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The association between prehospital care and in-hospital treatment decisions in acute stroke: a cohort study

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ABSTRACT

Background Hospital prealerting in acute stroke improves the timeliness of subsequent treatment, but little is known about the impact of prehospital assessments on in-hospital care.

Objective Examine the association between prehospital assessments and notification by emergency medical service staff on the subsequent acute stroke care pathway.

Methods This was a cohort study of linked patient medical records. Consenting patients with a diagnosis of stroke were recruited from two urban hospitals. Data from patient medical records were extracted and entered into a Cox regression analysis to investigate the association between time to CT request and recording of onset time, stroke recognition (using the Face Arm Speech Test (FAST)) and sending of a prealert message.

Results 151 patients (aged 71±15 years) travelled to hospital via ambulance and were eligible for this analysis. Time of symptom onset was recorded in 61 (40%) cases, the FAST test was positive in 114 (75%) and a prealert message was sent in 65 (44%). Following adjustment for confounding, patients who had time of onset recorded (HR 0.73, 95% CI 0.52 to 1.03), were FAST-positive (HR 0.54, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.80) or were prealerted (HR 0.26, 95% CI 0.18 to 0.38), were more likely to receive a timely CT request in hospital.

Conclusions This study highlights the importance of hospital prealerting, accurate stroke recognition, and recording of onset time. Those not recognised with stroke in a prehospital setting appear to be excluded from the possibility of rapid treatment in hospital, even before they have been seen by a specialist.

The introduction of the Face Arm Speech Test (FAST)⁵ and Cincinnati Prehospital Stroke Scale⁶ for use by emergency medical service (EMS) staff has improved prehospital recognition of stroke patients, and completion of the test in suspected stroke patients is a key feature of clinical guidelines and quality standards.^{7 8} Where a patient is suspected as having stroke, guidelines suggest that a message or 'prealert' is sent to warn hospital staff that a suspected stroke patient is in transit.⁹ This message is relayed to the hospital stroke team which meets the patient in the emergency department and provides specialist care from the moment the patient arrives in hospital.

Hospital prealerting has been shown to improve the timeliness of subsequent treatment in North America and Asia,^{10 11} but little is known about its impact in the UK or that of prehospital assessments such as the use of a stroke recognition tool or recording of onset time. The latter is recommended by guidelines in the US,⁸ but receives little attention in the UK.^{7 9} Such recording is known to vary widely,^{3 12} and is important because patients with an unknown time of onset are not eligible for prealert or subsequent thrombolysis due to uncertainty about whether they fall within the treatment time window.¹³

The aim of this study was to examine the association between prehospital assessments and prenotification (specifically, recording of symptom onset time, stroke recognition using the FAST test and sending of a hospital prealert) by EMS staff, and subsequent time to CT request and scan and, therefore, eligibility for thrombolysis using routinely collected data from linked hospital and EMS clinical records.

METHODS

An extended description of the methods used in this study can be found in the online supplementary material.

Study design and setting

This study used a cohort design. It was conducted as part of a larger project for which the process of recruitment and data collection have been detailed elsewhere.¹⁴ Briefly, consent to the larger project was sought from patients with a suspected diagnosis of stroke who had been admitted to the acute stroke ward in two urban hospitals (West Midlands, UK) via one ambulance service. A localised EMS protocol for the rapid transfer of suspected stroke patients was in place (see online supplementary

INTRODUCTION

Stroke causes an estimated 5.7 million deaths worldwide and the loss of approximately 50 million disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) every year.¹ The burden of stroke can be reduced with thrombolytic treatment using alteplase, but the time window for safe and effective treatment is short: thrombolysis is effective at improving functional outcome if administered up to 6 h following symptom onset,² but only around 4–5% of stroke patients in developed countries receive this therapy.^{3 4} Access to thrombolysis requires timely arrival at hospital, followed by urgent assessment, including brain imaging, to exclude intracranial haemorrhage.



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figure S1). A summary of the patient pathway for acute stroke in the UK is detailed in the online supplementary figure S2.

