

22 March 2019

Improving access to stroke unit care

Project Overview

Improving access to stroke unit care

Description

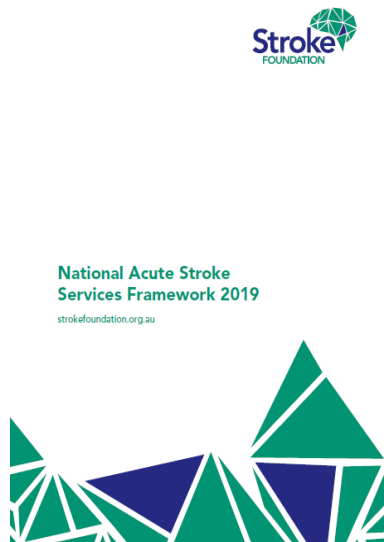
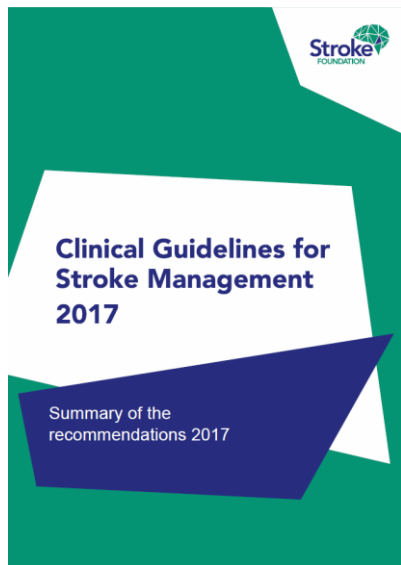
Patient outcomes are significantly improved when people with stroke receive care in stroke units. However, access and time spent in stroke units vary greatly across Victoria.

Approximately 9,000 people have a stroke annually. Current data suggests 68 per cent of stroke patients were treated in a stroke unit in Victoria in 2017 – a rate that has been trending downwards since 2010. The achievable benchmark is 94 per cent.

The National Stroke Foundation's Clinical Guidelines for Stroke Management recommend all stroke patients should be admitted to hospital and be treated in a stroke unit with an interdisciplinary team. Recommendation is admission to a stroke unit within 3 hours of stroke onset.

This initiative will explore the barriers and enablers to timely access for patients to a specialist stroke unit. Strategies to enhance enablers and solutions to challenges/barriers will be created and tested.

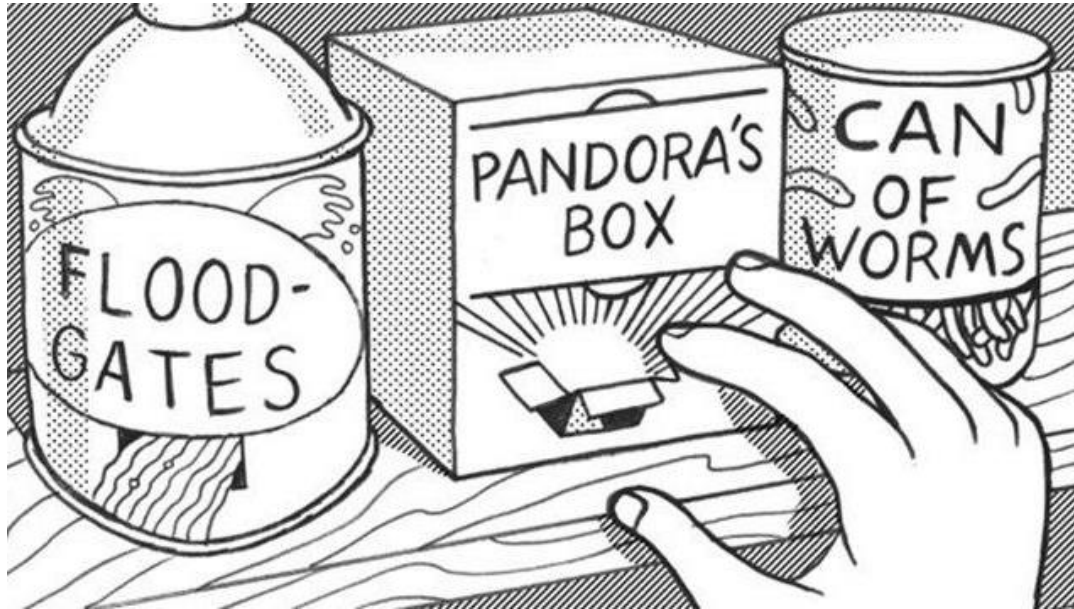
Scoping process – where we started



Where are the stroke units?



