Cardiology

Claims Data Snapshot

2025

MedPro Group

MLMIC

MLMIC Insurance Company

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Introduction

This publication begins with insight into frequency and financial severity profiles by specialty. Then follows an analysis of aggregated data from clinically coded cases opened between 2014-2023 in which Cardiology, including Interventional Cardiology, is identified as the primary responsible service.

Keep in mind…

A clinically coded malpractice case can have more than one responsible service, but the “primary responsible service” is the specialty that is deemed to be most responsible for the resulting patient outcome.

Our data system, and analysis, rolls all claims/suits related to an individual patient event into one case for coding purposes. Therefore, a case may be made up of one or more individual claims/suits and multiple defendant types such as hospital, physician, and other healthcare professionals.

Cases that involve attorney representations at depositions, State Board actions, and general liability cases are not included.

This analysis is designed to provide insured doctors, healthcare professionals, hospitals, health systems, and associated risk management staff with detailed case data to assist them in purposefully focusing their risk management and patient safety efforts.

Specialty benchmarking

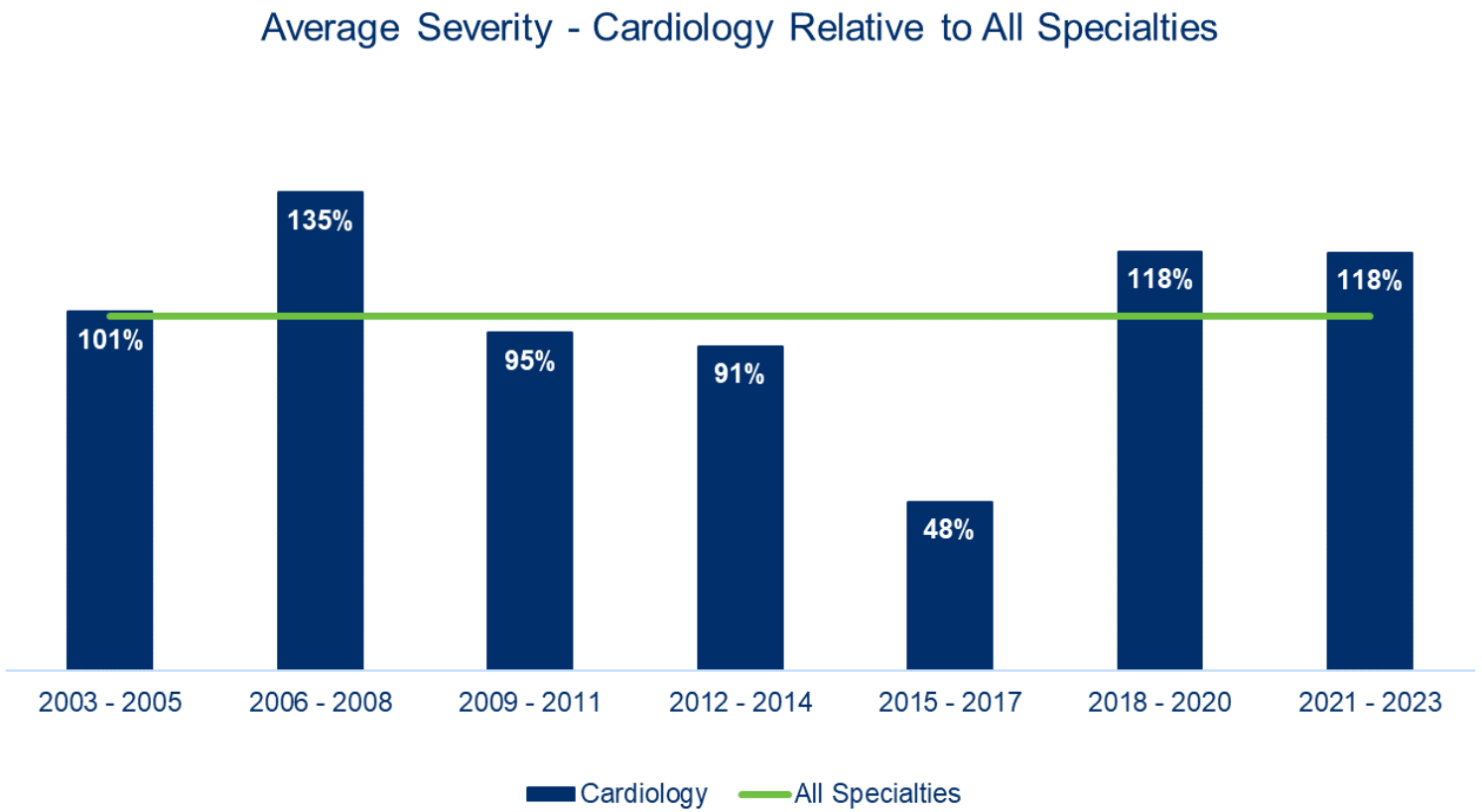
Specialties have different frequency and financial severity profiles which combine to produce differing risk levels.