Selection of participants

Patients under the care of participating consultant stroke physicians were approached for consent by a member of the research team during their stay on the acute stroke ward during a 9-month period between 1 November 2010 and 31 July 2011. Informed consent was obtained from all patients to permit identifiable patient data to be collected (to allow for data linkage) and only those with capacity (or an available consultee) were approached. Those with a final diagnosis of stroke (defined in their hospital discharge letter) who followed the acute stroke care pathway were included in this analysis.

Data collection

The records of all consenting patients were scrutinised. Identifiable patient data were used to locate and link hospital and EMS records. Data relating to patient demographics, times to hospital and CT brain scan, prehospital care and route to hospital were extracted from EMS and hospital records. Additional data variables, such as time of nurse triage in the emergency department, time to first assessment by the emergency department consultant, or time to first contact with the stroke team were also sought; however, these data were not routinely recorded in all patient records. Thus, time of CT request and time of CT scan (which were reliably documented by the electronic CT scan booking system) were extracted and used as a 'proxy marker' for timely and effective care.

Missing data were reviewed with source data verification. It was not possible to account for scenarios where assessments were conducted but not documented, or where information about the patients was communicated verbally between health-care professionals.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed in SPSS V.18.0 (SPSS, Chicago, USA). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the study population, the proportion of patients accessing acute stroke services via ambulance, and the proportion of patients with known onset time and recognised stroke who were prealerted.

For patients arriving at hospital via the EMS, the association between prehospital assessments and time to CT request and scan were examined. Specifically, we used proportional hazards modelling (Cox Regression) to investigate the association between three factors (recording of onset time by the EMS, FAST status (positive or negative/not recorded), or whether a prealert message was sent) and two outcome variables: time from arrival in hospital to CT request (primary outcome), and time from CT request to scan (secondary outcome). These outcome variables were chosen because they are accurately and routinely documented (automatically for every patient), and allow delineation of which part of the in-hospital service is being delayed; the initial decision making of the first attending hospital clinician or the CT scanning department. FAST-negative patients were grouped with those where FAST was not documented for statistical purposes as it was assumed that these patients were similar in not presenting with typical stroke symptoms upon initial assessment.

HRs were adjusted for confounding variables which may have influenced the time to CT request and scan (or the decision to thrombolysed) upon arrival in hospital. In the absence of any established mathematical model describing the scenario examined here, factors were entered into the proportional hazards

model as categorical variables using the backwards stepwise method. Full details of included variables, and how they were coded, can be found in online supplementary tables S1 and S2.

The time from ambulance dispatch to key milestones on the stroke pathway was investigated specifically in patients who arrived within 4 h of symptom onset and, therefore, could be considered for thrombolysis if recognised and not contraindicated. These times were compared in patients where onset time was/was not recorded by EMS staff, the FAST test was completed and positive/negative or a prealert message was/was not sent to the hospital.

Data are presented as means or medians (SD, IQR or 95% CIs), percentage of the recruited population (unless otherwise stated) and HRs (95% CI), unadjusted and adjusted.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the study participants

A total of 500 patients with stroke were admitted to the acute stroke wards during the recruitment period. Of these, 335 (67% of those eligible) were approached, and 247 (74% of those approached) were recruited (figure 1). In all, 210 stroke events (in 208 patients (84% of those recruited)) were included in our analysis (39 (16%) were excluded due to not following the acute stroke care pathway, having a stroke while in hospital, withdrawal, or loss to follow-up). All relevant secondary care records were identified and data extracted (figure 1). A total of 160 patients travelled to hospital via ambulance, of which 151 (94%) ambulance records were available for data extraction (figure 1). Timings data were available in >93% of records for each time point, FAST status in 100% of records and hospital prealert data in 98% of located records.

Patients included in the analysis were similar to those not recruited during the study period for all recorded demographics, except that they had lower hospital mortality (table 1). Included patients were elderly (mean age 71 ± 15 years) and the majority were men (54%) and of white ethnic origin (82%) (table 1). A total of 21 recruited patients (10%) received thrombolysis, and the median time spent in hospital was 7 days (IQR, 4–16 days).

Main results

Of the 151 patients included in this analysis who travelled to hospital via the EMS, the FAST test was performed in 141 (93%), and was positive in 114 (75%). Onset time was recorded by EMS staff in 61 patients, 67% of those for whom it was known (90 patients in total). In 14 patients (9% of total), onset time was recorded by EMS staff but not by hospital staff. EMS staff sent a hospital prealert message in 65 cases (44%).

