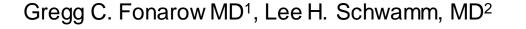
Advancing Stroke Systems of Care to Improve Outcomes

Target: Stroke Phase III



¹UCLA Division of Cardiology ²Department of Neurology Massachusetts General Hospital

ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE REPERFUSION THERAPY

The benefits of acute ischemic stroke treatment both with intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) or endovascular therapy are highly time dependent.

Shorter onset to treatment times are associated with improved functional outcomes, lower complication rates, and in some studies lower mortality.

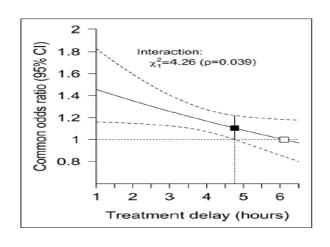
Because of the importance of rapid treatment, AHA/ASA Guidelines recommend a door-to-needle (DTN) time of ≤60 minutes for IV alteplase.

Yet prior studies indicated fewer than 30% of IV alteplase treated acute ischemic stroke patients in the United States were meeting this goal.

Fonarow GC, Smith EE, Saver JL, Reeves MJ, Bhatt DL, Grau-Sepulveda MV, Olson DM, Hernandez AF, Peterson ED, Schwamm LH. Timeliness of tissue-type plasminogen activator therapy in acute ischemic stroke: patient characteristics, hospital factors, and outcomes associated with door-to-needle times within 60 minutes. Circulation. 2011;123(7):750-758.



EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS ALTEPLASE IS TIME DEPENDENT



Trials – Pooled RCTs

Practice – National GWTG-Stroke

Stroke 2016;47:2373-2379 Circulation 2017;135:128–139



AHA/ASA Guideline Recommendations

EDs should establish standard operating procedures and protocols to triage stroke patients expeditiously (Class I, Level of Evidence B).

Standard procedures and protocols should be established for benchmarking time to evaluate and treat eligible stroke patients with rt-PA expeditiously (Class I, Level of Evidence B).

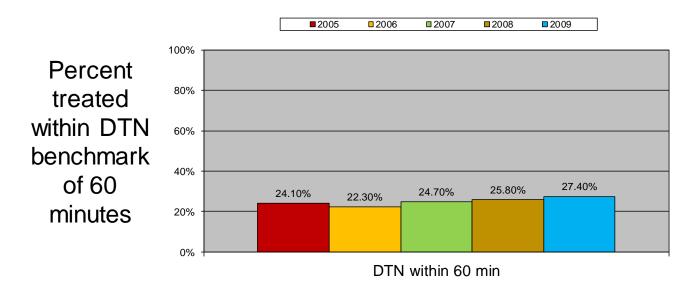
Target treatment with rt-PA should be within 1 hour of the patient's arrival in the ED (Class I, Level of Evidence A).

Comprehensive overview of nursing and interdisciplinary care of the acute ischemic stroke patient: a scientific statement from the American Heart. Association. *Stroke* 2009;40:2911-2944





Substantial Opportunity to Improve Timeliness of IV alteplase in Ischemic Stroke



Fonarow GC, Smith EE, Saver JL, Reeves MJ, Bhatt DL, Grau-Sepulveda MV, Olson DM, Hernandez AF, Peterson ED, Schwamm LH. Timeliness of tissue-type plasminogen activator therapy in acute ischemic stroke: patient characteristics, hospital factors, and outcomes associated with door-to-needle times within 60 minutes. Circulation. 2011;123(7):750-758.



TARGET: STROKE PHASE I

- Target: Stroke was initiated by the AHA/ASA as a national collaborative comprising a broad alliance of hospitals and clinicians.
- The goal of Target: Stroke was for GWTG participating hospitals to treat at least 50% of alteplase treated acute ischemic stroke patients within 60 minutes of hospital arrival.
- An expert working group performed a literature review to identify 10 key evidence-based strategies associated with timely alteplase administration that could be most rapidly and feasibly adopted by hospitals.



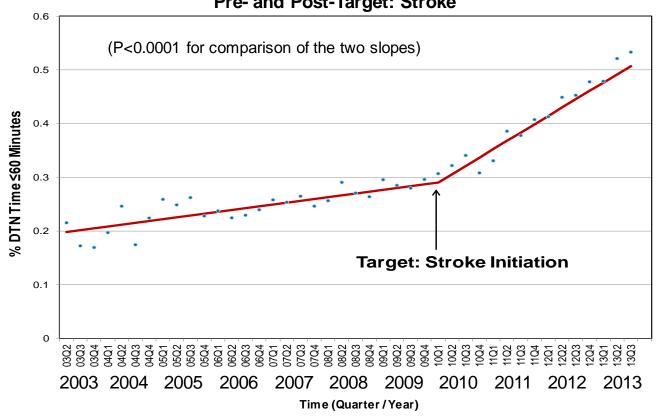
TARGET: STROKE 10 KEY BEST PRACTICE STRATEGIES

- 1. Hospital pre-notification by Emergency Medical Services
- 2. Rapid triage protocol and stroke team notification
- 3. Single call/paging activation system for entire stroke team
- 4. Use of a stroke toolkit containing clinical decision support, stroke-specific order sets, guidelines, hospital-specific algorithms, critical pathways, NIH Stroke Scale and other stroke tools
- Rapid acquisition and interpretation of brain imaging
- 6. Rapid Laboratory Testing (including point-of-care testing) if indicated
- 7. Pre-mixing alteplase medication ahead of time for high likelihood candidates
- 8. Rapid access to intravenous alteplase in the ED/brain imaging area
- 9. Team-based approach
- Rapid data feedback to stroke team on each patient's DTN time and other performance data



Time Trend in the Proportion of Patients with DTN Times within 60 Minutes

Pre- and Post-Target: Stroke





TARGET: STROKE RESULTS: alteplase USE

The Target: Stroke intervention was also associated with an increase in alteplase use.

alteplase use in eligible patients arriving by 2 hours and treated by 3 hours: 64.7% pre-vs. 85.2% post-intervention, P<0.0001

alteplase use in eligible patients arriving by 3.5 hours and treated by 4.5 hours: 22.5% pre- vs. 63.9% post-intervention, P<0.0001

alteplase use among all acute ischemic stroke patients: 5.7% pre-vs. 8.1% post-intervention, P<0.0001

No evidence for unintended consequences with the intervention with alteplase use being avoided in patients who may have less favorable DTN times

Fonarow GC et al. JAMA. 2014;311(16):1632-1640.



Clinical Outcomes Pre- and Post-Target: Stroke in Patients in Patients with Onset to Treatment Time within 4.5 Hours

Outcome	Pre-	Post-	Р	Unadjusted	P Value	Adjusted	P Value*
	Target:	Target:	Value	Odds Ratios		Odds Ratios	
	Stroke	Stroke		(95% CI)		(95% CI)*	
	(n=29,986	(n=53,234)					
)						
In-Hospital	9.95%	8.08%	<0.000	0.79	<0.0001	0.90	0.0004
Mortality			1	(0.75-0.84)		(0.84-0.95)	
Discharge Home	37.6%	43.3%	<0.000	1.25	<0.0001	1.13	<0.0001
			1	(1.20-1.29)		(1.08-1.17)	
Ambulatory Status	42.2%	45.9%	<0.000	1.16	<0.0001	1.02	0.4538
Independent			1	(1.10-1.22)		(0.96-1.09)	
Symptomatic ICH	5.74%	4.74%	<0.000	0.81	<0.0001	0.84	<0.0001
			1	(0.75-0.88)		(0.78-0.92)	
Any alteplase	6.75%	5.54%	<0.000	0.80	<0.0001	0.84	<0.0001
Complications			1	(0.75-0.86)		(0.78-0.91)	

^{*}Adjusted for patient characteristics including age, sex, race, medical history of atrial fibrillation, prosthetic heart valve, previous stroke/transient ischemic attack, coronary heart disease or prior my ocardial infarction, carotid stenosis, peripheral vascular disease, hy pertension, dy slipidemia, and current smoking, stroke severity (NIHSS), arrival time during regular work hours, arrival mode, onset-to-arrival time; hospital characteristics of hospital size, region, teaching status, certified primary stroke center, annual volume of tPA, and annual stroke discharge.

