide support for an increase in confidence in the skills of nurse anesthetists.

The study by the numbers:

- » The review included six studies (of more than 8,000 studies initially considered). Altogether, the six studies included more than 1.5 million patients.
- » All of the studies included were non-randomized controlled trials and non-randomized cluster trials. While the Collaboration aimed to include randomized controlled trials, none were found in which an anesthesia provider – physician anesthesiologist or nurse anesthetist – was randomly assigned to a patient without regard to the severity of a patient’s condition or the type of surgery the patient would undergo. One reason cited by the authors for the lack of randomized controlled trials for anesthesia care was that “randomization may be unacceptable to health service providers, research ethics committees and patients, particularly for high-risk patients and procedures” – an acknowledgement that nurse-only anesthesia (without the clinical oversight of a physician) may be too risky to even test in a scientific trial.
- » The results varied widely between the studies.
- » Concerned about the risk of bias and assessment of cofounders, the authors judged four of the studies at medium risk of inaccuracy, one at low risk and one with insufficient detail to determine risk.
- » Four of the six studies included received funding that could have influenced the reporting and interpretation of the results.

Background: Due to the increasing demand for surgery and a perceived shortage of physician anesthesiologists, reviewers wanted to assess whether anesthesia can be provided equally effectively and safely by nurse anesthetists as by physician anesthesiologists. As the authors conclude, however, none of the data were sufficiently high quality and findings were inconsistent, so they were unable to determine if there were differences in care.

Research validity:

- » Independently funded.

VA REPORT FINDS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT FULL PRACTICE AUTHORITY RELATED TO NURSE ANESTHETISTS

McCleery E, Christensen V, Peterson K, Humphrey L, Hefland M. Evidence Brief: The quality of care provided by advanced practice nurses. VA-ESP Project#09-199:2014.

Bottom line: With regard to anesthesia, the VA’s Quality Enhancement Research Initiative (QUERI) document found that the evidence to support full practice authority related to nurse anesthetists was “insufficient” and at “high risk of bias.”

The study by the numbers:

- » QUERI conducted an evidence review of available literature “to assess the strength and relevance of studies comparing autonomous APRNs with physicians in primary care, urgent care and anesthesia settings for 4 important outcomes: health status, quality of life, hospitalizations, and mortality.”
- » The paper stated that “[t]he results of these studies do not provide any guidance on how to assign patients for management by a solo CRNA, or whether more complex surgeries can be safely managed by CRNAs, particularly in small or isolated VA hospitals where preoperative and postoperative health system factors may be less than optimal.”

Background: The VA utilized its own research resources to investigate the quality of care by a nurse anesthetist outside of a team-based model. After reviewing existing studies, even self-funded nursing advocacy studies, QUERI concluded the evidence did not prove it would be safe to implement nurse-only models of anesthesia for VA, specifically questioning “whether more complex surgeries can be safely managed by CRNAs.”

Research validity:

- » Independently funded.

SURGICAL OUTCOMES EQUIVALENT WHETHER PHYSICIAN ANESTHESIOLOGIST ASSISTED BY NURSE ANESTHETIST OR ANESTHESIOLOGIST ASSISTANT

Sun EC, Miller TR, Moshfegh J, Baker LC. Anesthesia care team composition and surgical outcomes. *Anesthesiology*. Published Online: May 29, 2018. (doi:10.1097/ALN.0000000000002275).

Bottom line: Physician anesthesiologists often work with nurse anesthetists and anesthesiologist assistants in the anesthesia care team. This research found no difference in death rates, hospital length of stay or costs between admission or discharge whether the physician anesthesiologist is assisted by a nurse anesthetist or an anesthesiologist assistant.

The study by the numbers:

- » A retrospective analysis was performed of national claims data for 443,098 publicly insured elderly (ages 65 to 89 yr) patients who underwent inpatient surgery between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2011.
- » The adjusted mortality for anesthesia care teams with anesthesiologist assistants was 1.6 percent versus 1.7 percent for care teams with nurse anesthetists.
- » When compared to anesthesia care teams with nurse anesthetists, care teams with anesthesiologist assistants were associated with non-statistically significant decreases in length of hospital stay and medical spending.

Background: All states permit nurse anesthetists to practice, whereas anesthesiologist assistants may practice in 17 jurisdictions. Arguments against expanding the number of states where anesthesiologist assistants may practice generally focus on the possibility that health outcomes may be worse when anesthesiologist assistants provide anesthesia care. The research shows that anesthesia care provided by an anesthesiologist assistant or nurse anesthetist is equivalent when led by a physician anesthesiologist.

Research validity:

- » Based on national Medicare claims data of more than 400,000 patients.
- » The analysis used instrumental variables to reduce confounding because randomization was not possible.
- » Sensitivity analysis to model the estimated association between anesthesiologist assistant care and given outcomes (e.g., mortality, length of stay, inpatient costs).