Patients were transported to hospital by ambulance within a median of 42 min (IQR, 33–53 min) from ambulance dispatch, regardless of EMS recording of onset time, FAST status, or the sending of a hospital prealert message (figure 2). Where patients were FAST-positive, onset time was recorded, or a prealert message was sent, a CT scan was requested and completed within 1 h of arrival in hospital (median times to request and scan were 39 and 57 min, respectively (FAST positive patients); 37 and 50 min (in patients where onset time was documented); 26 and 39 min (prealerted patients)) (figure 2). However, where patients were FAST-negative, or FAST had not been recorded, onset time was not documented, or where the hospital was not pre-alerted, CT requests and scans were delayed (median delay to request and scan was 120 and 155 min, respectively (in patients who were FAST-negative, or FAST was not documented); 97 and 121 min (in patients where onset time was not documented); 125 and 185 min (patients not prealerted))

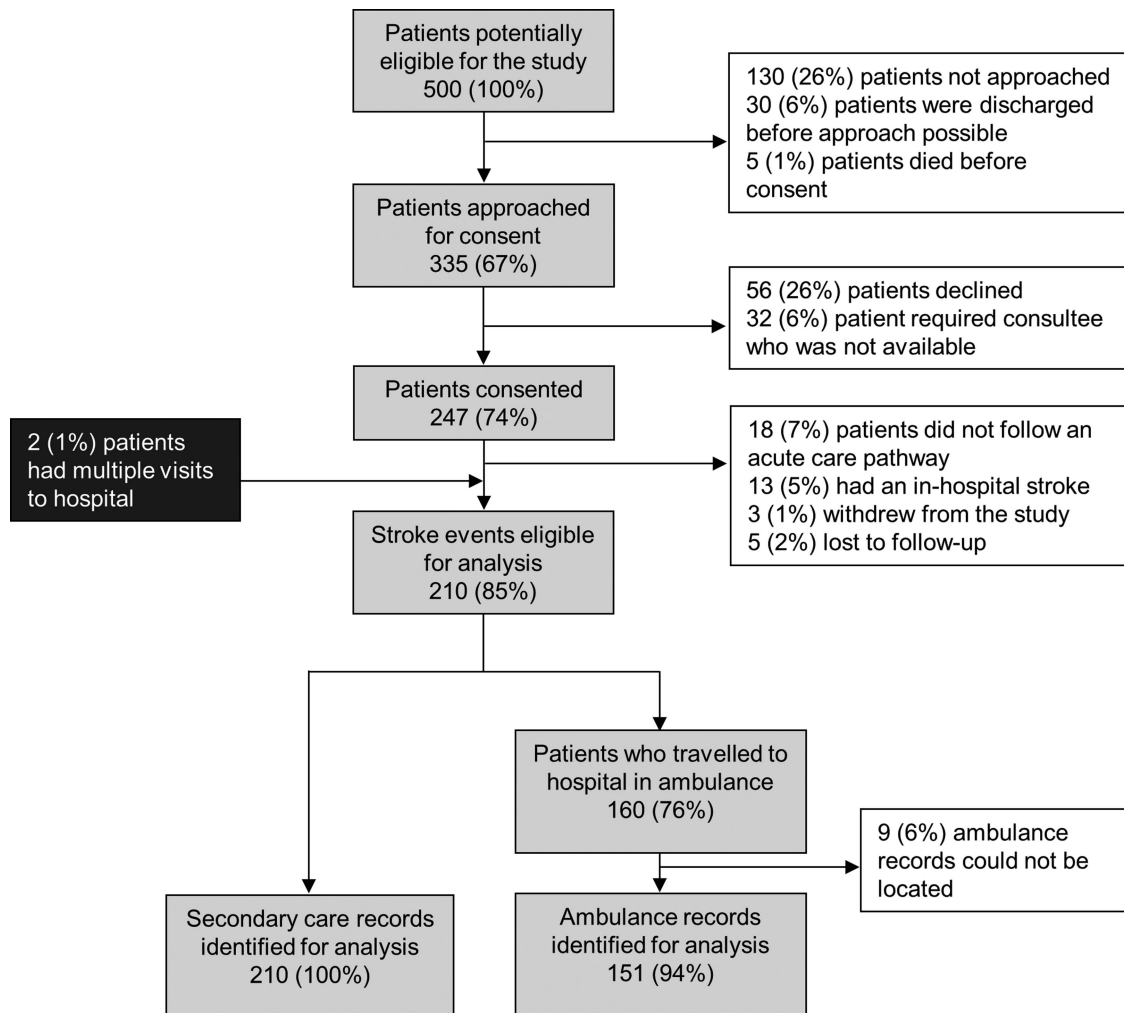


Figure 1 Proportion of patients admitted to hospital with a final diagnosis of stroke included in the final analysis (white boxes indicate excluded patients).

(figure 2). EMS recording of symptom onset time was not associated with delayed CT scan requests in patients who arrived in hospital within 4 h of symptom onset ($n=73$ (48%)). However,

these patients did experience delays if they were not FAST-positive (median delay 74 min (to request); 82 min (to scan)) or not prealerted (median delay 88 min (to request); 104 min (to scan)), despite being within the time window for thrombolysis treatment upon arrival in hospital.