Where are the stroke units?



THEME 1: Identification and capability of stroke units



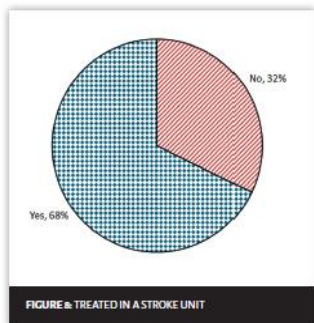
Identification and
capability of
stroke units

External transfer
to hospital with
stroke unit

Internal transfer
to stroke unit



Exploring the data: current stroke unit care rates



Stroke unit care

There were 8047 episodes of care where patients were treated in a stroke unit, making up 68% of the total episodes (Figure 8).

Of the patients with ischaemic stroke, 81% were treated in a stroke unit, compared to 65% of those with ICH, 54% of those with TIA and 52% of those with an undetermined type (Figure 9).

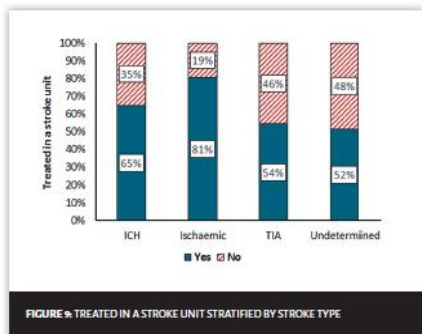


Figure 17: Received Stroke Unit care (all patients), by State

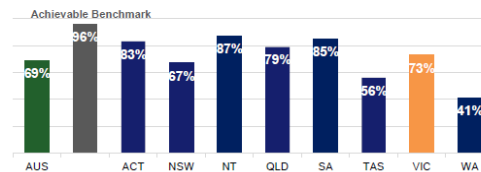
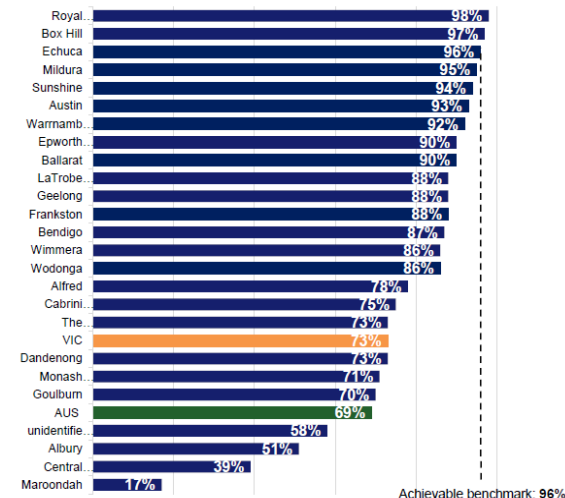
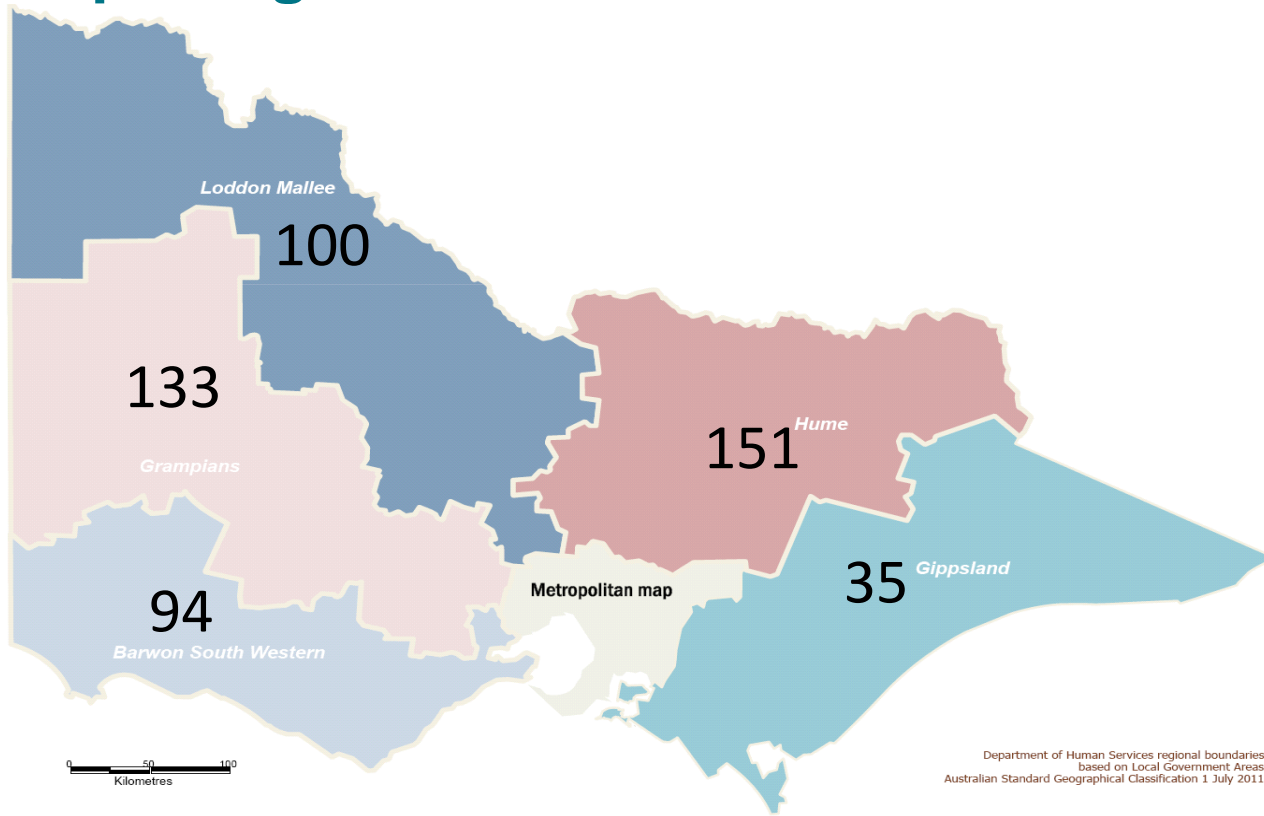