Fonarow GC et al. JAMA. 2014;311(16):1632-1640.

Target: Stroke Phase II



TARGET: STROKE PHASE II

NATIONAL GOAL:

- Achieve DTN times within 60 minutes for 75% of eligible patients
- Achieve DTN times within 45 minutes for 50% of eligible patients

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL RECOGNITION

- Target: Stroke Honor Roll: existing criteria
- Target: Stroke Honor Roll Elite: DTN ≤ 60 minutes in 75% of eligible patients
- Target: Stroke Honor Roll Elite-Plus: DTN ≤ 60 minutes in 75% of eligible patients <u>and</u> DTN ≤ 45 minutes in 50% of patients

ADDITIONAL TARGET: STROKE RESOURCES

- Updated time tracker and new tools
- Additional strategies (transfer patient directly to CT, timer or clock at bedside) and evidence
- New educational resources





TARGET: STROKE PHASE II 12 KEY BEST PRACTICE STRATEGIES

- 1. Hospital pre-notification by Emergency Medical Services
- 2. Rapid triage protocol and stroke team notification
- 3. Single call/paging activation system for entire stroke team
- 4. Use of a stroke toolkit containing clinical decision support, stroke-specific order sets, guidelines, hospital-specific algorithms, critical pathways, NIH Stroke Scale and other stroke tools
- 5. Timer or clock attached to chart, clipboard, or bed
- 6. Transfer directly to CT/MRI scanner
- 7. Rapid acquisition and interpretation of brain imaging
- 8. Rapid Laboratory Testing (including point-of-care testing) if indicated
- 9. Pre-mixing alteplase medication ahead of time for high likelihood candidates
- 10. Rapid access to intravenous alteplase in the ED/brain imaging area
- 11. Team-based approach
- 12. Rapid data feedback to stroke team on each patient's DTN time and other performance data

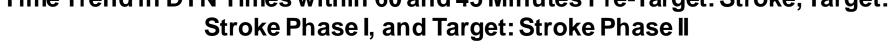
Updated from Fonarow GC et al Stroke. 2011;42:2983-2989.

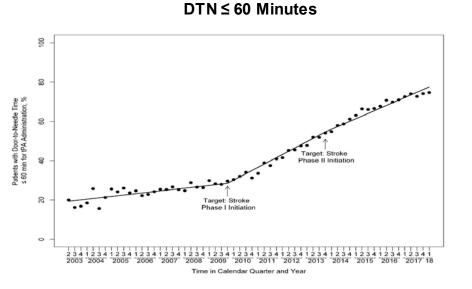
- Target: Stroke Phase II was launched in 2014 with a goal of improving DTN times to ≤60 min in 75% and ≤45 min in 50% of patients.
- This study aimed to assess whether DTN times and outcomes could be further improved with the launch of Target: Stroke Phase II in Q1 2014.
- Rates of DTN times ≤60 minutes and ≤45 minutes were compared between pre-Target: Stroke (2003-2009), Phase I (2010-2013), and Phase II (2014 to 2018) periods using weighted linear weighted regression.
- Treatment rates and clinical outcomes of in-hospital mortality, discharge home, and ambulatory status, symptomatic ICH within 36 hours were compared using GEE and adjusting for pre-specified covariates including NIHSS.
- There were 154,221 intravenous alteplase treated patients from 913 GWTG-Stroke hospitals participating during all the study periods.

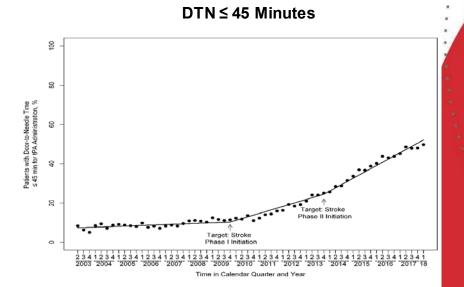




Time Trend in DTN Times within 60 and 45 Minutes Pre-Target: Stroke, Target: Stroke Phase I, and Target: Stroke Phase II









- Median DTN times significantly declined from Pre-Target: Stroke, to Phase I to Phase II: 78 minutes (IQR 47-81) to 66 minutes (IQR 51-87) to 50 minutes (IQR 37-66), absolute difference -28 minutes, (P<0.0001).
- The % of patients with DTN times ≤60 minutes increased from Pre-Target: Stroke to Phase I to Phase II: 26.5% to 42.7% to 68.4%, absolute difference +41.9%, (P<0.0001). In Q3 2018, 75.4% of patients had DTN times ≤60 minutes (GOAL met).
- The % of patients with DTN times ≤45 minutes also increased from Pre-Target: Stroke to Phase I to Phase II: 10.0% to 17.7% to 41.4%, absolute difference +31.4%, (P<0.0001). In Q3 2018, 51.7% of patients had DTN times ≤45 minutes (GOAL met).



Clinical Outcomes Pre-Target: Stroke, Target: Stroke Phase I, and Target: Stroke Phase II

Outcome	Pre-Target: Stroke (n=24,365)	Post-Target: Stroke Phase I (n=44,257)	Post-Target: Stroke Phase II (74,447)	P value	Adjusted OR 95% CI (Phase I vs Pre Target: Stroke)	Adjusted OR 95% CI (Phase II vs Pre Target: Stroke)
In-Hospital Mortality	10.0%	8.2%	6.2%	<0.0001	0.85 (0.80-0.91)	0.72 (0.67-0.77)
Discharge Home	35.8%	41.5%	49.0%	<0.0001	1.21 (1.16-1.27)	1.35 (1.27-1.45)
Ambulatory Status Independent	41.5%	44.6%	52.7%	<0.0001	1.05 (0.99-1.22)	1.35 (1.27-1.45)
Symptomatic ICH within 36 Hours	5.7%	4.5%	3.6%	<0.0001	0.79 (0.72-0.86)	0.67 (0.61-0.73)



TARGET STROKE PHASE II

The timeliness of thrombolytic administration improved in GWTG-Stroke hospitals after initiation of Phase II of the Target: Stroke quality initiative. The national goals were achieved in 2018.

Target: Stroke Phase II was associated with additional improvements in clinical outcomes.

The results of this study provide further evidence supporting the favorable impact of Target: Stroke.

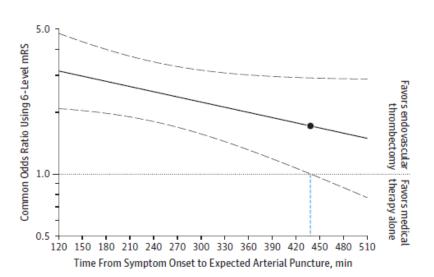
Nevertheless, there remain opportunities to further improve the timeliness of acute ischemic stroke care including the timeliness of endovascular therapy.