Kaplan-Meier plots show that patients who had onset time recorded, were FAST-positive, or where the hospital had been prealerted, received consistently faster CT requests within the first 4 h in hospital (figure 3). Unadjusted HRs suggest the likelihood of receiving a quick CT scan request upon arrival in hospital was increased by 33% in those with onset time recorded (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.48 to 0.94, $p=0.020$), 46% in FAST-positive patients (HR 0.54, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.80, $p=0.002$), and 77% in patients where the hospital was prealerted prior to arrival (HR 0.23, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.34, $p<0.001$) (table 2). Adjusted analyses gave similar results other than with regard to recording of onset time on time to CT request which was no longer significant (HR 0.73, 95% CI 0.52 to 1.03, $p=0.070$) (table 2).

DISCUSSION

Main findings

This study has demonstrated that, in an urban UK setting, pre-alerted stroke patients are more likely to receive faster assessment upon arrival in hospital. These pre-alert messages are sent where stroke is recognised, and most frequently where onset time is

Table 1 Characteristics of non-recruited and recruited stroke patients, and those included in the analyses

Characteristic	Non-recruited population	Recruited population	Included population*
Population (n)	253	247	208
Age (mean \pm SD)	74 \pm 15 years	71 \pm 15 years	71 \pm 15 years
Gender (% female)	126 (50)	111 (45)	95 (46)
Ethnicity			
White (%)	200 (79)	202 (82)	170 (82)
South Asian (%)	32 (13)	22 (9)	16 (8)
Black (%)	7 (3)	7 (3)	7 (3)
Other (%)	4 (1)	3 (1)	3 (1)
Not stated (%)	10 (4)	13 (5)	12 (6)
Median time in hospital (IQR)	9 (5.20) days	8 (4.17) days	7 (4.16) days
Died in hospital (% of sample population)	51 (20)	17 (7)	12 (6)

*Recruited population that was included in the analysis (39 recruited patients were excluded because they did not follow acute care pathway, had a stroke while in hospital, withdrew or were lost to follow-up).

