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INTRODUCTION

- Before Nov 2007, patients in CMC would be admitted to medical ward first and arranged CT brain
- After non-traumatic intracranial hemorrhage was confirmed, patients were transferred to KWH NS unit

PROBLEMS

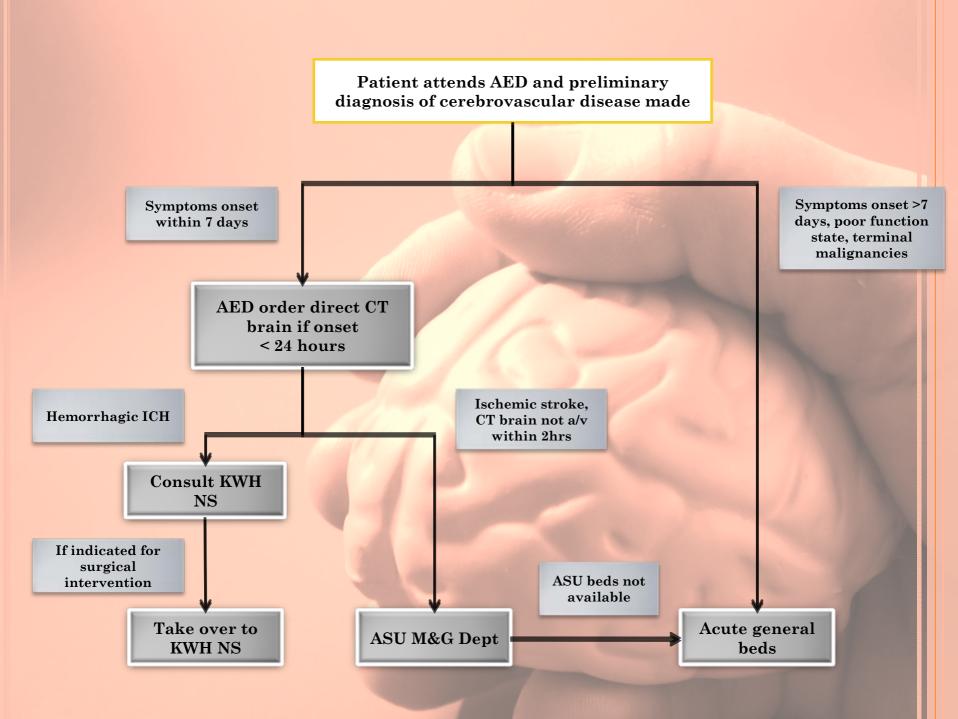
- Additional intra-hospital patient transfer
- Delay of specialised management in designated neurosurgical unit
- Possible complaints about delay of definitive treatment and care in specialised unit