TARGET: STROKE PHASE III

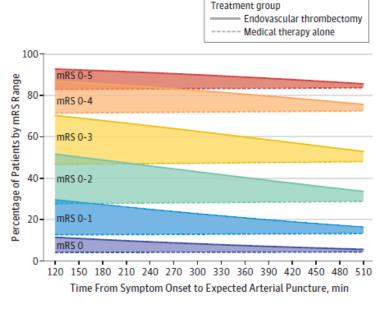
Association Of Time From Symptom Onset To Start Of Endovascular Thrombectomy (Arterial Puncture) With Disability Levels At 3 Months In Endovascular (N = 633) Vs Medical Therapy (N = 645) Groups

Figure 1. Association of Time From Symptom Onset to Expected Time of Endovascular Thrombectomy Procedure Start (Arterial Puncture) With Disability Levels at 3 Months in Endovascular (n = 633) vs Medical Therapy (n = 645) Groups

A Odds ratio for less disability at 3 mo in endovascular thrombectomy vs medical therapy alone groups by time to treatment

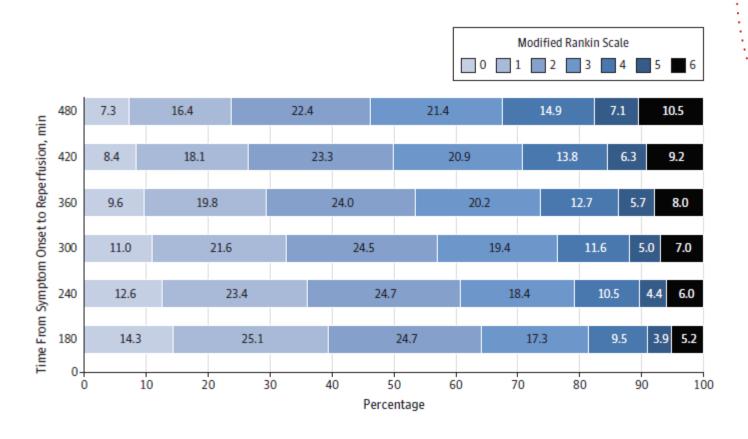


B Difference in adjusted 3-mo disability rates between endovascular thrombectomy and medical therapy alone groups by time to treatment





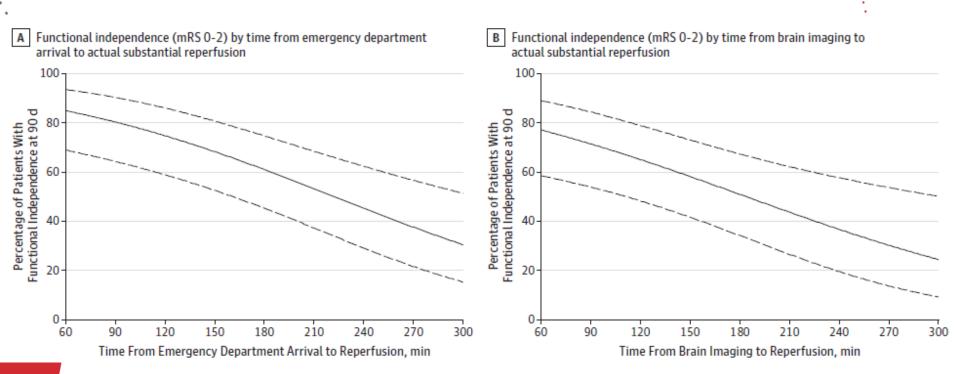
Association Of Time From Symptom Onset To Actual Reperfusion Among Patients In The Endovascular Thrombectomy Group Achieving Substantial Reperfusion With 90-day Disability Outcomes Using An Adjusted Ordinal Logistic Regression Model:



Data are from the 390 endovascular group patients in whom substantial reperfusion (modified TICI 2b/3) was achieved. Rows are intercepts from a single model using all 390 patients, treating time as a continuous variable. Model adjusted for age, sex, baseline stroke severity, target occlusion location, and concomitant intravenous alterplase.



Relation Between In-hospital Treatment Speeds And Functional Independence (mRS 0-2) At 3 Months Among Direct Arrival Patients In The Endovascular Thrombectomy Group Achieving Substantial Reperfusion (mTICI Score 2b Or 3)



Data are from the 390 endovascular group patients in whom substantial reperfusion (modified TICI 2b/3) was achieved. Rows are intercepts from a single model using all 390 patients, treating time as a continuous variable. Model adjusted for age, sex, baseline stroke severity, target occlusion location, and concomitant intravenous alteplase. Curves were obtained from logistic regression of outcome on time as a continuous variable, after adjustment for age, sex, baseline NIHSS, target occlusion location, and concomitant intravenous alteplase. Solid curves indicate point estimates. Dashed curves indicate 95%CIs..

American Heart The common odds ratio for improved functional outcome with endovascular therapy, adjusted for these variables, was 3.1 (95% ci, 1.8-5.4). There was **no significant interaction** between this treatment effect and **age** (P = .93), **NIHSS** (P = .87), **time** to randomization (P = .56), **imaging** modality (P = .49), or **location** of the arterial occlusion (P = .54). [DEFUSE3 Study]

CT

Endovascular (n = 69)

Medical (n = 64)

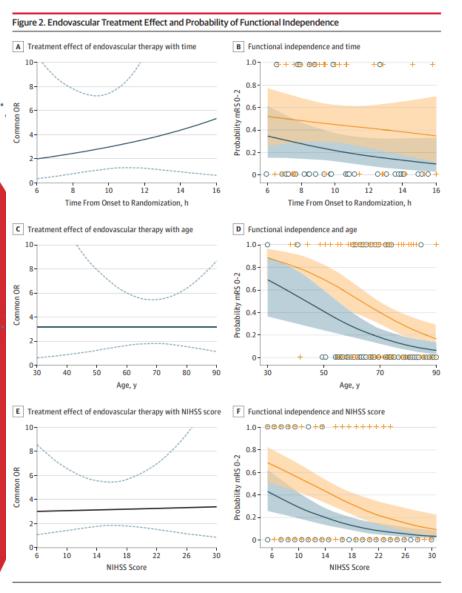


Figure 3. Distribution of Scores on the Modified Rankin Scale (mRS) at Day 90 mRS distribution by location of arterial occlusion MCA Endovascular (n = 60) Medical (n = 53) ICA Endovascular (n = 32) Medical (n = 36) Persons, % mRS distribution by imaging modality MRI Endovascular (n = 23) Medical (n = 26)

Persons, %

Lansberg et al. JAMA Neurol. 2019;76(4):447-453

TARGET: STROKE PHASE III NATIONAL GOALS

PRIMARY GOALS:

- Achieve door-to-needle times within 60 minutes in 85% or more of acute ischemic stroke patients treated with IV thrombolytics
- Achieve door-to-device times (arrival to first pass of thrombectomy device) in 50% or more of eligible acute ischemic stroke patients within 90 minutes (for direct arriving patients) and within 60 minutes (for transfer patients) treated with endovascular therapy (EVT)

SECONDARY GOALS:

- Achieve door-to-needle times within 45 minutes in 75% or more of acute ischemic stroke patients treated with IV thrombolytics
- Achieve door-to-needle times within 30 minutes in 50% or more of acute ischemic stroke patients treated with IV thrombolytics





Target: Stroke Phase III Door-to-Device Time Key Best Practice Strategies

Target: Stroke advocates the adoption of these 12 key best practice strategies for reducing door-to-device times for endovascular therapy in acute ischemic stroke.