Severity Tier	Frequency Tier: Low	Frequency Tier: Medium	Frequency Tier: High
High	Hematology/Oncology, Pathology, Pediatrics	Anesthesiology, Neurology	Emergency Medicine, Neurosurgery, OB/GYN
Medium	Family Medicine, Nephrology, Physiatry, Urgent Care	Cardiology, ENT, Gastroenterology, Internal Medicine	Cardiovascular Surgery, General Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Radiology, Urology
Low	Allergy, Dermatology, Occupational Medicine, Psychiatry, Rheumatology	Ophthalmology, Plastic Surgery, Pulmonology	Hospitalists

Source: MedPro Group Physician & Surgeon Claim Experience & Analysis

Specialty trends – Cardiology

Cardiology has an average financial severity per case and an average claim frequency compared to all specialties.



Frequency Tier
High
Medium
Low

Source: MedPro Group Physician & Surgeon Claim Experience & Analysis

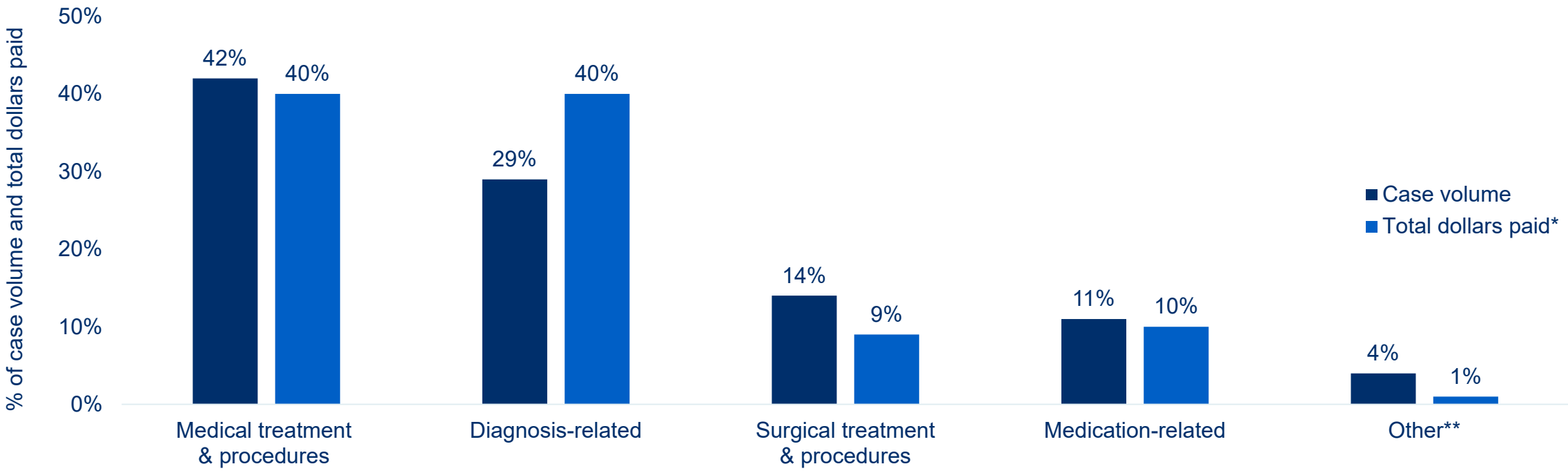
Key Points - Clinically Coded Data

- Medical and diagnosis-related allegations account for more than two-thirds of Cardiology case volume and dollars paid*.
- Medical treatment allegations reflect an almost even distribution between procedural performance and medical management. Procedural performance cases, which most commonly involve diagnostic catheterizations, can be impacted by delayed recognition of complications, while management cases most often reflect issues with selection of the most appropriate procedure for the patient, and appreciating and reconciling symptoms and test results.
- Diagnostic cases encompass wrong, missed and delayed diagnoses. These cases commonly reflect breaks in the diagnostic process of care, most often including inadequate assessment and evaluation of patient symptoms, a narrow diagnostic focus, delays or failures in ordering diagnostic testing, delays in obtaining consults or referrals, and suboptimal communication among providers on the patient's care team.
- Cases involving the management of surgical patients, including pre-, intra-, and post-operatively, are often related to the surgeon's response to developing complications. While complications of procedures may have been the result of procedural error, the failure to timely recognize and/or monitor/manage the issue prevents the opportunity for early mitigation of the risk of serious adverse outcome. Surgical performance-related cases involve a variety of procedures with no real discernible pattern.
- Prescribing and managing anticoagulation therapy accounts for 57% of the medication allegations. Failure to identify which provider is coordinating care is noted as a specific risk issue in anticoagulant cases, while problems with selection of the most appropriate medication regimen, monitoring/assessing the patient while on that regimen, and suboptimal communication among providers about medication regimens and evolving signs/symptoms are the most common contributing factors among all medication allegations.
- Contributing factors, which are multi-layered issues or failures in the process of care that appear to have contributed to the patient's outcome, and/or to the initiation of the case, provide valuable insight into risk mitigation opportunities. Clinical judgment factors, specifically diagnostic decision-making processes, suboptimal communication and management of procedural complications are key drivers of clinical Cardiology case severity.

MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601); *Total dollars paid = expense + indemnity

Major Allegations & Financial Severity

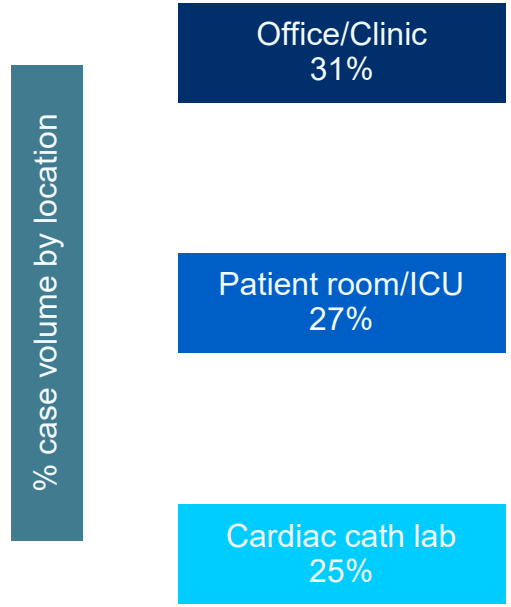
Each case reflects one major allegation category. Categories are designed to enable the grouping and analysis of similar cases and to drive focused risk mitigation efforts. The coding taxonomy includes detailed allegation sub-categories; insight into these is noted later in this report.



MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601); *Total dollars paid = expense + indemnity; **Other includes allegations for which no significant case volume exists

Clinical Severity* & Most Common Locations

Clinical severity* categories	Sub-categories	% of case volume	Definitions
LOW	Emotional Injury Only	**3%**	Mental distress or suffering that is generally temporary; includes HIPAA violations, discrimination, involuntary stay
	Temporary Insignificant Injury		Lacerations, contusions, minor scars, rash; no delay in recovery
MEDIUM	Temporary Minor Injury	**21%**	Infection, fracture set improperly or a fall in the facility, where recovery is complete but delayed
	Temporary Major Injury		Burns, drug side effect; recovery delayed
	Permanent Minor Injury		Loss of fingers or loss or damage to organs; includes non-disabling injuries
HIGH	Significant Permanent Injury	**76%**	Deafness, loss of limb, loss of eye or loss of one kidney or lung
	Major Permanent Injury		Paraplegia, blindness, loss of two limbs or brain damage
	Grave Injury		Quadriplegia, severe brain damage, life-long care or fatal prognosis
	Death		Death
		55%	**% of cases resulting in patient death**



MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601); *Severity codes reflect National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) injury severity scale

Contributing Factors

Despite best intentions, processes designed for safe patient outcomes can, and do, fail.

Contributing factors are multi-layered issues or failures in the process of care that appear to have contributed to the patient's outcome, and/or to the initiation of the case, or had a significant impact on case resolution.

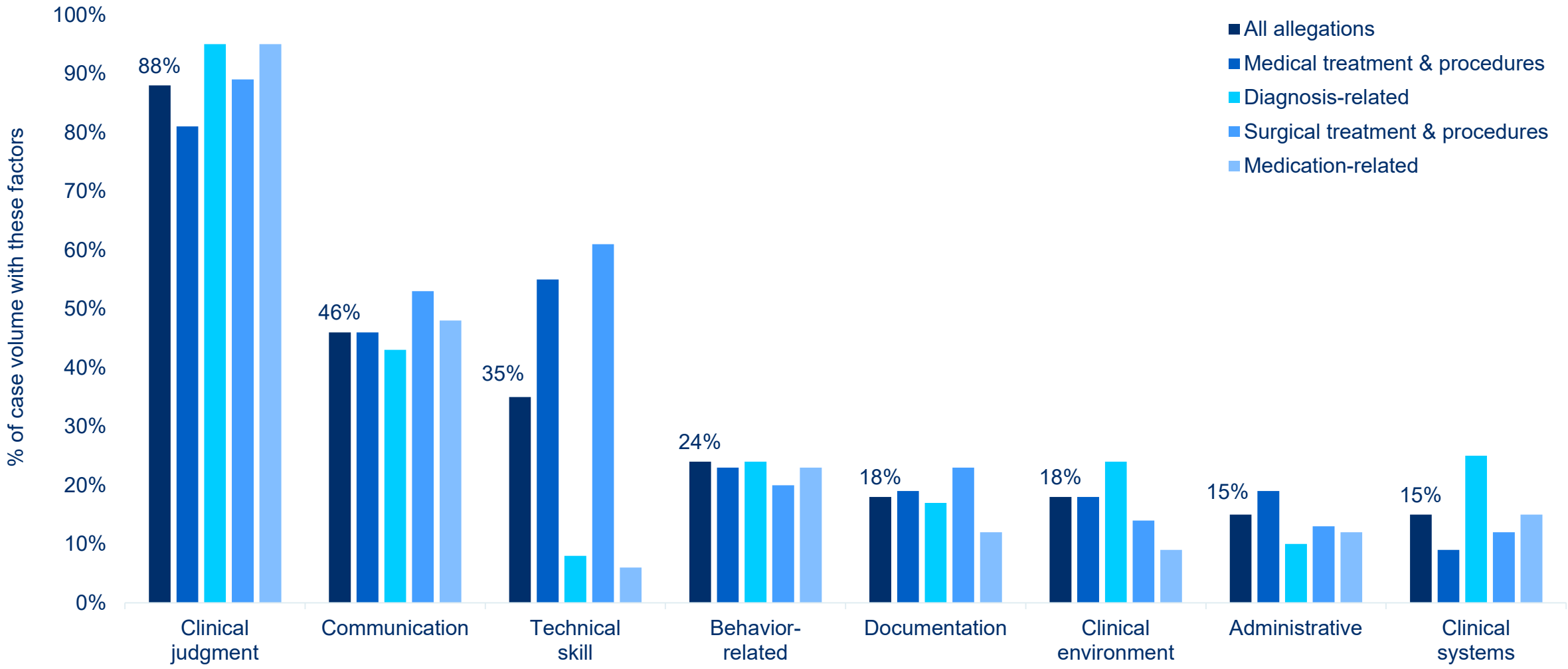
Multiple factors are identified in each case because generally, there is not just one issue that leads to these cases, but rather a combination of issues.