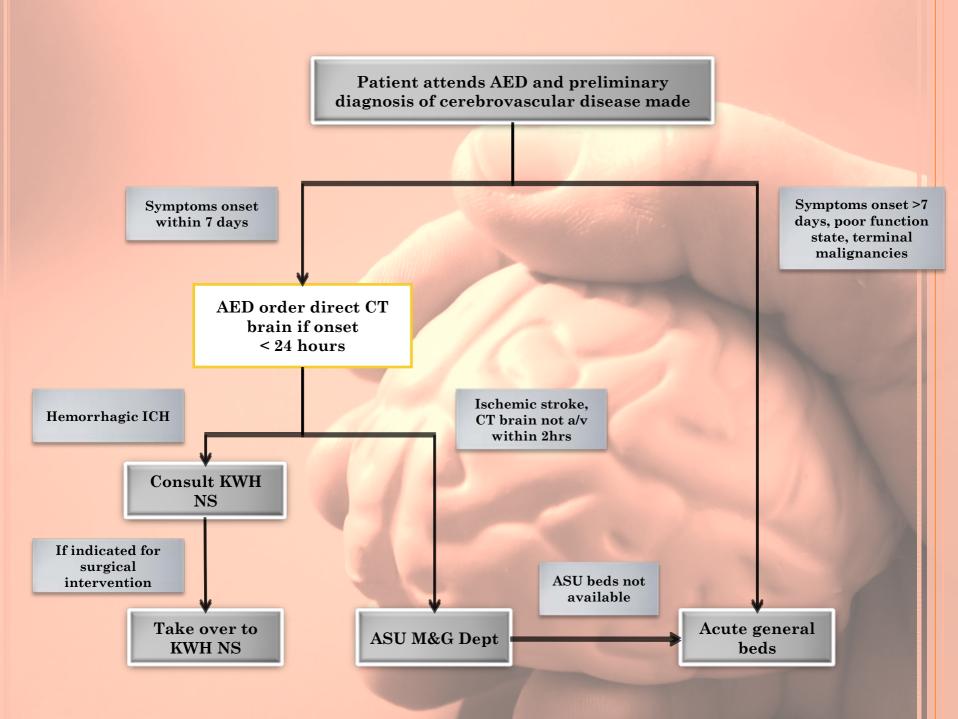
中風延襲救治可致命

昨日又發生救護車遇塞車致病人延誤送院事件。一 名男子在家中突然中風陷半昏迷,救護車趕赴搶救 病人途中卻遇上塞車,雖然交通警員奉召到場開 路,但救護車延遲了25分鐘才到場,由報警至病人 送抵醫院要逾一小時,傷者搶救後情況危殆。

NEW ARRANGEMENT

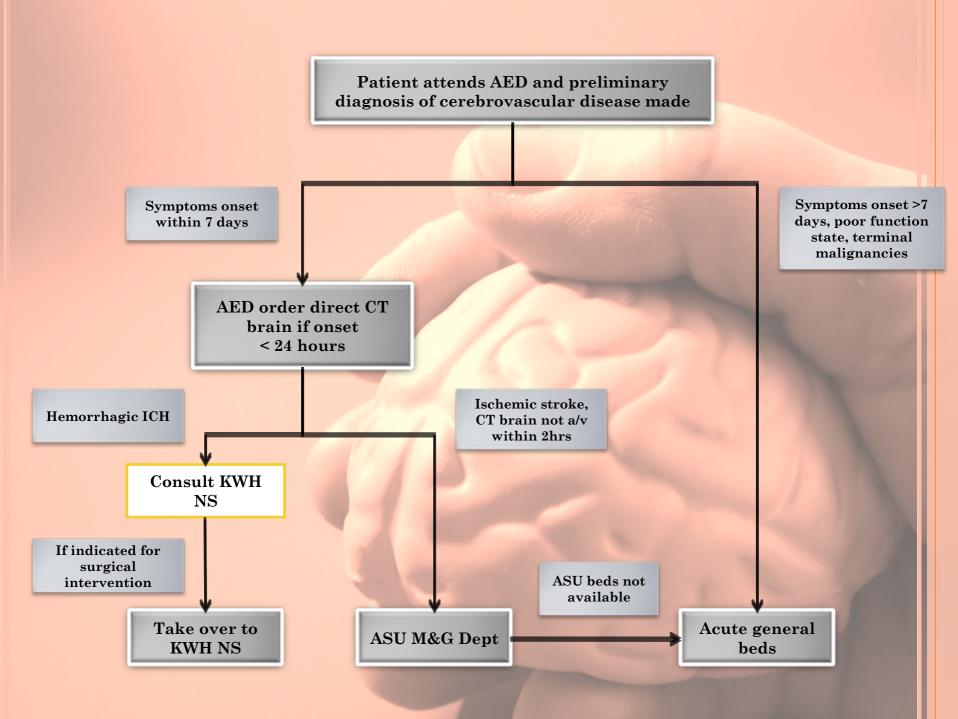
- A new arrangement of fast-tracking care for patients suspected of cerebrovascular disease was introduced in November 2007
- A close collaboration:
 - AED: initial assessment and management, arrangement of direct CT brain before admission
 - Radiology Dept: early CT brain and other neuro-imaging
 - Neurological Team, M&G Dept
 - Neurosurgery Dept, KWH