- 1. Rapid Administration of Alteplase
- 2. Rapid Acquisition and Interpretation of CT/MR Angiography
- 3. Rapid Acquisition and Interpretation of Additional Imaging
- 4. Pre-Notification and Rapid Activation of the Neurointerventional Team
- 5. Rapid Availability of the Neurointerventional Team
- 6. Timer or Clock Attached to Chart, Clip Board, or Bed
- 7. Transfer Directly to Neuroangiography Suite
- 8. Transfer Directly from Brain Imaging Suite to Neuroangiography Suite
- 9. Endovascular Therapy Ready Neuroangiography Suite
- 10.Team Based Approach
- 11. Anesthesia Access and Protocols
- 12.Prompt Data Feedback



TARGET: STROKE PHASE III RECOGNITION

- HONOR ROLL
- HONOR ROLL ELITE
- HONOR ROLL ELITE PLUS
- HONOR ROLL ADVANCED THERAPY

RECOGNITION CRITERIA

	TARGET: STROKE PHASE II	TARGET: STROKE PHASE III
HONOR ROLL	Time to thrombolytic therapy within 60 minutes in 50% or more of a cute is chemics troke patients treated with IV tPA	DTN times within 60 minutes for at least 75% of applicable patients are required.
HONOR ROLL ELITE	Time to thrombolytic therapy within 60 minutes in 75% or more of a cute is chemics troke patients treated with IV tPA	DTN times within 60 minutes for at least 85% of applicable patients are required.
HONOR ROLL ELITE PLUS	Time to thrombolytic therapy within 60 minutes in 75% or more of a cute is chemic stroke patients treated with IV tPA AND time to thrombolytic therapy within 45 minutes in 50% of a cute is chemic stroke patients treated with IV tPA	DTN times within 45 minutes for at least 75% of applicable patients and DTN times within 30 minutes for at least 50% of applicable patients.
HONOR ROLL ADVANCED THERAPY	-	DTD times in at least 50% of applicable patients within 90 minutes for direct arriving and within 60 minutes for transfers



Recognition Eligibility

- Must currently hold Gold, Silver or Bronze performance achievement status in Get With The Guidelines®-Stroke
- At minimum, met the goal of door-to-needle (DTN) times as specified for each award in applicable patients (minimum of six patients) for at least one calendar quarter for the initial honor roll award and 4 consecutive quarters for renewal of the honor roll and initial or renewal of honor roll elite or honor roll elite plus.
- Honor Roll Advanced Therapy requires door-to-device (DTD) times in applicable patients (minimum of six patients that qualify for the measure denominator, such that the total of direct arriving or transfer is six or more) for at least one quarter for initial award and for 4 consecutive quarters for renewal of the honor roll advanced therapy.



Recognition Eligibility (continued)

- Either the Time to Intravenous Thrombolytic therapy 60 min or Door to IV rt-PA in 60 min (historic-quality) measure may be used to qualify.
 - Comparable measure constructs for 45 minute and 30 minutes may be used as well.
- For Honor Roll Advanced Therapy, patients with arrival times >6 hours after last known well can be included or excluded at the discretion of participating hospitals but this decision must be applied consistently to all to all endovascular patients.



Conclusions

- Findings from Target: Stroke Phase I and II support the favorable impact of applying performance improvement techniques: identifying best practices, clinical decision support, guideline-driven care improvement tools, educational outreach, collaborative support, performance profiling, feedback, and recognition.
- Programs to facilitate rapid administration of thombolytics such as Target: Stroke have substantially improved care and outcomes and should be applied globally
- Target: Stroke Phase II goals were achieved
- Target: Stroke Phase III aims to facilitate and incentive hospitals and stroke systems of care to provide IV thrombolytic and endovascular therapy to eligible patients with acute ischemic stroke in a timely fashion.
- Target: Stroke Phase III is designed to further improve care and outcomes for patients with acute ischemic stroke.



TARGET: STROKE PHASE III PMT UPDATE

SUMMARY OF UPDATES

- TARGET: STROKE 3 UPDATES
 - Stroke / Limited form
 - MER form
 - Measures
- ADDITIONAL MEASURE UPDATES
 - DIDO measure
- TJC LAYER UPDATES
 - STK-OP-1 and CSTK-01 added to STK layer
 - ASR-IP and ASR-OP measure bundles
- OPERATIONAL UPDATES
 - Removed error when not completing advanced imaging questions
 - CSTK benchmarking error when running CSTK-10 report
 - New filter options
 - Additional items

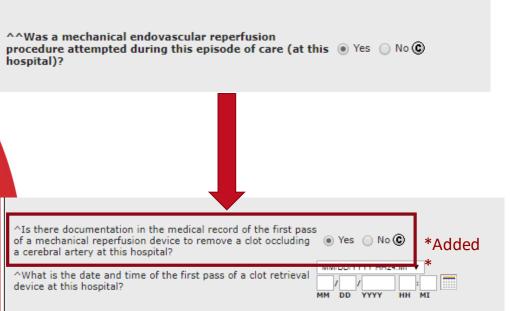


STROKE FORM - REASON FOR DELAY IN IV ALTEPLASE – 30 MINUTES

	☐ Social/Religious					
Eligibility Reason(s):	☐ Initial refusal					
	Care-team unable to determine eligibility					
Specify eligibility reason:						
	Hypertension requiring aggressive control with IV medications					
Medical Reason(s):	Further diagnostic evaluation to confirm stroke for patients with hypoglycemia (blood glucose < 50), seizures, or major metabolic disorders					
	■ Management of concomitant emergent/acute conditions such as cardiopulmonary arrest, respiratory failure (requiring intubation)					
	☐ Investigational or experimental protocol for thrombolysis					
Specify medical reason:	resp arrest					
Hospital Related or Other Reason(s):	Delay in stroke diagnosis					
	☐ In-hospital time delay					
	Equipment-related delay					
	Other					



MER FORM - ADDED "DOCUMENTATION OF FIRST PASS" DATA ELEMENT



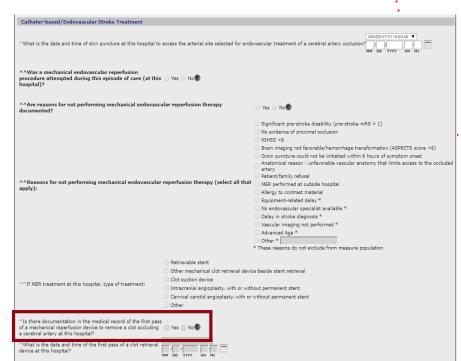
IF "Was a mechanical endovascular reperfusion procedure attempted during this episode of care (at this hospital)?" = Yes, then First Pass question is required

- Added to MER form group (previously only on Comprehensive layer)
- Used for collection of first pass time for Target: Stroke Advanced