Administrative | Behavior-related | Clinical environment | Clinical judgment | Clinical systems | Communication | Documentation | Supervision | Technical skill

Contributing Factor Category Definitions

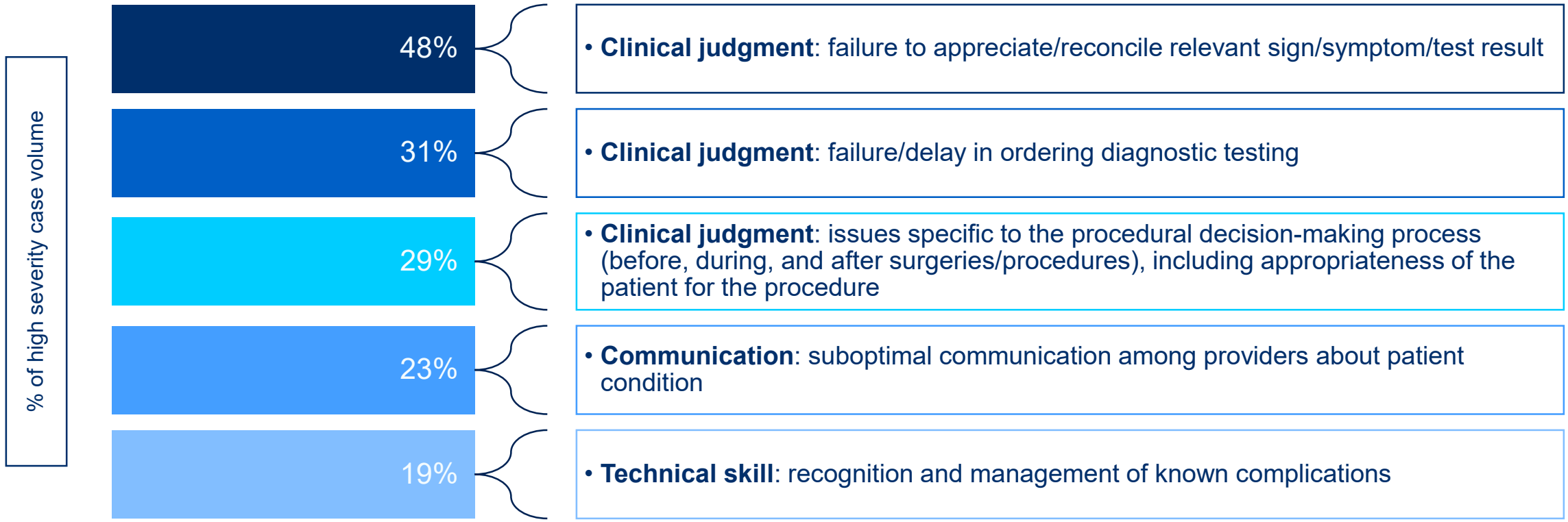
Administrative	Factors related to reporting of adverse events, adequacy of staffing, staff education/training, ethics, failure to follow and/or need for policy/protocols
Behavior-related	Factors related to patient nonadherence to treatment or behavior that offsets care; also, provider behavior including breach of confidentiality or sexual misconduct
Clinical environment	Factors related to workflow, physical conditions and “off-hours” conditions (weekends/holidays/nights)
Clinical judgment	Factors related to patient assessment, diagnostic decision-making, selection and management of therapy, patient monitoring, failure/delay in obtaining a consult, failure to ensure patient safety (falls, burns, etc.), choice of practice setting, failure to question/follow an order, practice beyond scope
Clinical systems	Factors related to coordination of care, failure/delay in ordering test, reporting findings, follow-up systems, patient identification, specimen handling, nosocomial infections
Communication	Factors related to communication among providers, between patient/family and providers, via electronic communication (texting, email, etc.), and telehealth/tele-radiology
Documentation	Factors related to mechanics, insufficiency, content
Supervision	Factors related to supervision of nursing, house staff, advanced practice clinicians
Technical skill	Factors related to improper use of equipment, medication errors, retained foreign bodies, technical performance of procedures

Most Common Contributing Factor Categories by Allegation



MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601); More than one factor per case, therefore totals >100%

Focus on Most Common Drivers of Clinical Severity



Clinical judgment factors, specifically diagnostic decision-making processes, suboptimal communication and management of procedural complications are key drivers of clinical Cardiology case severity.