Opt-out Analyses

PATIENTS DON'T BENEFIT WHEN STATES OPT OUT OF PHYSICIAN-LED ANESTHESIA CARE

Four Studies (see below)

Bottom line: Four studies compared various aspects of access to care involving anesthesia in states that choose to be exempt from the longstanding Medicare patient safety standard requiring physician supervision of nurse anesthesia in the delivery of anesthesia. The studies found no evidence that opting out of the safety standard increases access to care.

The studies by the numbers:

Schneider JE, Ohsfeldt R, Li P, Miller TR, Scheibling C. Assessing the impact of state “opt-out” policy on access to and costs of surgeries and other procedures requiring anesthesia services. *Health Econ Rev*. 2017;7:10.

Analyses of two databases:

- » Nationwide Inpatient Sample of 13,573 facility-year observations from 1998 to 2011.
- » State Ambulatory Surgery and Services Databases, comparing access in three opt-out states to three non-opt-out states based on a total of 9,994 facility-year observations.
- » Patients did not have increased access to surgical care and anesthesia in opt-out states. Further, inpatient surgical care costs were 8.7 percent higher in opt-out states.

Sun EC, Dexter F, Miller TR, Baker, LC. “Opt out” and access to anesthesia care for elective and urgent surgeries among U.S. Medicare beneficiaries. *Anesthesiology*. 2017;126(3):461-71.

- » Analysis of more than 1.1 million Medicare patients to determine distance patients traveled for five common elective procedures (knee and hip replacement, cataract surgery, colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy and gallstone removal) and two emergency surgeries (appendectomy and hip fracture repair).
- » Patients in opt-out states traveled the same distance for care as those in non-opt-out states.

Sun EC, Dexter F, Miller TR. The effect of “opt-out” regulation on access to surgical care for urgent cases in the United States: evidence from the National Inpatient Sample. *Anesth Analg*. 2016;122(6):1983–91.

- » Analysis of National Inpatient Survey from 1998 to 2010 of more than 2.3 million patients with appendicitis, bowel obstruction, gallstone removal or hip fracture to determine if there was a difference in access to care between states that recognize the Medicare patient safety standard and those who do not.
- » Patients in opt-out states were not more likely to be admitted for care, nor were they less likely to suffer from a ruptured appendix.

Sun EC, Miller TR, Halzack NM. In the United States, “opt-out” States show no increase in access to anesthesia services for Medicare beneficiaries compared with non-“opt-out” States. *A A Case Rep.* 2016;6(9):283–5.

- » Comparison of Medicare fee-for-service claims of anesthesia in 13 opt-out states to non-opt-out states.
- » Anesthesia utilization growth rates were higher in most non-opt-out states compared to opt-out states.

Background: Due to a concern about the potential shortage of physician anesthesiologists in certain regions, in 2001 the U.S. government allowed states to choose to opt out of a Medicare rule that requires physician supervision of the administration of anesthesia by a nurse anesthetist: 17 states have done so in the hopes of increasing patient access to care and reducing travel times.

Research validity:

- » Two of the studies (published in *Health Economics Review* and *Anesthesia and Analgesia Case Reports*) were funded by the American Society of Anesthesiologists.
- » Researchers analyzed vast databases, including the largest publicly available all-payer health care database (factoring in all types of public and private insurance).
- » The studies looked at a wide variety of common procedures, including urgent and elective, inpatient and outpatient.

Cost Studies

PHYSICIAN-LED ANESTHESIA CARE SAVES LIVES, REDUCES COSTS

Two Studies (see below)

Bottom line: Medicare and virtually all commercial insurers pay the same whether the anesthesia is administered by a physician or a nurse. However, studies show physician-led anesthesia care actually saves costs by improving patient outcomes and saving lives, while also reducing medical consultations, unnecessary tests and surgeries canceled due to medical reasons.

The studies by the numbers:

Abenstein JP, Long KH, McGlinch BP, Dietz NM. Is physician anesthesia cost-effective? *Anesth Analg.* 2004;98:750-7.

- » Cost-benefit analysis based on survey data of anesthesia payment and outcomes studies to determine if physician-directed anesthesia is cost-effective.
- » Physician-led anesthesia reduces mortality and saves costs via improved outcomes. Savings ranged from \$4,410 to \$38,778 for each year of life saved.

Wiklund RA, Rosenbaum SH. Anesthesiology: Review Article. *Anesthesiology.* *N Engl J Med.* 1997;337:1132.

- » Review article looked at preparation of patients for surgery, development of anesthetics and techniques, pain management using a variety of techniques and post-operative complications related to anesthesia.
- » When a physician anesthesiologist was involved, medical consultation requests were reduced by 75 percent, cost of laboratory tests were reduced by 59 percent and medically related surgical cancellations were reduced by 88 percent.

Background: Looking to cut costs, health systems may be tempted to turn to nurse anesthetists to provide anesthesia because advocates for nurses have falsely suggested that they are a cut-rate alternative to physician anesthesiologists.

Research validity:

- » The studies analyzed anesthesia-related costs from two very different perspectives – from improved outcomes and lives saved to unnecessary testing and other interventions – and found in both cases, physician-led anesthesia care is more cost effective.