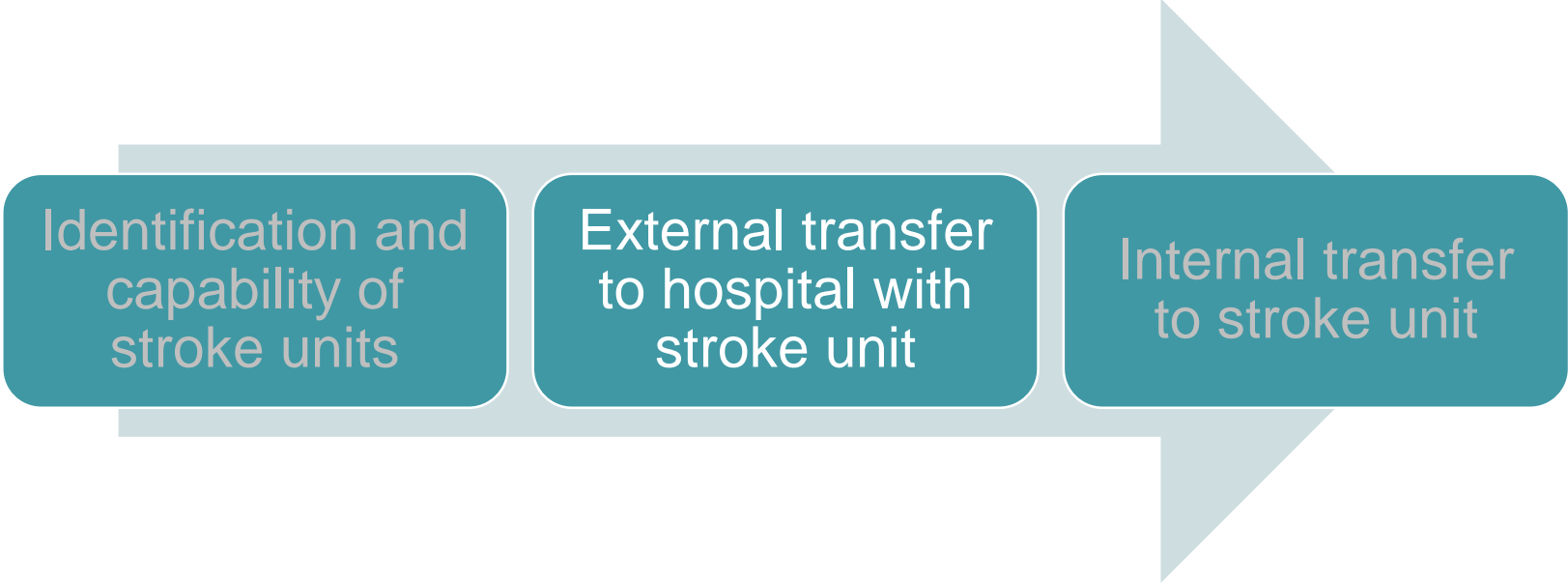
Figure 18: Received Stroke Unit care (all patients), by service



