## Chronic Disease Prevention Partners Meeting May 23, 2023





## Outline

- What is stroke?
- What is Coverdell?
- What do we (Coverdell) do?



## What is a stroke?

- Two primary types of stroke
  - Ischemic Stroke
  - Hemorrhagic Stroke

 Also transient ischemic attack (TIA) – referred to as a "mini-stroke"

#### **Ischemic Stroke**

- Blood supply to part of the brain is reduced for fully interrupted.
  - Prevents brain from receiving oxygen, leading to brain cell death in a matter of minutes

- Accounts of ~87% of all strokes
  - Thrombotic (clots forms in brain) most common
  - Embolic (clot forms elsewhere)

#### **Hemorrhagic Stroke**

 Type of stroke resulting from ruptured blood vessel

- ~13% of all strokes
  - Intracerebral hemorrhage (bleeding in brain)
  - Subarachnoid hemorrhage (bleeding occurs between the brain and membranes)

#### **Stroke Statistics**

- Fifth leading cause of death in the United States
- Nearly 800,000 strokes per year in U.S.
- 137,000 annual deaths from stroke
- Roughly 77% are first strokes
- Approximately 28% of people will have another stroke within five years

#### **Stroke Prevention**

 It is estimated that ~80% of strokes are preventable

 Prevention efforts reflect many other chronic diseases and events

#### **Stroke Prevention**

- Health behaviors with largest population attributable risk towards stroke:
  - Tobacco product use
  - High blood pressure
  - Alcohol consumption
  - Physical inactivity

#### **Disparities in Stroke**

- **Racial Disparities** African American adults are 50% more likely to have a stroke compared to white adults.
  - Gardener, H., Sacco, R. L., Rundek, T., Battistella, V., Cheung, Y. K., & Elkind, M. S. (2020). Race and ethnic disparities in stroke incidence in the Northern Manhattan Study. *Stroke*, *51*(4), 1064-1069.
- Urban/Rural Stroke mortality rates are higher among rural patients (18.6%) compared to urban (16.9%)
  - Georgakakos, P. K., Swanson, M. B., Ahmed, A., & Mohr, N. M. (2022). Rural stroke patients have higher mortality: An improvement opportunity for rural emergency medical services systems. *The Journal of Rural Health*, 38(1), 217-227.
- **Gender** Lifetime risk of stroke is higher among women (20%-21%) than men (14%-17%)
  - Rexrode, K. M., Madsen, T. E., Yu, A. Y., Carcel, C., Lichtman, J. H., & Miller, E. C. (2022). The impact of sex and gender on stroke. *Circulation research*, 130(4), 512-528.



## What is Coverdell?

 Paul Coverdell National Acute Stroke Program (PCNASP)

 Named after Senator Paul Coverdell (GA), who died in office in 2000

 Wisconsin has been funded since 2012 under the PCNASP

#### Coverdell

 Goal is to reduce the burden of stroke in Wisconsin

 Address stroke throughout the entire continuum of care





#### Short-term goals:

- Increase public awareness and recognition of stroke symptoms and the importance of calling 9-1-1
- Linking and monitoring data across transitions of care
- Improving care coordination throughout the care continuum





#### Longer Term Goals:

- Reduce the burden of stroke
  in Wisconsin
  - Reduced mortality
  - Improved outcomes for stroke survivors
  - Reduced rates of subsequent strokes





#### Data

Track and monitor clinical measures to improve data infrastructure across stroke systems of care

#### **Health Equity**

Implement a teambased approach to enhance quality of care for those at highest risk for stroke events and stroke patients across systems of care

#### Community

Link community resources and clinical services that support those at highest risk for stroke events and stroke patients across systems of care



## What do we (Coverdell) do?

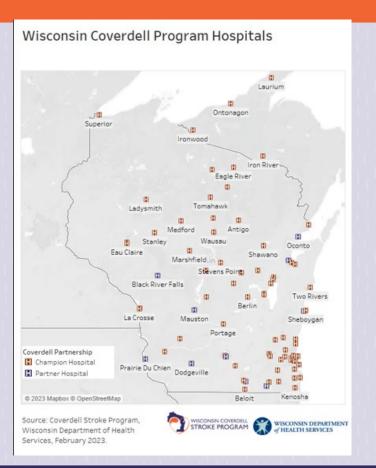


## Hospitals





# Partnering with 83 hospitals



#### Hospitals

- Participate in:
  - Quarterly Coverdell Learning Collaborative (CLC) meetings
  - Bi-annual Wisconsin Stroke Coalition (WSC) meetings
  - Involved in ad-hoc projects to address needs
- Become part of a Community of Practice