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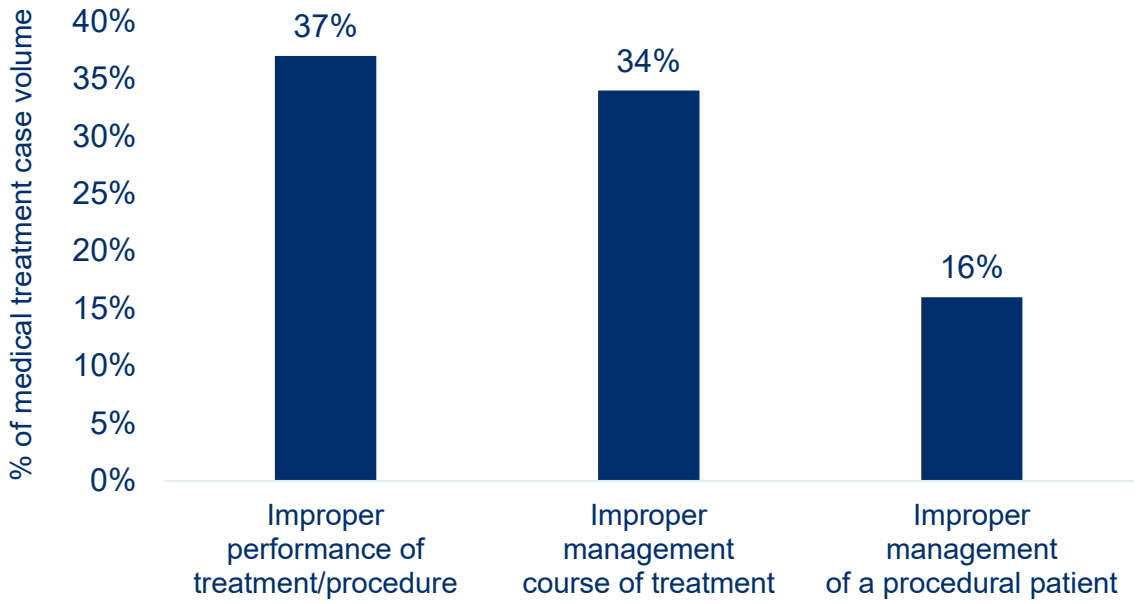
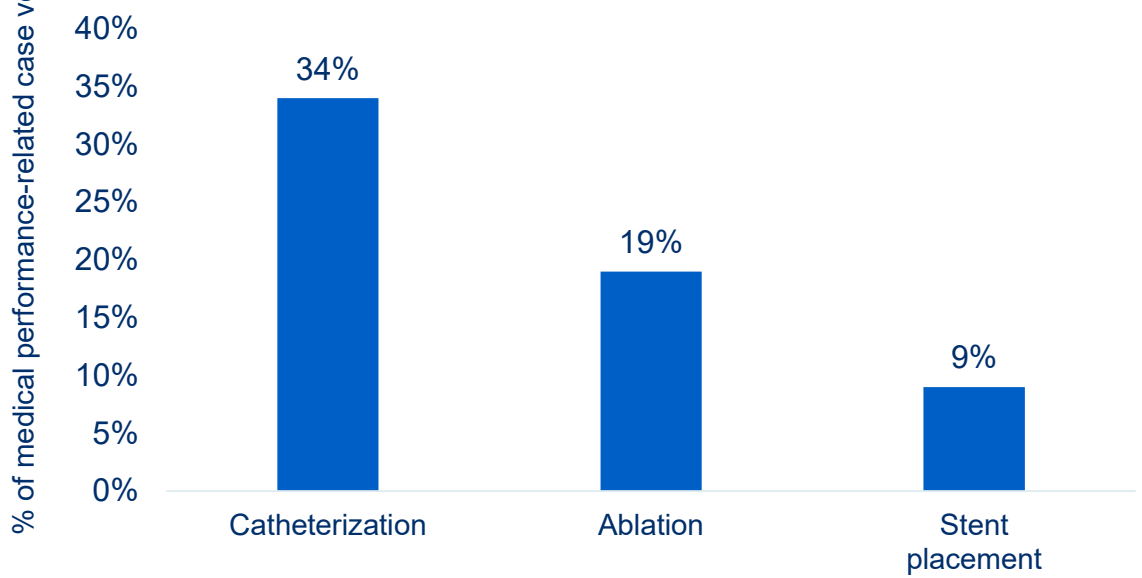
Focus on Medical Treatment Allegations

Top allegation details



Top procedures involved



Procedural performance cases can be impacted by delayed recognition of complications, while management cases most often reflect issues with selection of the most appropriate course of treatment for the patient, and appreciating and reconciling symptoms and test results.

MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601)

Focus on Diagnosis-Related Allegations

Diagnosis-related allegations encompass wrong diagnoses, failures/delays, and misdiagnoses. See below for the top diagnoses* noted in these cases.

Cardiac disease
(59%)

Primarily acute MI; others include pulmonary emboli, infections, congestive heart failure

Arterial disease
(13%)

Primarily aortic dissections

Malignancies
(7%)

Lung / trachea

Procedural complications
(4%)

Primarily punctures and lacerations

MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601); *as a percentage of all diagnosis-related allegations

Focus on Diagnosis-Related Allegations

Diagnosis-related allegations encompass wrong diagnoses, failures/delays, and misdiagnoses. Note the key opportunities to reduce diagnostic errors along the diagnostic process of care* below.