Exploring the data: additional data sources



THEME 2: External transfers



Identification and
capability of
stroke units

External transfer
to hospital with
stroke unit

Internal transfer
to stroke unit



Initial triage and transfer

- Considerations:
 - Within the time window for access to reperfusion therapies
 - Outside the time window for reperfusion therapies
 - The impact of the recently updated ECR protocol timeframes
 - Haemorrhagic stroke population

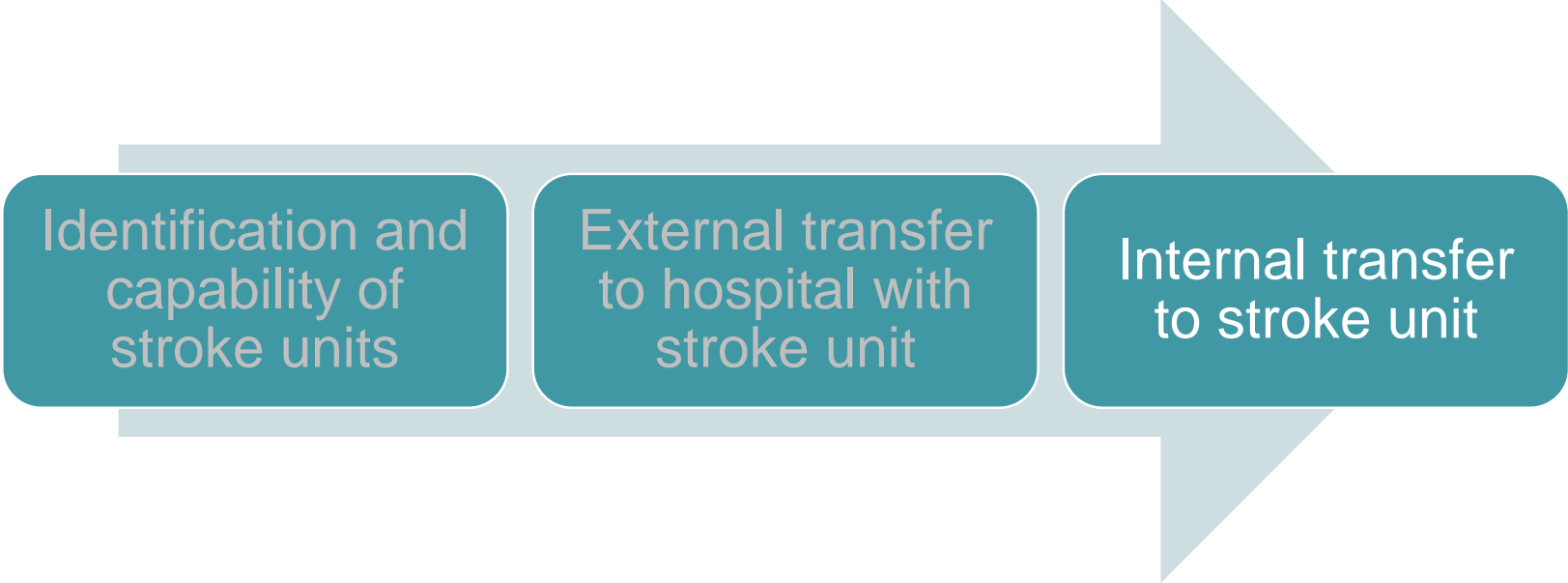


Secondary transfers

- Considerations:
 - Self presentations to non-stroke hospitals
 - In-hospital strokes experienced at non-stroke hospitals
 - VST sites without stroke units
 - Repatriation from ECR centres
 - Repatriation from neurosurgical centres



THEME 3: Internal transfers



Identification and
capability of
stroke units

External transfer
to hospital with
stroke unit

Internal transfer
to stroke unit



Site visits



Site visits: Summary of findings

Stroke processes

- Admission to ICU/HDU for first 24 hours post thrombolysis in regional Victoria
- Don't always have a stroke bed card
- Push from ED versus pull from SU

Site visits: Summary of findings

Stroke unit criteria

- Stroke unit beds usually located on medical ward
- Generally no dedicated stroke beds. Flexible bed capacity.
- Rotational medical workforce
- Variable stroke coordinator positions
- Variation of MDT meetings and stroke education and training

Thank you

