

# Different Strokes for Different Folks: Improving Triage for Comprehensive vs Primary Stroke Centers

Jason McMullan, MD  
*Gathering of Eagles*  
*February 19th, 2016*





American  
**Heart**  
Association

American  
**Stroke**  
Association®

***Together*** to End Stroke™

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INTERNATIONAL  
**STROKE**  
CONFERENCE **2016**

# Learning from Other Diseases: Triage Models of Trauma and Acute MI

Jason McMullan, MD

*International Stroke Conference*

*February 18th, 2016*



Heart Association | Stroke Association  
**Together to End Stroke™**  
INTERNATIONAL  
**STROKE 2016**  
CONFERENCE

2016

STROKE 2016  
CONFERENCE

### Science & Technology Hall Hours

Wednesday, Feb. 17  
10:00 am – 4:00 pm

Thursday, Feb. 18  
10:00 am – 4:00 pm

### Poster Hall Hours (Wed, Feb 17 & Thurs, Feb 18)

Poster Hall Open for Attendees  
8:00 am – 6:45 pm

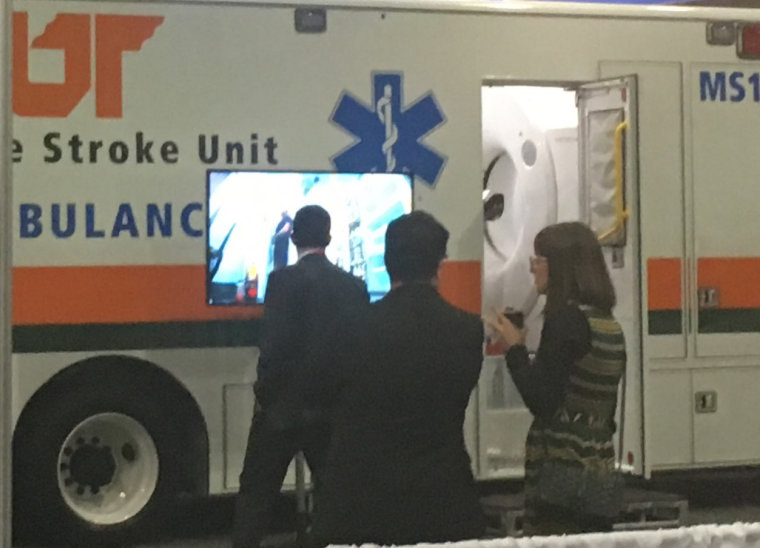
Poster Sessions  
8:15 pm – 6:45 pm

Exhibitors are responsible for the content of their displays and for the safety of their exhibits. The Stroke Association is not responsible for any damage to or loss of exhibits or for any injury to persons or property. The Stroke Association is not responsible for any damage to or loss of exhibits or for any injury to persons or property.

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SIEMENS

30



MS1

stryker  
Neurovascular

## Cincinnati Pre-hospital Stroke Scale

**1. FACIAL DROOP:** Have patient show teeth or smile.



Normal:  
both sides  
of the face  
move equally



Abnormal:  
one side of  
face does not  
move as well  
as the other  
side

**2. ARM DRIFT:** Patient closes eyes & holds both arms out for 10 sec.



Normal:  
both arms  
move the  
same or both  
arms do not  
move at all



Abnormal:  
one arm does  
not move or  
drifts down  
compared to  
the other

**3. ABNORMAL SPEECH:** Have the patient say "you can't teach an old dog new tricks."

Normal: patient uses correct words with no slurring      Abnormal: patient slurs words, uses the wrong words, or is unable to speak