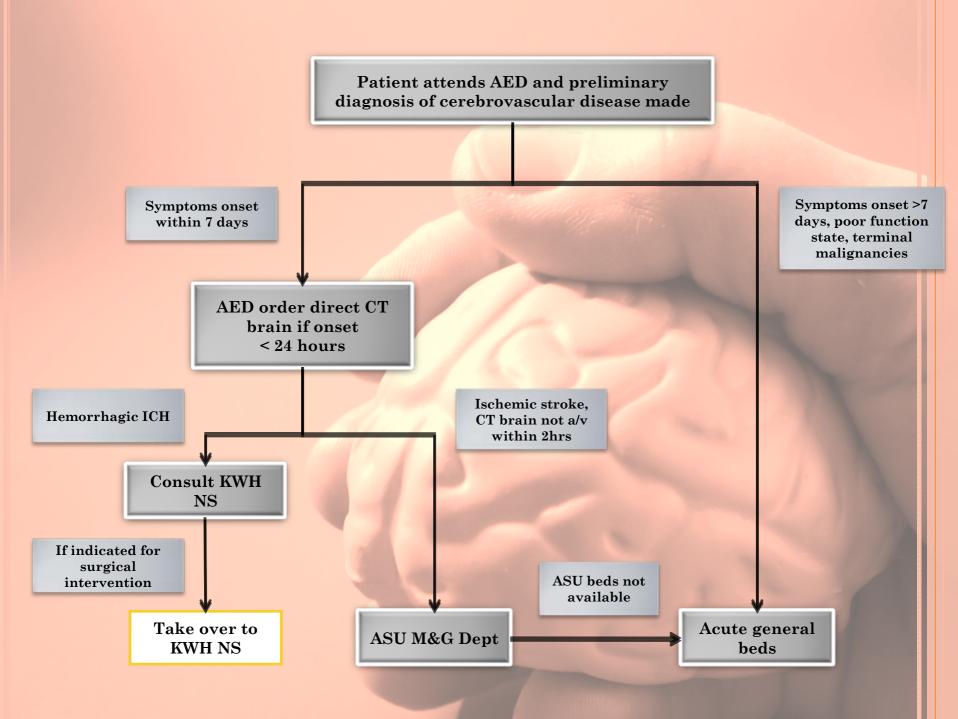




ARRANGEMENT OF CT BRAIN IN AED

- Neurological symptoms with onset within 24 hours when assessed by AED doctor (at least Cat. 3)
- CT brain would be arranged according to the patient's information e.g. conscious level, vital signs
- Admit to ASU/ general medical ward first if expected time-to-CT exceeds 2 hours, e.g. when radiographer and/or CT engaged





INTER-FACILITY TRANSPORT (IFT)

- Escorted by AED Nurse +/- Emergency physician
- Transport personnel depends on
 - Level of consciousness
 - Vital signs
 - CT brain findings
 - Disease complication

METHODOLOGY

- To analyse the impact of the protocol on the patients transferred to KWH NS unit
- Two 26-month period of data were retrieved from HA via CDARS and ePR system
- Exclusion criteria
 - Managed not following the protocol
 - CT break down
- Compared patients' demographics between 2 periods
- Primary outcomes
 - The time from A&E registration to CT brain and to NS unit
 - Adverse transfer incident
- Secondary outcomes
 - Patient outcomes including LOS, 3-month mortality, A&E reattendance, readmission