Phase 1

Initial diagnostic assessment

90%
of cases

- Patient notes problem & seeks care
- History & physical
- Patient assessed, symptoms evaluated
- Differential diagnosis established
- Diagnostic testing ordered

Phase 2

Testing and results processing

35%
of cases

- Performance of diagnostic tests
- Interpretation of diagnostic test results
- Test results transmitted to/received by ordering provider

Phase 3

Follow-up and coordination

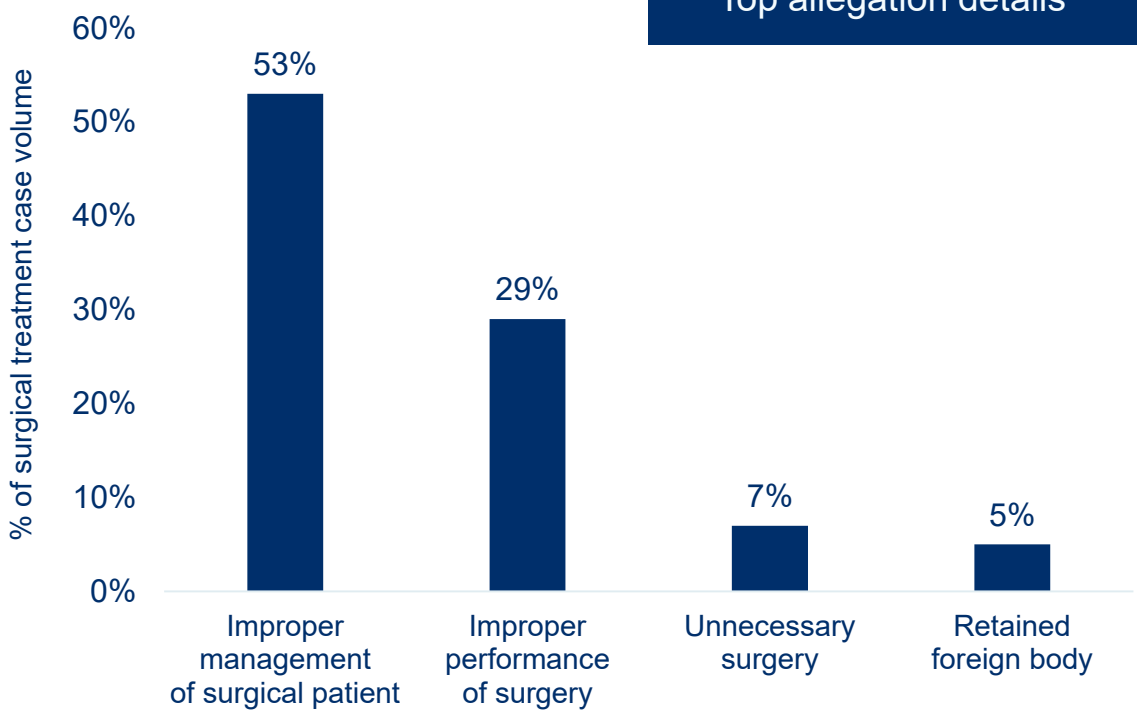
55%
of cases

- Physician follows-up with patient
- Referrals/Consults
- Patient information communicated among care team
- Patient compliance with follow-up plan

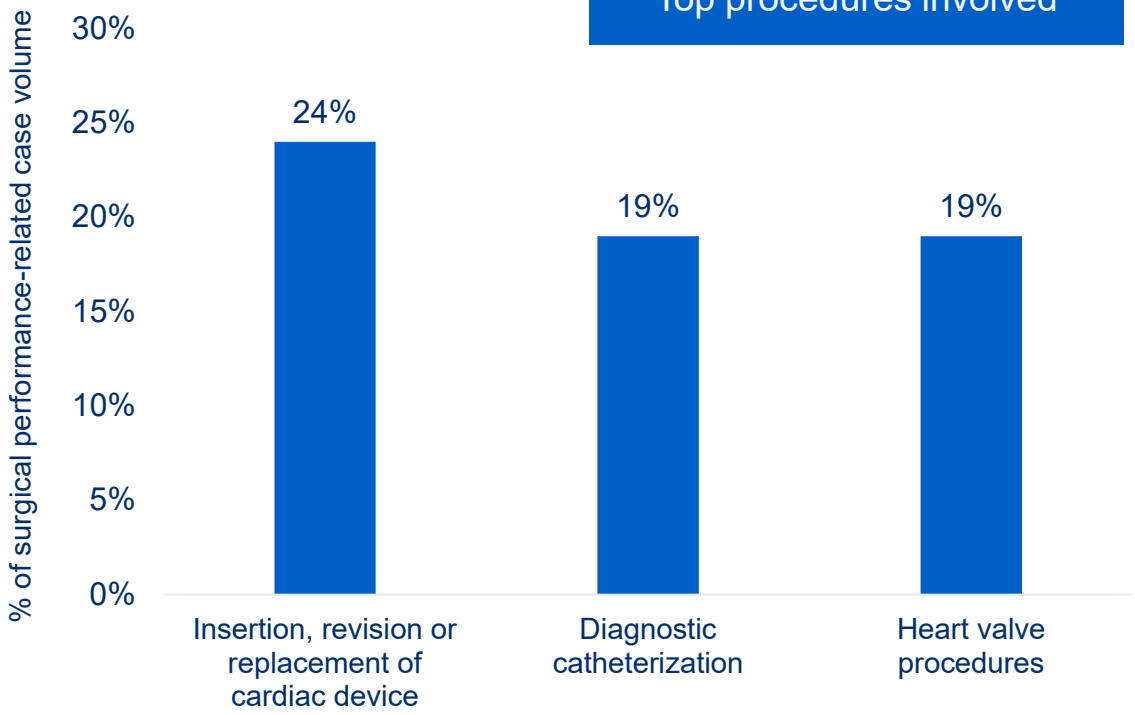
MedPro Group + MLMIC cases opened 2014-2023, Cardiology as responsible service (N=601); *each step reflects a combination of contributing factors; diagnostic process of care algorithm courtesy of Candello, a division of CRICO Strategies