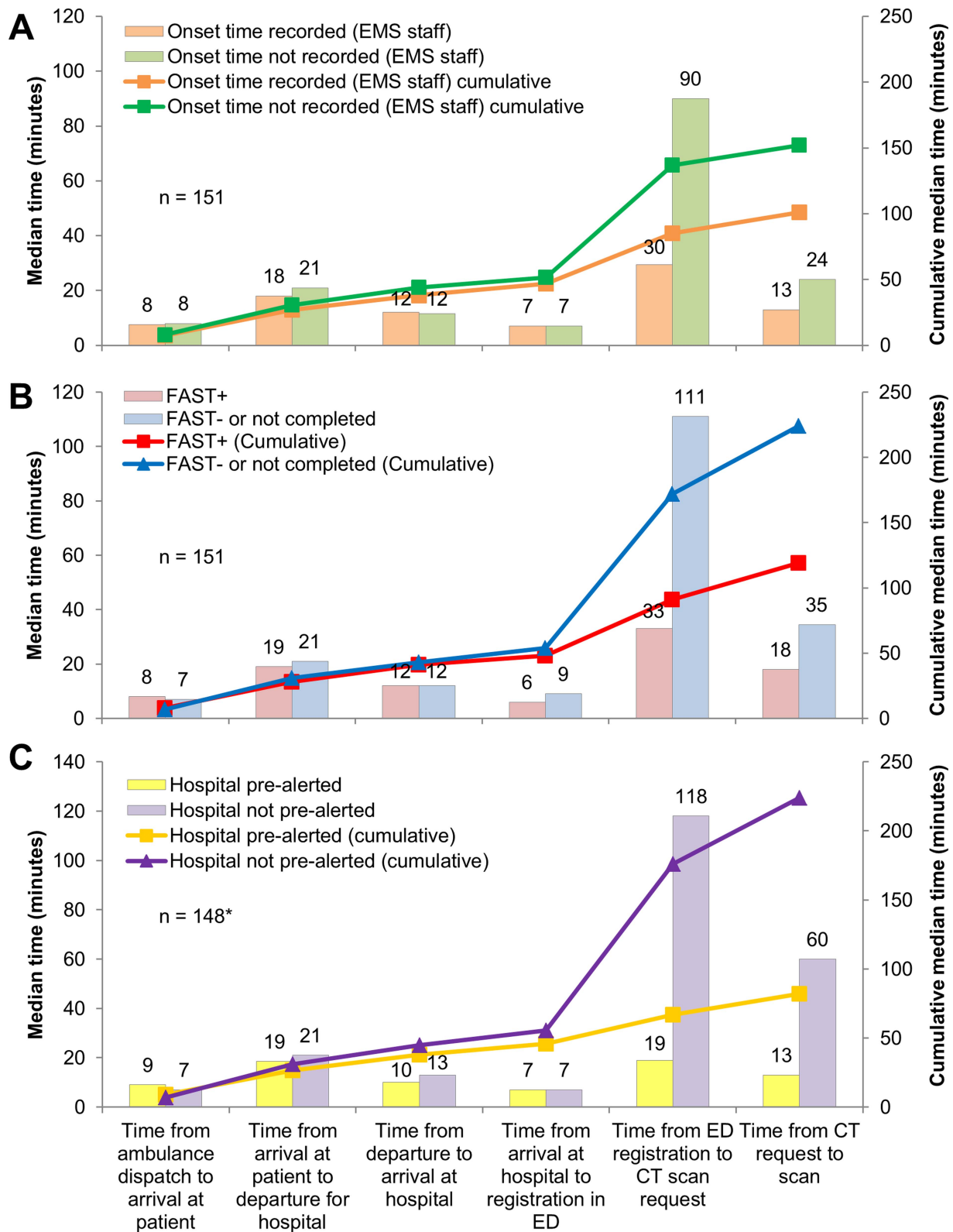


Figure 2 Time to CT scan in patients who travelled to hospital via ambulance by (A) whether or not EMS staff recorded onset time; (B) FAST status; (C) whether or not EMS staff prealerted the hospital. *Prealert data unavailable on three ambulance proformas. EMS, emergency medical service; ED, emergency department; FAST, Face Arm Speech Test.

known. This study highlights the importance of accurate recording of onset time by EMS staff and stroke recognition using an appropriate tool. Our data suggest that some stroke patients are not recognised by current stroke recognition tools, and this has the unintended consequence of delaying stroke patients who

might benefit from rapid assessment by a specialist upon arrival in hospital. The use of less specific tools with greater sensitivity should, therefore, be considered to ensure the responsibility of timely stroke recognition falls upon a specialist in hospital rather than EMS staff in a prehospital setting.