MER FORM – DOCUMENTATION OF FIRST PASS

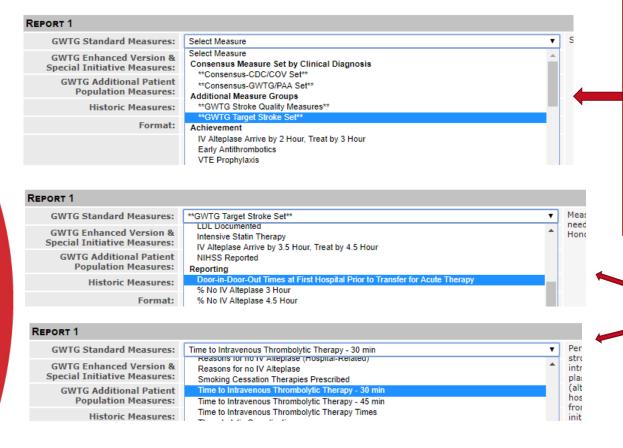
Catheter-based/Endovascular Stroke Treatment					
^What is the date and time of skin puncture at this hospital to access the arterial site selected for endovascular treatment of a cerebral artery occlusion?					
^^Was a mechanical endovascular reperfusion procedure attempted during this episode of care (at this Yes No hospital)?					
^^Are reasons for not performing mechanical endovascular reperfusion therapy Yes ○ No €					
		Significant pre-stroke disability (pre-stroke mRS > 1)			
		No evidence of proximal occlusion			
		□ NIHSS <6			
		☐ Brain imaging not favorable/hemorrhage transformation (ASPECTS score <6)			
		Groin puncture could not be initiatied within 6 hours of symptom onset			
		Anatomical reason - unfavorable vascular anatomy that limits access to the occluded artery			
		Patient/family refusal			
^^Reasons for not performing mechanical endovascul	ar reperfusion therapy (select all that	it MER performed at outside hospital			
apply):		Allergy to contrast material			
		Equipment-related delay *			
		No endovascular specialist available *			
		Delay in stroke diagnosis *			
		☐ Vascular imaging not performed *			
		Advanced Age *			
		Other*			
		* These reasons do not exclude from measure population			
	Retrievable stent				
^^If MER treatment at this hospital, type of treatment:	Other mechanical clot retrieval device beside stent retrieval				
	Clot suction device				
	☐ Intracranial angioplasty, with or without permanent stent				
	Cervical carotid angioplasty, with or without permanent stent				
	Other				
^What is the date and time of the first pass of a clot retrieval MMDDYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDDYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDDYYYYY MMDYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDDYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDDYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDDYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDYYYYYY H+B4MI ▼ MMDYYYYYY H+B4MI MMDY					



Will impact sites with MER form group active and not Comprehensive.



UPDATED TARGET: STROKE MEASURES



Added:

- Door-in-Door-Out Times at First Hospital Prior to Transfer for Acute Therapy
- Time to Intravenous
 Thrombolytic Therapy 30 min
- Door to Start of Revascularization (DTR) within 60 minutes for patients transferred from an outside hospital OR 90 minutes for patients presenting directly.

New Reporting Measures



UPDATE "TIME TO INTRAVENOUS THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY - 45 MIN" MEASURE LOGIC

REPORT 1		
GWTG Standard Measures:	Select Measure v	Percent of acute ischemic
GWTG Enhanced Version & Special Initiative Measures:	Time to Intravenous Thrombolytic Therapy - 45 min ▼	stroke patients receiving intravenous tissue plasminogen activator
GWTG Additional Patient Population Measures:	Select Measure v	(alteplase) therapy during the hospital stay who have a time
Historic Measures:	Select Measure v	from hospital arrival to initiation of thrombolytic
Format:	Patient Records ▼	therapy administration (door-
Compare to: (ctri-click to select multiple)	My Hospital All AZ Hospitals All Hospitals Mountain West Region Hospitals	to-needle time) of 45 minutes or less.

Patient Records Report for measure Time to Intravenous Thrombolytic Therapy - 45 min

Percent of acute ischemic stroke patients receiving intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (alteplase) therapy during the hospital stay who have a time from hospital arrival to initiation of thrombolytic therapy administration (door-to needle time) of 45 minutes or less.

Time Period: Q1 2019 - Q1 2019; Site: AHA Demo test- Stroke + CSTK + STK (88250)
Patients Included: 0; Patients Excluded: 4
Patients in Numerator: 0; % in Numerator:

Show filters This report shows all records. 4 of 4

Patient ID	Included in Results?	In Numerator?	Age:	Patient location when stroke symptoms discovered:	Hospital Arrival Date and Time	IV Alteplase Initiation Date/Time	When was the patient last known to be well?	Cause for IV alteplase delay - 45 minutes	Cause for IV alteplase delay Eligibility Reason(s)	Cause for IV alteplase delay Medical Reason(s)	Clinical Trial	IV alteplase at an outside hospital or EMS / Mobile Stroke Unit?	Final clinical diagnosis related to stroke:	IV alteplase initiated at this hospital?
Test101	Excluded		37	Not in a healthcare setting	01/01/2019 10:00		01/01/2019 09:00				No		Ischemic Stroke	No
Test202	Excluded		68	Not in a healthcare setting	01/08/2019 10:00	01/08/2019 11:00	01/08/2019 09:00	Yes	Care-team unable to determine eligibility		No	No	Ischemic Stroke	Yes
Test303	Excluded		78	Another acute care facility	02/01/2019 10:00		02/01/2019 08:00				No	Yes	Ischemic Stroke	No
Test404	Excluded		63	Not in a healthcare setting	01/01/2019 10:00		01/01/2019 09:00				No	Yes	Ischemic Stroke	No



ADDED MEASURE - DOOR TO START OF REVASCULARIZATION

REPORT 1			Stroke Measure Logic and Rati Measure Descriptions - Stroke
GWTG Standard Measures:	Select Measure ▼	Select Measure	Measure Descriptions - Post H Measures
GWTG Enhanced Version & Special Initiative Measures:	Select Measure T		
GWTG Additional Patient Population Measures:	Select Measure Mechanical Endovascular Reperfusion Therapy **MER Measure Set**		
Historic Measures:	90-Day Modified Rankin Scores (mRS) following Mechanical Endovascular Reperfusion Therapy (G		
Format:	Discharge Disposition following Mechanical Endovascular Reperfusion Therapy (Graphical Display Door to Puncture (DTP) Time within 90 minutes	of Distribution)	
Compare to: (ctrl-click to select multiple)	Door to Puncture (DTP) Times (Graphical Display of Distribution) Door to Recanalization/Reperfusion (DTRp) Times (Graphical Display of Distribution) Door to Recanalization/Reperfusion (DTRp) within 120 Minutes Door to Start of Revascularization (DTR) Times (Graphical Display of Distribution) Door to Start of Revascularization (DTR) within 60 minutes for patients transferred from an outside Door to Start of Revascularization (DTR) within 120 minutes Mechanical Endovascular Reperfusion Therapy for Eligible Patients with Ischemic Stroke	nospital OR 90 minutes for patients	s presenting directly,
	Picture to Puncture (PTP) Times within 60 minutes Picture to Puncture (PTP) Times (Graphical Dieplay of Dietribution)		

Patient Records Report for measure Door to Start of Revascularization (DTR) within 60 minutes for patients transferred from an outside hospital OR 90 minutes for patients presenting directly.

Percentage of patients with acute ischemic stroke who receive mechanical endovascular reperfusion therapy and for whom the first pass (i.e., deployment) of the device is <= 60 minutes in patients who are transferred in from an outside hospital or < 90 minutes for patients presenting directly.