Focus on Surgical Treatment Allegations

Top allegation details



Top procedures involved



Cases involving the management of surgical patients, including pre-, intra-, and post-operatively, are often related to the surgeon's response to developing complications. While complications of procedures may have been the result of procedural error, the failure to timely recognize and/or monitor/manage the issue prevents the opportunity for early mitigation of the risk of serious adverse outcome.

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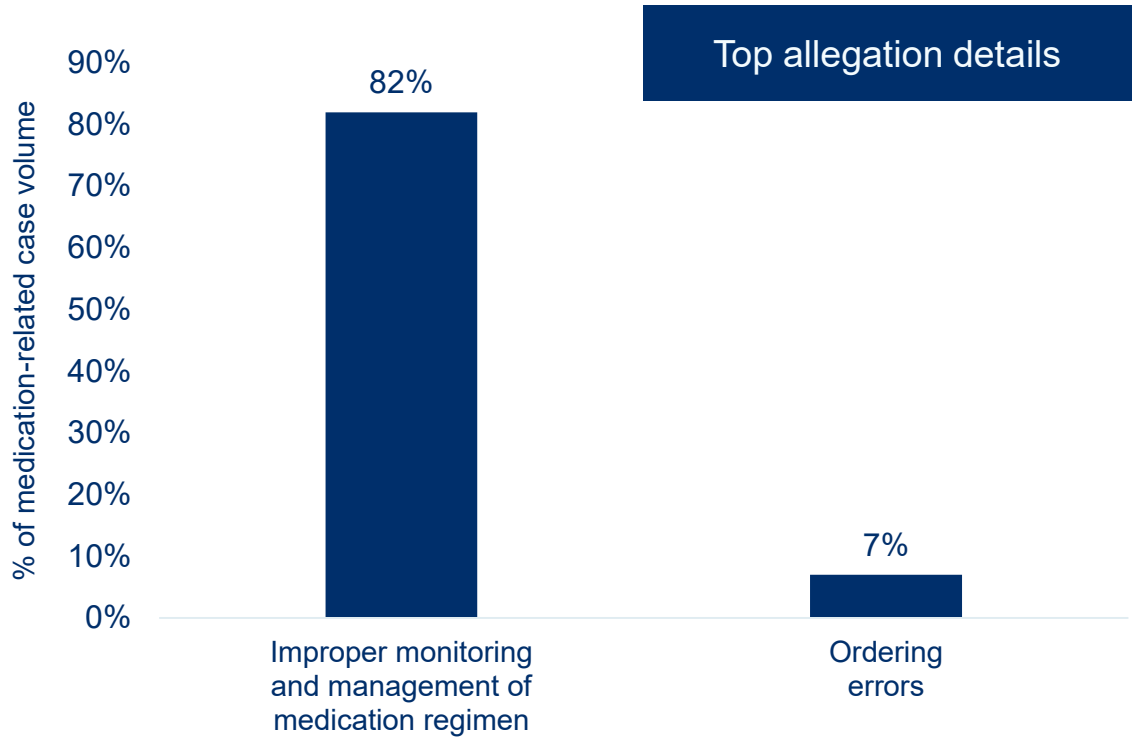
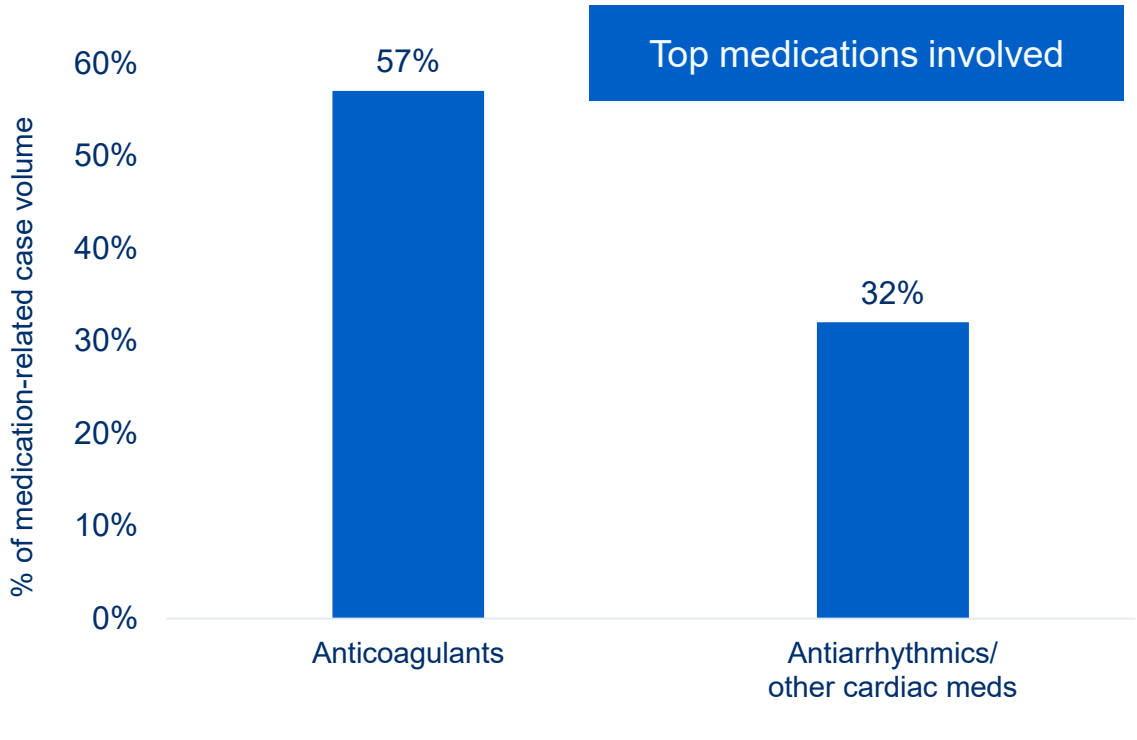
Focus on Medication-Related Allegations