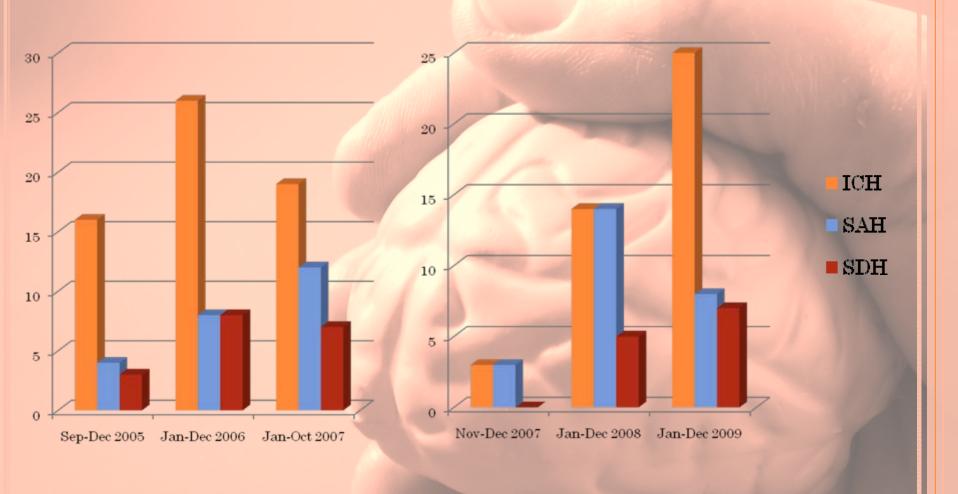
RESULTS

- From 9/05 to 10/07, before introduction of protocol:
 - Total non-traumatic ICH patients to KWH NS: 103
 - M to F ratio 70:33
- From 11/07 to 12/09, after introduction of protocol:
 - Total non-traumatic ICH patients to KWH NS: 79
 - M to F ratio 48:31
 - AED directly transfer to KWH NS: 61

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF PATIENTS IN 2 PERIODS

Variable		2005-2007 (n=103)	2007-2009 (n=79)	p value
Age	Median	69	60	
	Mean +/-SD	64.4±16.1	62.4±13.9	
Sex	Male	70 (68.0%)	48 (60.1%)	
	Female	33 (32.0%) 31 (39.9%)		0.313
GCS	<u>≥</u> 13	66 (64.1%)	48 (60.1%)	
	<13	37 (35.9%)	31 (39.9%)	0.647
Co-morbidity	Yes	52 (50.4%)	46 (58.2%)	
	No	51 (49.6%)	33 (41.8%)	0.299

NON-TRAUMATIC ICH PATIENTS IN 2 PERIODS



STUDY RESULTS (I)

Variable	2005-2007 (n=103)	2007-2009 (n=79)	p value
Door to CT (mins)			
Median	72	33.5	
Mean (range)	201.1 (8-1382)	77.1 (11-1141)	0.001
Door to NS (hours)			
Median	4.8	2.3	
Mean (range)	9.2 (1.2-72.4)	3.9 (1.3-23.2)	<0.001
LOS (days)			
Median	17.7	21	
Mean (range)	22.0 (1-150.8)	30.0 (1-176.5)	0.081

STUDY RESULTS (II)

Variable		2005-2007	2007-2009	Total	p value
Adverse Transfer Incident	No	102 (99.0%)	78 (99.0%)	180	
	Yes	1 (1.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2	0.850
3-month Mortality	No	79 (76.7%)	62 (78.5%)	141	
	Yes	24 (23.3%)	17 (21.5%)	41	0.775
3-month AED Reattendence	No	68 (86.1%)	51 (80.1%)	119	
	Yes	11 (13.9%)	12 (19.9%)	23	0.630
3-month Readmission	No	69 (87.3%)	55 (87.3%)	124	
	Yes	10 (12.7%)	8 (12.7%)	18	0.886

DISCUSSION

- A significant improvement in Door to CT time
 - Immediate CT arrangement after AED doctor assessment
- Reduction in Door to NS unit time
 - Direct early IFT from CMC AED to KWH NS
- Problems on the protocol
 - Wait for CT brain ≥ 1 hr
 - Unconscious patient in resuscitation room
 - o Impaired conscious patient in night shift

CONCLUSION

- New protocol successfully reduced waiting time of CT and achieved early specialist neurosurgical inpatient care for non-traumatic ICH patients without compromising the quality of care
- Reduce administrative workload for the on-call medical doctor
- Avoid potential delay in neurosurgical intervention

FUTURE DIRECTIONS & RECOMMENDATION (I)

- Fast-tracking care and early radiological intervention
 - Prepare for thrombolysis for hyperacute stroke
 - Aim to meet NINDS-Recommended time target

Door to Doctor

o Door to CT brain

Door to CT read

Door to Treatment

10 mins

25 mins

45 mins

60 mins

46 patients (≤ Cat. 2)

33 mins

FUTURE DIRECTIONS & RECOMMENDATION (II)

- Early and safe IFT to designated unit
 - Similar program should be considered on
 - Cardiothoracic injury
 - Burn injury
 - Infection control...
 - Need to assess manpower, training and equipment supports in AED
 - Collaborate and discuss logistics between AED, related departments and receiving unit