Time Period: Jan 2019 - Mar 2019; Site: AHA UAT Site - Stroke + MER (91870)
Patients Included: 2: Patients Excluded: 1

Patients in Numerator: 1; % in Numerator: 50.0%; Patient in Exceptions: 0

Show filters This report shows all records, 3 of 3

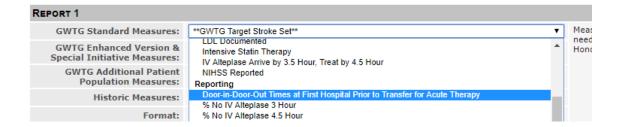
Patient ID	Included in Y Results?	In Numerator?	Exception?	Age:	Final clinical diagnosis related to stroke:	First Pass of a Mechanical Reperfusion Device	Patient location when stroke symptoms discovered:	Hospital Arrival Date and Time	First Pass Date/Time	Discharge Date:	Elective Carotid Intervention	MER delay documented	MER Reasons for delay	How patient arrived at your hospital
3563q	Included	No	No	68	Ischemic Stroke	Yes	Not in a healthcare setting	01/01/2019 10:00	01/01/2019 11:40	01/05/2019 10:00	No	No		Transfer from other hospital
3563t	Included	Yes		78	Ischemic Stroke	Yes	Not in a healthcare setting	01/01/2019 10:00	01/01/2019 10:50	01/03/2019 10:00	No	No		Transfer from other hospital

Drivate



EADDITIONAL MEASURE UPDATES

DOOR-IN-DOOR-OUT TIMES AT FIRST HOSPITAL PRIOR TO TRANSFER FOR ACUTE THERAPY



Patient Records Report for measure Door-in-Door-Out Times at First Hospital Prior to Transfer for Acute Therapy

Percentage of confirmed stroke patients transported to your hospital by EMS and for whom <= 90 minutes was spent in the ED prior to transfer to a higher-level stroke center (e.g. PSC, CSC, etc.) for time-critical therapy.

Time Period: Mar 2019 - Mar 2019; Site: AHA Demo test- GWTG-Stroke + ASR (92490)

Patients Included: 1: Patients Excluded: 0

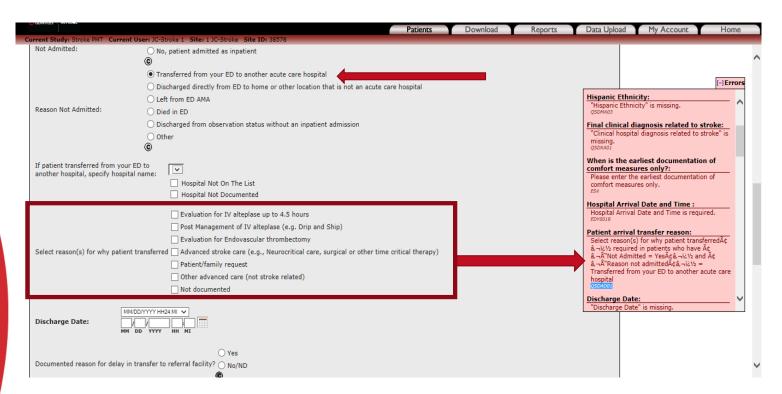
Patients in Numerator: 0; % in Numerator: 0.0%; Patient in Exceptions: 0

Show filters This report shows all records. 1 of 1

Patient ID	Included in Results?	In Numerator?	Exception?		Final clinical diagnosis related to stroke:	Not admitted	Reason Not Admitted	Patient arrival transfer reason	Patient location when stroke symptoms discovered:	How patient arrived at your hospital	Hospital Arrival Date and Time	Discharge Date:	Clinical Trial (Meaningful Use)	Elective Carotid Intervention	Documented reason for delay in transfer to referral facility?	Specific reason for delay documented in transfer patient (check all that apply):
mar101	Included	No	No	47	Ischemic Stroke	Yes, not admitted	Transferred from your ED to another acute care hospital	Post Management of IV alteplase (e.g. Drip and	Not in a healthcare setting	EMS from home/scene	03/01/2019 10:00	03/01/2019 12:20		No	Yes	Initial refusal



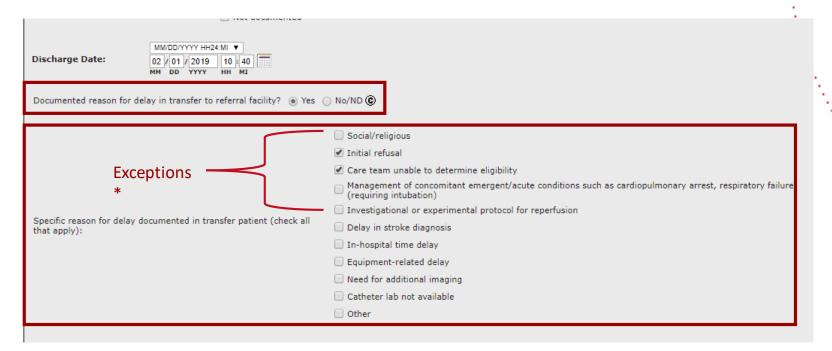
REASON FOR TRANSFER



Requires "Select reason(s) for why patient transferred" when "Transferred from your ED to another acute care hospital" is selected.



STROKE FORM - REASON FOR DELAY IN TRANSFER



(Door-in-Door-Out Times at First Hospital Prior to Transfer for Acute Therapy)

*Removed from the denominator if present and numerator is not met



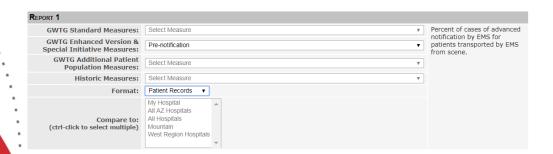
INTENSIVE STATIN THERAPY (QUALITY MEASURE)

REPOR	т 1																				
(SWTG S	Standar	d Mea	sures:	S	Select Measur	re e									₩				nemic Stro	ke
		Enhance Initiativ			Ir	ntensive Stati	n Thera	ру								•	presc	IA patie ribed high therapy	gh-in		
		G Additi opulatio			S	Select Measur	e									₩	OR, if presc	> 75 y ribed at	ears least	of age, ar t moderate	
		Histor	ic Mea	sures:	S	Select Measur	e									₩	intens		in the	erapy at	
			Fo	rmat:	F	Patient Record	ds ▼										discin	arge.			
	•	ick to se		ultiple)	A N V	My Hospital AZ Hospital Hospitals Mountain Vest Region H Hospitals (I Achemic Stroke and TIA	Hospitals	Patient Records	nsity statin the Period: 2an Patients I	erapy at discharge 2019 - Mar 2019: Sit achded: 3: Patien	OR, if > 25 years of a	age, are presc		oderate ini	- tensity statin ther	apy at d	lischarge.	Print	: Expor	rt to Excel Expe	ort to .csv
Show filters	This report shi	ows all records. 6	of 6				Final	When is the												Reason for Not	2/40/00/
Patient ID	Included in Results?	In Numerator?	Exception?	Discharge Date:	Agei	Patient location when stroke symptoms discovered:	clinical diagnosis related to stroke:	earliest documentation of comfort measures only?	Discharge Status	Discharge Disposition	Evidence of Atherosclerosis	Intensive Statin Therapy	Not admitted	Clinical Trial	Elective Carotid Intervention	LDL	Cholesterol Reducing Tx:	Statin Hedication	Statin Dose	Prescribing Statin Medication at Discharge	Stroke Form Type Bitmap
12345	Included	No	No	01/29/2019	27		Ischemic Stroke						No, patient admitted as inpatient								1
PAT01	Included	No	No	02/01/2019 00:00	56		Ischemic Stroke	4 - Not Documented/UTD		8 Not Documented or Unable to Determine (UTD)			No, patient admitted as inpatient	No	No						i
PAT19	Included	No	No	02/07/2019 00:00	56		Ischemic Stroke						No, patient admitted as inpatient	No	No						1
1234	Excluded			01/01/2019 01:00	28								No, patient admitted as inpatient								i
numfilter01	Excluded			02/11/2019 00:00	31	Not in a healthcare setting	Ischemic Stroke			2 Hospice - Home		NC	No, patient admitted as inpatient				None - contraindicated			Yes	1
				marcan mana		Stroke occurred after	And take						No, patient					Amlodipine +	F100		