## **Ongoing Projects**

Telestroke Task Force

Speed & Efficiency Task Force

 Interventional Radiology Patient Education Resources Committee

#### Hospitals

• Coverdell Champions submit stoke data through Get with the Guidelines

Helps to inform data-driven decision making

Identify gaps

#### **Hospital Report Card**

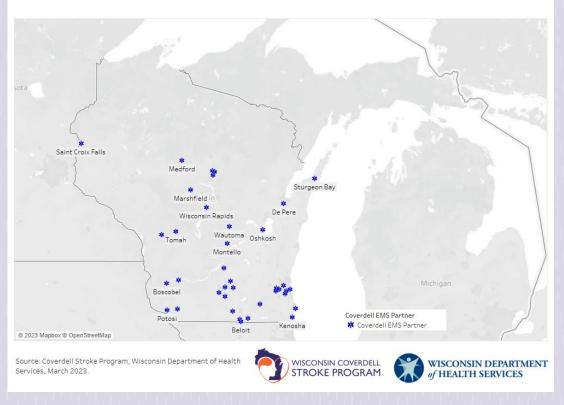
Continuum of Care Report Card																
			_	04 2	021: 0	ctobe	r - Decem	ber								
														All Hospitals		
			Your Hospital %	WI Coverdell Hospitals %												
	2					1	Asian or									
							Pacific	American Indian/	Hispanic							
		Goal% Total Total White Black Islander			Alaksa Native	Ethnicity	Urban	Rural	Female	Male	Total					
	Pre-Hospital															
	Evaluation of blood glucose	80	84%	56%	79%	71%	64%	N/A 86% 54%		71%	77%	80%	62%			
	Documentation of time LKW	80	61%	35%	39%	14%	33%	N/A	72%	31%	35%	32%	39%	46%		
	Stroke screen performed and reported	80	61%	30%	59%	36%	71%	N/A	89%	33%	13%	54%	59%	39%		
	Prenotification to receiving hospital	85	79%	78%	31%	22%	57%	N/A	58%	79%	75%	0%	32%	60%		
	In-Hospital			,					7		-		-			
	IV thrombolytic arrive by 3.5, treat by 4.5	85	100%	88%	87%	100%	N/A	N/A	83%	92%	83%	86%	89%	88%		
	Early antithrombotics	85	100%	97%	97%	98%	100%	100%	95%	97%	94%	96%	98%	96%		
	VTE prophylaxis	85	99%	96%	96%	94%	97%	100%	98%	97%	95%	96%	96%	94%		
-	Antithrombotics	85	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%	98%		
Better	Anticoag for AFib/AFlutter	85	96%	95%	96%	89%	N/A	N/A	100%	96%	88%	96%	95%	96%		
9	Smoking cessation	85	97%	97%	97%	97%	N/A	N/A	95%	97%	83%	97%	97%	97%		
erk	Statin at discharge	85	98%	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	99%	98%	98%	99%	97%		
gh	Dysphagia screen	85	98%	86%	86%	84%	94%	100%	87%	87%	72%	84%	88%	82%		
I	Stroke education	85	99%	95%	95%	91%	90%	100%	98%	95%	93%	95%	94%	93%		
	Rehabilitation considered	85	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%		
	Coverdell defect-free care*	85	96%	82%	82%	76%	86%	100%	81%	83%	64%	81%	83%	76%		
	NIHSS reported	85	99%	95%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	96%	88%	95%	96%	93%		
	Door-to-needle time ≤60 minutes	85	92%	84%	84%	78%	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	50%	83%	85%	85%		
	Door-in-door-out time <90 Minutes	25	100%	10%	11%	0%	N/A	N/A	33%	14%	2%	11%	9%	11%		
	Post-Discharge															
	Blood pressure monitoring by patient	30	43%	31%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12%		
	Reporting blood pressure	85	70%	73%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Appointment scheduled prior to DC	85	97%	74%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18%		
-	ED visits	10	14%	12%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2%		
Bette	Falls reported by patient	10	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%		
	Medication stoppage	10	1%	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%		
Lower is	Tobacco use	10	36%	35%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11%		
	First contact rehospitalization	10	1%	5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	First contact mortality	10	0%	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		





Wisconsin Coverdell Program Emergency Medical Services (EMS)





#### **EMS**

Participate in quarterly EMS meetings

 Review stroke performance data gathered through Wisconsin Ambulance Run Data System (WARDS)

