

# Chairman Update: AHA/ASA 2021 SSOC Policy Statement Update

#### **SPECIAL REPORT**

Recommendations for Regional Stroke Destination Plans in Rural, Suburban, and Urban Communities From the Prehospital Stroke System of Care Consensus Conference

A Consensus Statement From the American Academy of Neurology, American Heart Association/American Stroke Association, American Society of Neuroradiology, National Association of EMS Physicians, National Association of State EMS Officials, Society of NeuroInterventional Surgery, and Society of Vascular and Interventional Neurology: Endorsed by the Neurocritical Care Society



#### Mission Lifeline Stroke Emergency Medical Services Acute Stroke Routing **EMS Dispatch** per regional stroke protocol 1 Identify and transport to nearest/ Perform validated closest certified stroke severity tool stroke center (ASRH, used to access for **LVO Suspected?** NO--PSC, TSC, CSC) EMS on scene: potential large vessel 2 Provide prehospital occlusion (LVO) Obtain vitals notification and provide ABC YES interventions 2 Interview witnesses & obtain phone LKW<24 Hours? --- NO Determine number Last Known Well Perform physical (LKW) AND time of Transport to nearest exam and validated TSC if one is located symptom discovery YES prehospital stroke within 30 mins identification 2 If no CSC or TSC screen Transport time to meets algorithm 4 Obtain POC blood EVT-capable stroke time parameters, - NO glucose center will not disqualify transport to nearest **Initiate Stroke** for thrombolytic. certified stroke Protocol centerper regional stroke systems of care protocol. YES Stroke Provide prehospital Suspected? notification Total transport time from scene to nearest CSC is ≤30 min total --- NO and within maximum NO time permitted by EMS 1 Transport to the Treat and transport nearest CSC as indicated per Provide prehospital patient presentation notification .........

## 4 Levels of Stroke Care Facility

Characteristics	ASRH	PSC	TSC	CSC
Location	Typically rural	Often urban/sub- urban	Often urban/sub- urban	Typically urban
Stroke team accessible/available 24/7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Noncontrast CT available 24/7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Advanced imaging available 24/7 (eg, CTA/CTP/MRI/MRA/MRP)	No	Possibly	Yes	Yes
Intravenous thrombolysis capable 24/7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thrombectomy capable 24/7	No	Possibly	Yes	Yes
Diagnose stroke etiology and manage poststroke complications	Unlikely	Yes, routine	Yes, complex	Yes, complex
Admit hemorrhagic stroke	No	Possibly	Possibly	Yes
Clip/coil ruptured intracranial aneurysms	No	Unlikely	Possibly	Yes
Dedicated stroke unit	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neurocritical care unit and expertise	No	Possibly	Possibly*	Yes
Clinical stroke research performed	Unlikely	Possibly	Possibly	Yes

### Important policy statement recommendations

Recommendations	Central New York Region	
Region-specific Stroke System of Care (SSOC) should be developed by all local stakeholders	Yes – via RSTAC	
Stroke advisory committees should be created	Yes – via RSTAC	
Destination Plans		
Public Education	Yes – via RSTAC	
911-Stroke Screening for potential stroke patients with EMS dispatch priority		
Integration of regional EMS into the SSOC	Yes – via RSTAC	
Coordinated interfacility transport		

### Specific recommendations for RURAL SSOC

- Ensure local availability of thrombolysis 24/7 for patients within 4.5hr
  LKW
- Ensure efficient transport of suspected LVO to CSC/TSC
- Direct transport of suspected LVO
  - To ASRH/PSC if no CSC/TSC within 60 min of ground transport
  - To TSC if within 60 min (and no CSC)
  - To CSC if within 60 min (and additional transport time beyond nearest TSC does not exceed 30 min)
- EMS destionation plans should prioritize rural hospitals with formal collaboration agreement (e.g. telestroke) with regional CSC (or TSC)