Date of reports 02/28/2019 04:11:89 00ff-05:00 nm by Users XC-Stocke 1 (1)stativitie) at Sites 1 XC-Stocke (18578) an Sitvite PMT
Hease notes (WMT aggregate comparative data is intended for internal quality improvement. Permission is required from the American Heart Association and Quietiles for external presentation or publication of benchmark data



UPDATED PRE-NOTIFICATION MEASURE



Added: Inclusion – Arrived by MSU

Patient Records Report for measure Pre-notification

Percent of cases of advanced notification by EMS for patients transported by EMS from scene.

Time Period: Q1 2019 - Q1 2019; Site: AHA Demo test- Stroke + CSTK + STK (88250)

Patients Included: 2; Patients Excluded: 2

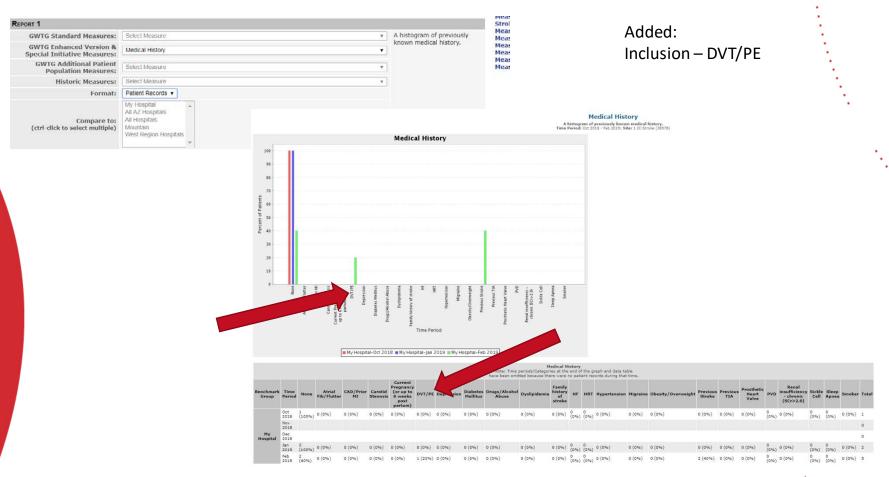
Patients in Numerator: 2; % in Numerator: 100.0%

Show filters This report shows all records, 4 of 4

Patient ID	Included in Results?	In Numerator?	How patient arrived at your hospital	Age:	Final clinical diagnosis related to stroke:	Clinical Trial	Elective Carotid Intervention	Advanced notification by EMS or MSU?
Test202	Included	Yes	EMS from home/scene	68	Ischemic Stroke	No	No	Yes
Test404	Included	Yes	Mobile Stroke Unit	63	Ischemic Stroke	No	No	Yes
Test101	Excluded		Private transport/taxi/other from home/scene	37	Ischemic Stroke	No	No	
Test303	Excluded		Transfer from other hospital	78	Ischemic Stroke	No	No	



UPDATED MEDICAL HISTORY MEASURE





UPDATE MECHANICAL ENDOVASCULAR REPERFUSION THERAPY FOR ELIGIBLE PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE MEASURE



Added: Inclusion – M2 Exclusion – Allergy to contrast material

Patient Records Report for measure Mechanical Endovascular Reperfusion Therapy for Eligible Patients with Ischemic Stroke

Percentage of eligible patients with ischemic stroke due to large vessel occlusion who receive mechanical endovascular reperfusion therapy
Time Period: Jan 2019 - Dec 2019; Site: 1,0-Stroke (38578)
Patients Included: 0; Patients Excluded: 8
Patients in Numerator: 0; % in Numerator: ?? Patient in Exceptions: 1

Show filters. This report shows all records, 8 of 8

Patient ID	Included in Results?	In Numerator?	Exception?	Age:	Final clinical diagnosis related to stroke:	Target lesion visualized	Site of occlusion:	MER ICA	MER MCA	NIHSS Score Documented Closest to IA Alteplase or MER Initiation	Hospital Arrival Date and Time	When was the patient last known to be well?	Patient location when stroke symptoms discovered:	Discharge Date:	Clinical Trial	Elective Carotid Intervention	Documented reasons for no MER	Reasons for not performing MER	MER at this hospital?
1234	Excluded			28							12/01/2018 12:00			01/01/2019 01:00					
12345	Excluded			27	Ischemic Stroke						12/01/2018	01/23/2019 00:00		01/29/2019					Yes
numfilter01	Excluded			31	Ischemic Stroke						02/10/2018 01:00	02/09/2018 10:00	Not in a healthcare setting	02/11/2019 00:00					
PAT01	Excluded			56	Ischemic Stroke						02/01/2019 00:00			02/01/2019 00:00	No	No			
PAT19	Excluded			56	Ischemic Stroke						02/05/2019 00:00			02/07/2019 00:00	No	No			
PAT28	Excluded			79	Ischemic Stroke	Yes	MCA		M2				ND or Cannot be Determined	02/27/2019 00:00					
PAT29	Excluded	No	Yes	50	Ischemic Stroke	Yes	ICA			7	02/25/2019 01:00	02/25/2019 04:00		02/28/2019 00:00			Yes	Allergy to contrast material	No
wo129	Excluded													02/01/2019 00:00					

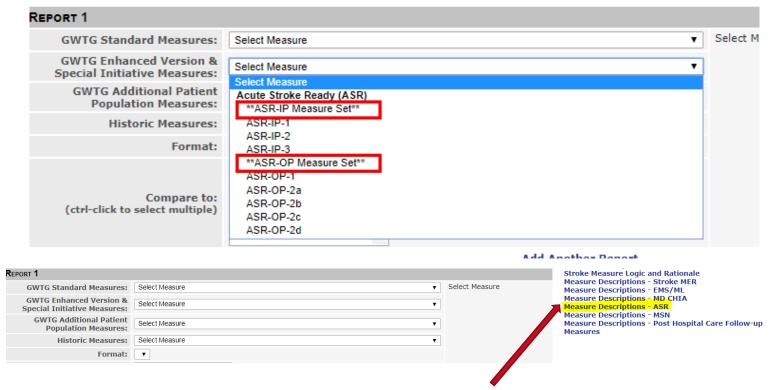
Date of report: 03/04/2019 04:51:30 GMT-05:00 run by User: JC-Stroke 1 (1jcstroke) at Site: 1 JC-Stroke (38578) in Stroke PMT

Please note: GWTG aggregate comparative data is intended for internal quality improvement. Permission is required from the American Heart Association and Quintiles for external presentation or publication of benchmark data.



