



Report key messages	
Project title: <i>National Audit for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (NAPCI)</i>	
Report ref. and name: <i>National Audit for Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (NAPCI) 2023 Summary Report (2021/22 data)</i>	
Date of publication:	
Key message 1:	Overall, there has been an increase in the number of PCI procedures performed in the UK during this audit period compared to the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic 2020/21. Total PCI procedures increased by almost 7,000 from 90,708 in 2020/21 to 97,765 in 2021/22 representing a return to nearly 98% of the 100,112 cases reported in the pre-pandemic year. The number of primary PCIs for patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) had returned to pre-pandemic levels. PCI for other acute coronary syndromes was virtually at pre-pandemic levels but elective PCI numbers were significantly lower.
Key message 2:	There has been a gradual improvement in the use of intracoronary imaging from 50.7% in 2017/18 to 70.5% in 2021/22, although we report wide differences in practice between hospitals, with a number of units performing intravascular imaging in <50% of LMS PCI.
Key message 3:	Day case PCI for elective procedures: There has been an increase in day case elective work over the last 4 years from 63.8% in 2018/19 to 71.4% in 2021/22, with significant variability, with some centres performing day case PCI in almost all elective cases, and some where almost all patients are kept in overnight following their procedure
Key message 4:	There has been a significant increase in newer P2Y12 antiplatelet use over time, increasing from 44.2% use of prasugrel and ticagrelor in 2014 to 55.3% in 2021/22. The most commonly used newer P2Y12 agent in 2021/22 was ticagrelor (37.3%) and prasugrel was only used in 18% of cases.
Summary	
The NAPCI report reviews 97,765 PCI procedures which has increased by around 7000 procedures since 2020/21. PCI activity has recovered but has not returned to the numbers seen during the pre-pandemic. We report that the first COVID-19 wave impacted PCI activity the greatest, with much smaller, more modest declines in PCI activity in subsequent COVID-19 waves. The report highlights the increased adoption of intracoronary imaging for PCI involving the left main stem as per best practice guidelines, increasing use of same day discharge for elective cases and use of more potent P2Y12 inhibitors in PCI cases undertaken in patients with STEMI.	