Failure to identify which provider is coordinating care is noted as a specific risk issue in anticoagulant cases, while problems with selection of the most appropriate medication regimen, monitoring/assessing the patient while on that regimen, and suboptimal communication among providers about medication regimens and evolving signs/symptoms are the most common contributing factors. A few other medication allegation details with no significant volume are noted also, including previously unknown allergic reactions to medications.

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Focus on Medication-Related Allegations

Medication-related allegations primarily encompass management of medication regimens and ordering/dispensing/administration errors. Note the key opportunities to reduce medication errors along the process of care* below.

Phase 1

Ordering
9%
of cases

Includes failures to order, and wrong medication/dose/route orders

Phase 2

Dispensing
0%
of cases

Includes pharmacy dispensing of wrong medication/dose/method (route)

Phase 3

Administration
2%
of cases

Includes failures to medicate, administration wrong medication/dose/route

Includes technique involved with medication administration

Phase 4

Monitoring & management
66%
of cases

Includes management of regimen/patient response/reaction

Includes monitoring immediately after medication administration

Phase 5

Other
26%
of cases

Includes other process of care issues not captured in the previous steps, including patients with unknown allergies and cases in which medication shortages, contaminations or recalls impact the delivery of care

Process of care breakdowns within this set of cases are primarily noted within the monitoring & management phase.

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Risk Mitigation Strategies

To support sound clinical decision-making:

- Conduct a thorough pre-procedure screening of patients for risk factors.
- Consider differential diagnoses, especially when faced with repeated patient complaints or concerns when making clinical decisions about patient care and additional diagnostic testing.
- Incorporate standardized practices to reduce the risk of adverse events, including anticoagulant dosing regimens and flowcharts.

Communicate with each other. Actively collaborate with other members of the patient's care team.

- Focus on care coordination (next steps and who is responsible).

Engage patients as active participants in their care. Consider patients' health literacy when communicating.

- Carefully document nonadherence using objective information.

To minimize the risk of complications, ensure adherence to credentialing policies, including evaluation of procedural skills and competency with equipment.

- Consider using the American College of Cardiology's "Tools and Practice Support" website option.

Ensure a consistent system for safe patient care.

- Focus on the scheduling, performance, interpretation of tests, and timely communication of results.
- Consider expanding the role of clinical pharmacists to assist in management of anticoagulant services.
- Recognize that failure to communicate results to the patient, failure to arrange for follow up testing, and failure to document the plan for follow up can drive malpractice allegations.

MedPro Group & MLMIC Data

MedPro and MLMIC are partnered with Candello, a national medical malpractice data collaborative and division of CRICO, the medical malpractice insurer for the Harvard-affiliated medical institutions.

Derived from the essence of the word candela, a unit of luminous intensity that emits a clear direction, Candello's best-in-class taxonomy, data, and tools provide unique insights into the clinical and financial risks that lead to harm and loss.

Using Candello's sophisticated coding taxonomy to code claims data, MedPro and MLMIC are better able to highlight the critical intersection between quality and patient safety and provide insights into minimizing losses and improving outcomes.

Leveraging our extensive claims data, we help our insureds stay aware of risk trends by specialty and across a variety of practice settings. Data analyses examine allegations and contributing factors, including human factors and healthcare system flaws that result in patient harm. Insight gained from claims data analyses also allows us to develop targeted programs and tools to help our insureds minimize risk.