**INTERPRETATION: If any 1 of these 3 signs is abnormal, the probability of a stroke is 72%.**

# Characteristics of Different Stroke Centers



**Comprehensive Stroke Center**

**Academic Medical Center  
Tertiary Care facility**

**Primary Stroke Center**

**Wide range of hospitals;  
standard stroke care; stroke unit;  
use TPA**

**Acute Stroke Ready Hospital**

**Rural hospitals; basic care;  
drip and ship;  
use tele-technologies**

Primary Stroke Centers	Comprehensive Stroke Centers
<b>PATIENT CARE</b>	
Takes care of most cases of ischemic (blood vessel blockage) types of stroke.	Cares for all types of stroke patients, including bleeding (or hemorrhagic) strokes, such as those caused by brain aneurysms.
<b>MINIMALLY INVASIVE CATHETER PROCEDURES</b>	
Not required.	24/7 access to minimally invasive catheter procedures to treat stroke.
<b>SPECIALIZED INTENSIVE CARE UNIT FOR STROKE PATIENTS</b>	
No requirement for a separate intensive care unit for stroke patients.	Dedicated neuroscience intensive care unit for stroke patients.
<b>NEUROSURGERY</b>	
Access to neurosurgery within 2 hours.	On site neurosurgical availability 24/7 with the ability to perform complex neurovascular procedures, such as brain aneurysm clipping, vascular malformation surgery and carotid endarterectomy.
<b>PATIENT TRANSFERS</b>	
Sends complex patients to a Comprehensive Stroke Center.	Receives patients from Primary Stroke Centers.
<b>CENTRAL PA REGION STROKE CENTERS</b>	
Pinnacle Health System WellSpan Health Memorial Hospital Lancaster General	Penn State Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
Hanover Hospital Chambersburg Hospital Waynesboro Hospital Ephrata Community Hospital	