TJC LAYERS

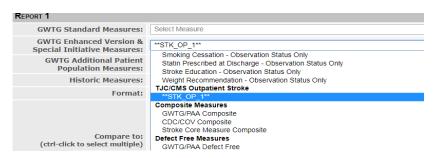
ADDED: ASR-IP AND ASR-OP MEASURE GROUPS



Added ASR Measure Description Document



ADD STK-OP-1 REPORT TO STK LAYER



Patient Records Report for measure STK-OP-1a

Overall Rate (Not Reported)
Time Period: Dec 2017 - Dec 2017; Site: 1 X-Stroke (38578)
Patients Included: 8; Patients Excluded: 1
Population D: 8; Population R: 1

- Runs as a measure group (**STK_OP_1**)
- Output displays all subpopulations of STK-OP-1 as separate measures
 - STK-OP-1a
 - STK-OP-1b
 - STK-OP-1c
 - STK-OP-1d
 - STK-OP-1e
 - STK-OP-1f

Show filters	This report	shows all	records.	9 of 9
-	Included	100	100	2

Patient ID	Included in Results?	Measure Value	Measure Population	Encounter Date	Date of Birth	Race	Hispanic Ethnicity	Gender	Payment Source - Medicare	ICD-10-CM Principal Diagnosis Code:	E/M Code	Discharge Code STK	When is the earliest physician/APN/PA documentation of comfort measures only?	Hospital Arrival Date and Time	What is the date/time the patient departed from the emergency department?
STKOP1b	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16001	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
STKOP1c	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
TKOP1c1	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
STKOP1d	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
TKOP1d1	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
STKOP1e	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
STKOP1f	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
TKOP1f1	Included	3615	D	12/02/2018	09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16300	99281 - EMERGENCY DEPT VISIT	4a Acute Care Facility - General Inpatient Care	2- Day 2 or after	12/01/2018 11:45	12/05/2018 00:00
TRA391	Excluded		R		09/20/1935	White	No/UTD	Male	Medicare	16001			4- Not Documented/UTD	08/31/2015	

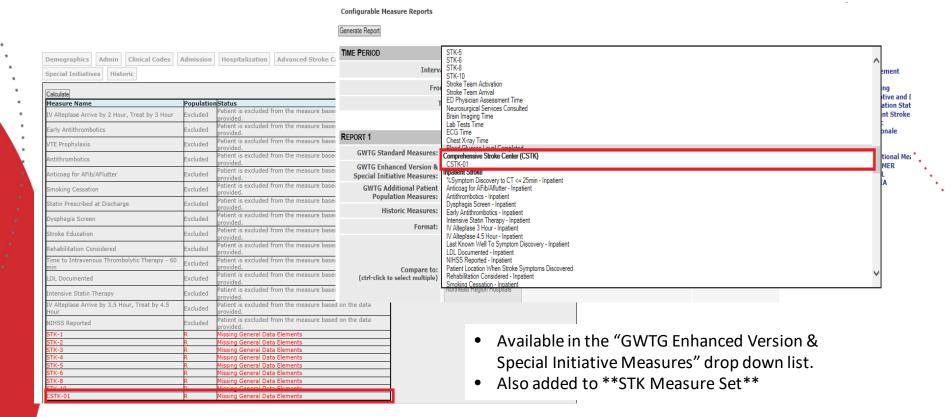
Patient Records Report for measure STK-OP-1b

Hemorrhagic Stroke
Time Period: Dec 2017 - Dec 2017; Site: 1 IC-Stroke (38578)
Patients Included: 1: Patients Excluded: 8
Population B: 7; Population D: 1; Population B: 1

Show filters. This report shows all records, 9 of 9



ADD CSTK-O1 REPORT TO STK LAYER





OPERATIONAL UPDATES

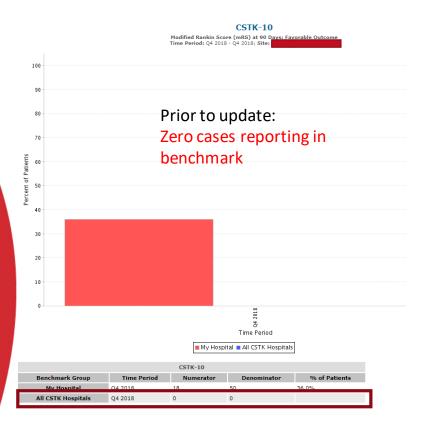
VASCULAR IMAGING ERROR

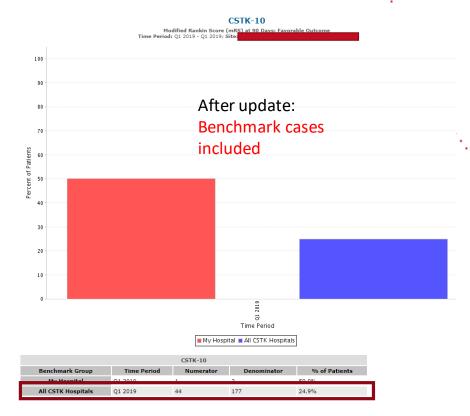
		[-] Errors
	Errors and Warnings	
Previous:	The following errors will prevent saving the complete:	form as
	Vascular imaging (e.g., CTA, MRA, DSA performed:	()
	Please enter a value for Vascular imaging (MRA) performed. QMER15	СТА,
	Target lesion visualized:	
	Please enter a value for Target lesion ident QMER16	ified.

			[-]Errors
Interpretation of first brain image after symptom	o Acute Hemorrhage ot Available	Updated:	Errors and Warnings
Was Acute Vascular or perfusion imaging (e.g. CTA, MRA, DSA) performed at your hospital?	○ Yes ○ No ⑥	Date/Time 1st vessel or perfusion imaging initiated at your hospital: MM/DD/YYYY HH24:MI V MM DD YYYY HH MI	
	СТА		
	CT Perfusion		
If yes, type of imaging (select all	☐ MRA		
that apply):	MR Perfusion		
	DSA (catheter angiography)		
	Image type not documented		
Was a target lesion (large vessel occlusion) visualized?	○ Yes ○ No/ND ⑥		
	If yes, select site of large vessel	occlusion (select all that apply):	



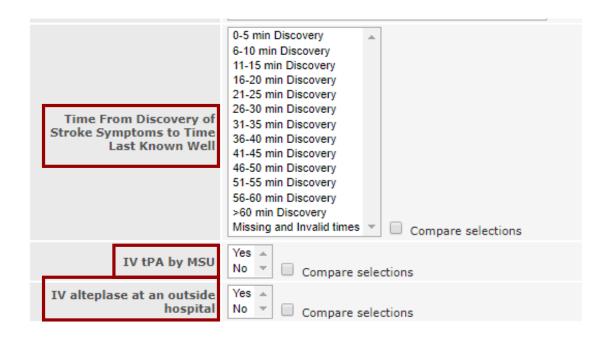
FIXED - "ALL CSTK HOSPITALS" BENCHMARK ERROR







NEW FILTER OPTIONS





ADDITIONAL ITEMS

- UPDATE USER INACTIVITY TIMEOUT TO 15 MINUTES FOR PMT (ALL)
- UPDATED CHANGED "TPA" TO "ALTEPLASE IN ALL TJC AND GWTG MEASURES
- REPAIRED DISPLAY OPTION, ACHIEVEMENT GOAL MISSING FOR ACHIEVEMENT MEASURE "STATIN PRESCRIBED AT DISCHARGE"
- REPAIRED PRE-DEFINED CONSENSUS MEASURE ERROR REPORTED BY USERS



QUESTIONS