

KEY FINDINGS 2020

EMERGENCY CARE



11 minutes - the median time to contact with a doctor after arrival at hospital was 11 minutes, a decrease of 10 minutes from 2019



1 hour and 5 minutes - the median time from arrival at hospital to brain scan was 1 hour and 5 minutes, an improvement from 1 hour and 20 minutes in 2019



30.6% - IV thrombolysis rate. Thrombolysis is the breakdown of blood clots formed in blood vessels using medication



8.6% of all ischaemic stroke patients had a thrombectomy. This is a procedure where large clots can be removed from arteries in the brain

STROKE UNIT CARE



77% of patients with a stroke were admitted to a stroke unit. Below the target of 90%



68% of patients with a stroke had the safety of their swallow screened in 2020; of those, only 43% had the screen completed within the recommended 4 hours of admission



5% of patients with a stroke had a psychological assessment



88% of all patients with a stroke were assessed by at least one type of health and social care professional (HSCP)

OUTCOMES

75%



75% - for patients with a stroke who were admitted to an acute stroke unit, the percentage of their hospital stay spent in the stroke unit was 75%

7



7 days - median length of stay on a stroke unit

59%



59% of patients with a stroke were discharged home

13%



13% of patients with a stroke were discharged to office rehabilitation

7%



7% of patients with a stroke were discharged home with Early Supported Discharge (stroke specific rehabilitation in the home setting)

71%



71% of ischaemic stroke cases and **60%** of haemorrhagic stroke cases had disabilities on discharge

11%



11% mortality rate



STROKE ACTIVITY AND COVID-19



The median time from arrival to review by a medical team reduced from **16 minutes** in the pre-COVID-19 period to **12 minutes** in the COVID-19 period



The door to imaging time was within one hour for **44%** of cases in the pre-COVID-19 period increased to **47%** in the COVID-19 period



The median door to imaging time reduced from **79 minutes** pre-COVID-19 to **67 minutes** in the COVID-19 period



The proportion of patients with a stroke who were discharged home with Early Supported Discharge increased to **8%** during the COVID-19 period, when compared to the pre-COVID-19 **5%**

2609 PATIENTS WITH A STROKE FROM 15 HOSPITALS  **HAD ADDITIONAL DATA RECORDED ON THE HSCP DATASET**

ATRIAL FIBRILLATION



Atrial Fibrillation (AF) is a fast, irregular beating of the heart resulting in a slow flow of blood through the heart, which can result in the formation of blood clots. If a clot leaves the heart and travels to the brain, it can cause a stroke by blocking the flow of blood through the arteries in the brain. AF is treated with medications called anticoagulants which prevent the formation of blood clots in the heart.

17%

17% of all stroke cases had a diagnosis of AF pre-stroke and treatment with anticoagulant medication was reported in **85%** of these cases

28%

28% of patients with ischaemic stroke, alive at discharge, were diagnosed with AF and **79%** were prescribed an anticoagulant