Helps to inform data-driven decision making

Identify gaps

#### **EMS Report Card**

Wisconsin Coverdell EMS Partner Report Card															
EMS Name															
		WI Coverdell EMS Agencies													
Quarter X	Goal %	Agency	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Other Race	Hispanic Ethnicity	Rural	Urban	All WI EMS Agencies
Measures including all stroke runs	000170	ingene)		. childre	indic.		Criticia	- Signati		131011021	ound have	content	No.	C.S.C.I	ABeneres
Number of stroke patients identified via primary or secondary impression		58	1090	501	589	701	89	13	N/A*	N/A*	21	18	403	687	3002
EMS on-scene time recorded <sup>1</sup>	85%	89%	85%	84%	80%	92%	96%	100%	N/A	N/A	100%	89%	91%	95%	89%
Stroke screening (e.g., CPSS) performed and documented as a vital sign	85%	84%	90%	87%	87%	89%	96%	84%	N/A	N/A	94%	100%	76%	90%	82%
Neuro exam, stroke screening, or Glasgow Coma Scale performed and documented as a vital sign	85%	98%	99%	97%	86%	98%	100%	98%	N/A	N/A	94%	83%	97%	99%	97%
Percent of runs transported to a designated stroke center	85%	79%	76%	74%	88%	80%	95%	67%	N/A	N/A	90%	89%	72%	90%	72%
Measures excluding transfers/transports															
Number of stroke runs excluding transfers/transports		27	816	387	403	533	87	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	14	11	277	539	2434
EMS left scene within 15 minutes of arriving to patient (of those with an on-scene time) <sup>2</sup>	60%	63%	58%	57%	59%	60%	61%	N/A	N/A	N/A	61%	82%	41%	56%	61%
Situation last known well (LKW) time entered	60%	89%	80%	81%	83%	81%	96%	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	73%	72%	87%	80%
Situation LKW and patient arrived at destination times were both entered	60%	74%	77%	75%	80%	78%	84%	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	73%	64%	79%	67%
Percent of stroke patients arrived at hospital within 3.5 hours of time $\ensuremath{LKW^3}$	60%	85%	67%	62%	64%	65%	63%	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	55%	87%	74%	67%
Blood glucose obtained and documented as a vital sign	85%	93%	96%	86%	94%	95%	96%	N/A	N/A	N/A	96%	91%	73%	93%	89%
Records complete with blood glucose, stroke scale (neuro, stroke scale list, or Glasgow Coma Scale), and on-scene time	85%	89%	80%	78%	83%	83%	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	96%	91%	88%	89%	76%

## Community



## Coverdell Community Stroke Partner

- 21 partner CBOs
- Meet bi-annually



## Goals

- Prevent stroke and increase awareness of the signs and symptoms
- Better reach populations who are impacted by stroke and poor stroke outcomes at disparate levels
- Distribute stroke community education materials



## **Goals Continued**

- Gather community input for stroke campaign materials
- Create a space for partners to engage with one another specifically on stroke prevention and post-stroke care



## **Activities and Benefits**

- Free stroke community education materials
- Networking and community of practice opportunities with other Coverdell Partners
- Technical assistance to answer questions regarding stroke and stroke prevention as needed
- Invitations to stroke education opportunities
- Recognition on the Wisconsin Coverdell Stroke Program website





#### **Community Education**





#### Paub cov yam ntxwy mob hlab ntsha tawg! **UA TAU CEEV (BE FAST)**

 $\sim$ 

BALANCE (LUB CEV KHOV KHO) Cia li ua rau tsis hnov gab los sis lub cev tsis kho li lawm

EYES (OHOV MUAG) Cia li ua rau tsis pom kev zoo lawm

tsis muaj zog los sis ua rau ntsej

ARM (TXHAIS NPAB) Cia li ua rau ib txhais npab los sis txhais ceg tsis muaj zog los sis loog tag

SPEECH (KEV HAIS LUS) Cia li ua rau hais lus tsis meej, hais lus

TERRIBLE HEADACHE (MOB TAUB HAU HEEV)

**NRHIAV SIJHAWM HU RAU 9-1-1** 

#### What is a TIA?

A TLA (transient inchemic attack) in a warning of an impending struke. It occurs when a blood wessel in the brain is blocked for a brief period of time, causing stroke epoptems that recover quickly usually within one hour. Symptoms that last imper may be a stroke, even if they resulte.

WHY SEEK EMERGENCY CARE FOR A TIA? Studies show up to 40% of people with a TLA will go on to have a stuske. Early evaluation and treatment can decrease the risk of stucks in the first two days after a TLA by up to 85%.

WHAT ARE COMMON STROKE AND TIA SYMPTOMS?





#### WHAT ARE SOME RISK FACTORS FOR STROKE AND TIA?



TIME TO CALL 9-1-1. Every second counts, and quick evaluation could prevent a stocke.

#### **Community Education**





### **Community Education**





## **Questions?**