CSC

AIS, ICH, SAH

24/7 Endovascular Therapy

Neuroscience ICU

24/7 Neurosurgery

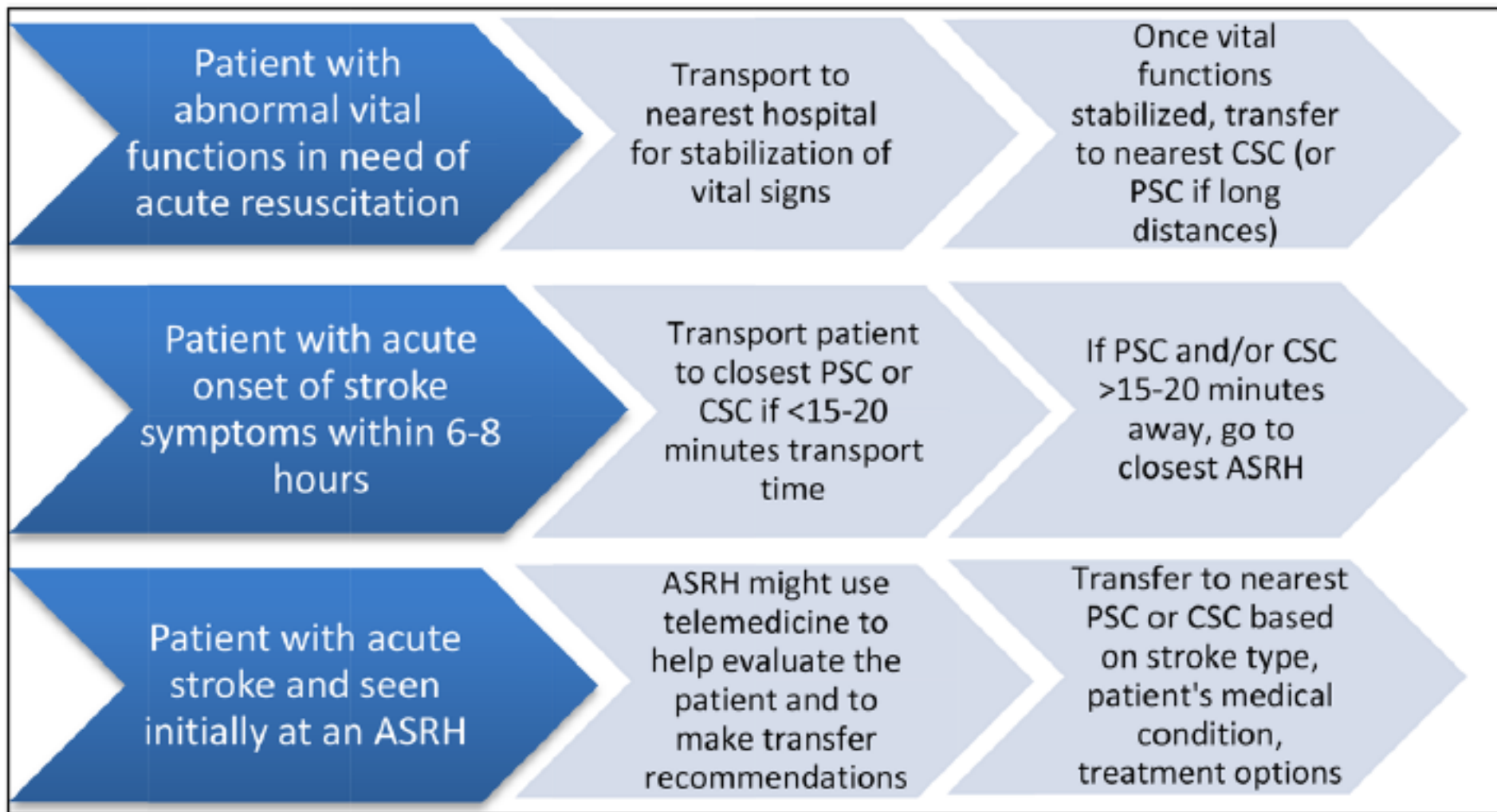
## **AHA/ASA Policy Statement**

### **Interactions Within Stroke Systems of Care A Policy Statement From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association**

Randall Higashida, MD, FAHA, Chair\*; Mark J. Alberts, MD, FAHA, Co-Chair\*;  
David N. Alexander, MD; Todd J. Crocco, MD; Bart M. Demaerschalk, MD;  
Colin P. Derdeyn, MD, FAHA; Larry B. Goldstein, MD, FAHA;  
Edward C. Jauch, MD, MS, FAHA; Stephan A. Mayer, MD, FAHA; Neil M. Meltzer, MPH;  
Eric D. Peterson, MD, FAHA; Robert H. Rosenwasser, MD, FAHA; Jeffrey L. Saver, MD, FAHA;  
Lee Schwamm, MD, FAHA; Debbie Summers, RN, MSN, ACNS-BC, FAHA;  
Lawrence Wechsler, MD, FAHA; Joseph P. Wood, MD, JD;  
on behalf of the American Heart Association Advocacy Coordinating Committee

Unless there are other compelling mitigating circumstances, EMS should not bypass the closest facility to go to a higher-level facility if such a diversion would add more than 15 to 20 minutes to the transportation time. This is based in part on the 15- to 20-minute time window for arrival of members of an

\*Presented at the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association Scientific Session, 2013, 16 October 2013, Las Vegas, NV.



*The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Randomized Assessment of Rapid Endovascular Treatment of Ischemic Stroke

M. Goyal, A.M. Demchuk, B.K. Menon, M. Eesa, J.L. Rempel, J. Thornton, D. Roy, T.G. Jovin, R.A. Willinsky, B.L. Sapkota, D. Dowlathshahi, D.F. Frei, N.R. Kamal, W.J. Montanera, A.Y. Poppe, K.J. Ryckborst, F.L. Silver, A. Shuaib, D. Tampieri, D. Williams, O.Y. Bang, B.W. Baxter, P.A. Burns, H. Choe, J.-H. Heo,


This article was published on February 11, 2015, at NEJM.org.



# Unintended Consequences



# tri·age

/trē'äZH, 'trē, äZH/ 

*noun*

1. (in medical use) the assignment of degrees of urgency to wounds or illnesses to decide the order of treatment of a large number of patients or casualties.

*verb*

1. assign degrees of urgency to (wounded or ill patients).

Implication:  
get the right patient to the right  
place in the right amount of  
time

1,600,000

# Overtriage

Patient taken to CSC who doesn't need it

Delays tPA

Starves PSC/ASRH

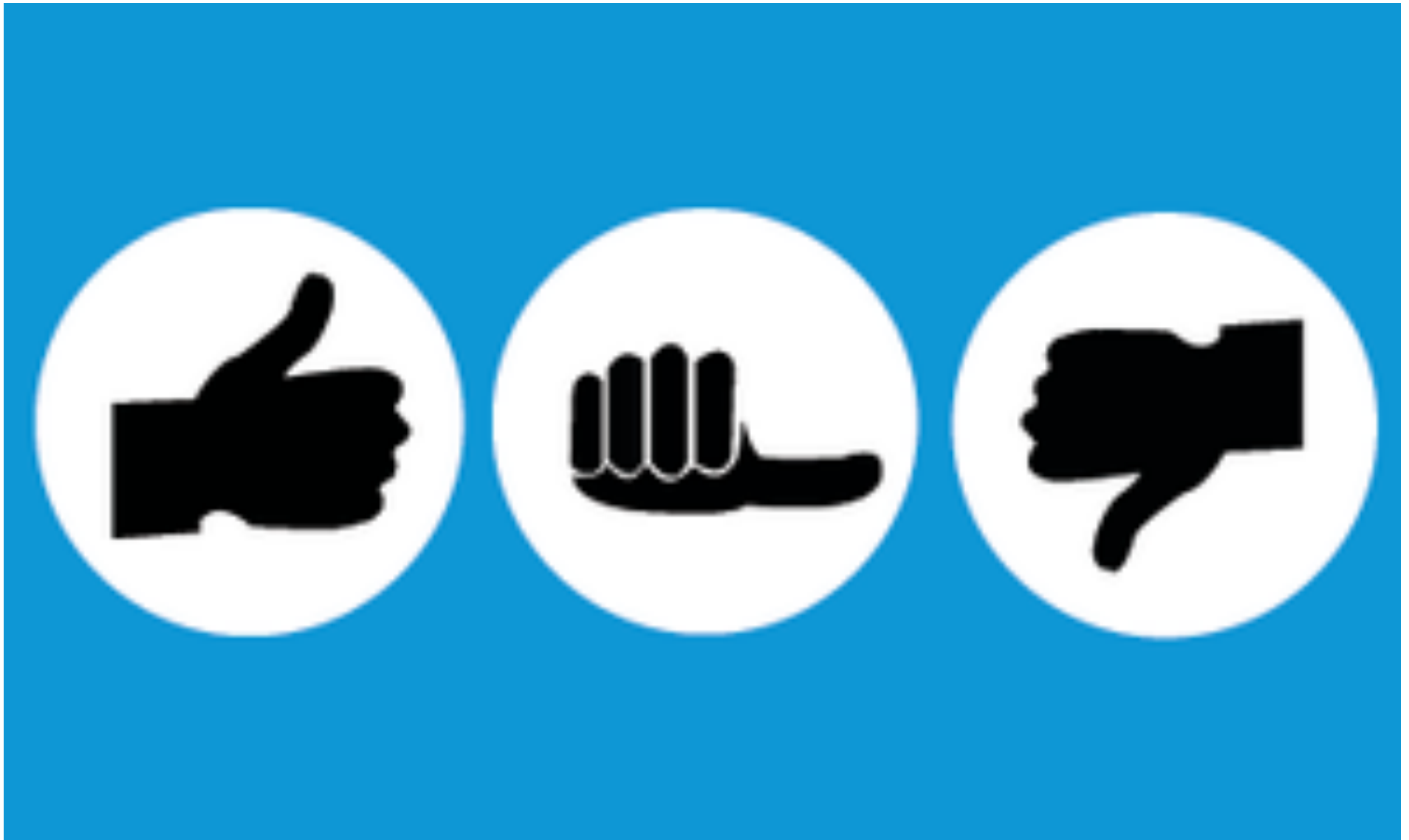
Volume ~ Outcomes

# Undertriage

Patient not taken to CSC who needs it

Delays endovascular care or neurosurgery

Transfer times for STEMI/Trauma



	LAMS	3ISS	RACE	C-STAT
Publication Year	2001	2005	2014	2015
Derivation n	119	171 Prospective	654	624
Goal of scale	LVO	LVO Severe Stroke	LVO	Severe Stoke LVO
Independently Validated	Yes (Abstract)	No	Yes	Yes
Validation n			357	650
# of items scored	3	3	5-6	4
Time to complete	20-30 second	20-30 second	Variable	< 60 seconds
Sensitivity/specificity severe stroke		NIHSS 14 86%/95%	N/A	NIHSS 15 89%/72% NIHSS 10 79%/89%
Sensitivity/specificity LVO	81%/89%	67%/92%	85%/65%	83%/40%
Evaluated -- prehospital setting	Yes (FAST-MAG)	No	Yes	Yes

A black and white photograph of Yogi Berra in a batting stance, wearing a baseball cap and a jersey with the number 8. The quote is overlaid in large white text.

**“WHEN YOU COME TO A FORK IN THE ROAD,  
TAKE IT.”**

**YOGI BERRA**

© Lifehack Quotes



# Prevalence of Disease

## Drive Times

### DTN

### P2P

*They say no plan survives  
first contact with  
implementation...*

# Regionalization Keys to Success

- Put the patient first
  - *Competing centers may become partners*
- Honestly define centers and capabilities
  - *“Sometimes” doesn’t count*
- Clearly define patients that should bypass
  - *Complicated tools will fail*
- Accept one size will not fit all
  - *Improvise, adapt, and overcome locally*

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*Table 25*