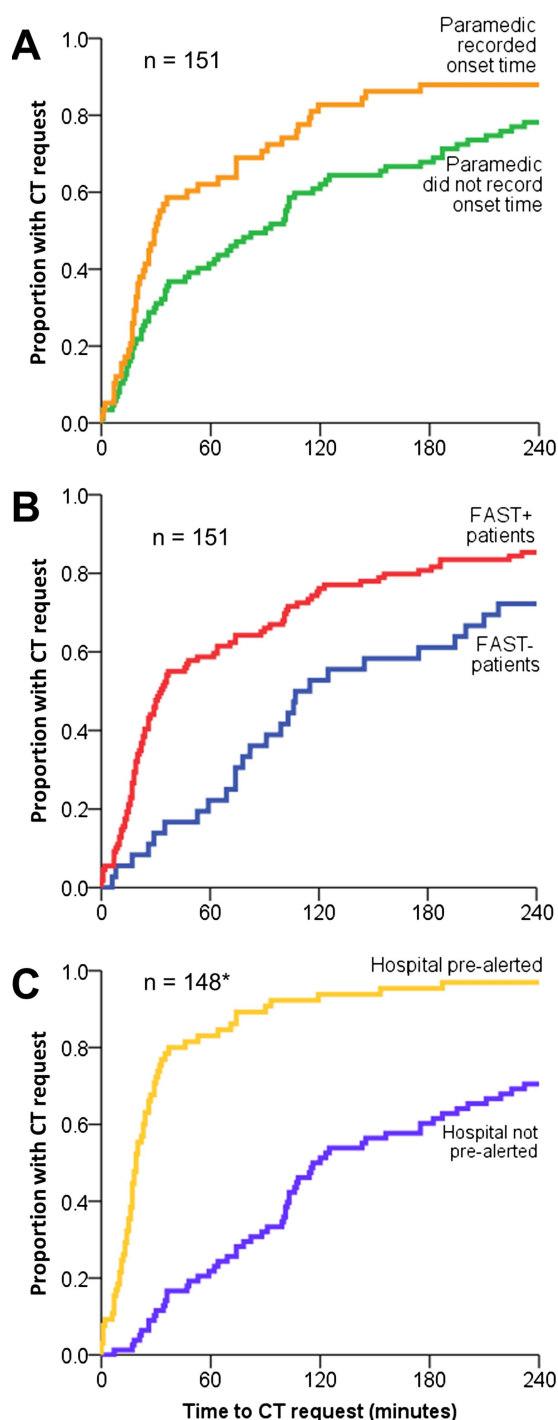


Figure 3 Kaplan–Meier plots showing the proportion of patients with a CT request within the first 4 h of arrival in hospital for whom: (A) onset time was/was not recorded; (B) the FAST test was positive versus negative/not done; or (C) the hospital was/was not pre-alerted. *Prealert data unavailable on three ambulance proformas. FAST, Face Arm Speech Test.

Study strengths and limitations

This was an observational study where patients were recruited prospectively, but data were extracted from medical records after treatment, and so, care must be taken when interpreting the results. Consenting patients with stroke were included which resulted in a population representative of those in the local

stroke population other than in terms of early mortality, reflecting the difficulty in gaining consent or assent from very sick patients.¹⁵ Because only half the potentially eligible patients were recruited, it is possible that our results may have been skewed towards shorter time to CT scan and a higher proportion of thrombolysed patients compared to the total population. Although an attempt was made to sample all patients with stroke, our recruitment was limited by the practicalities of engaging with people presenting 24 h a day, 7 days a week.

The main rationale for gaining individual consent was to allow data linkage of patient records from different sources which is not otherwise possible in the UK. This meant that data could be collected from 100% of secondary care records and 94% of relevant EMS records of consenting participants. Comparatively, only 64% of ambulance records were identified in a recent national audit of stroke care which does not use such methods.³

Only patients with a final diagnosis of stroke were included in this analysis because of difficulties systematically capturing all patients who present with stroke-like symptoms in a prehospital setting. Thus, caution should be taken before drawing conclusions about the relative accuracy of the FAST test or any other stroke recognition tool. The results suggest that up to one-quarter of stroke patients were not recognised using the FAST test, but do not show what proportion of stroke mimic patients were correctly triaged as non-strokes on the basis of this test. It was also not possible to determine whether FAST negative patients were suspected as having stroke but ineligible for rapid treatment due to other factors. However, if patients with stroke can be consistently and rapidly transferred to hospital, subsequent management should commence as soon as possible, whether or not thrombolysis is indicated.

Study findings in the context of existing literature

As with the Emergency Stroke Calls: Obtaining Rapid Telephone Triage (ESCORTT) study¹⁶ and that of Ramanujam *et al*,¹⁷ in the USA, little difference has been found in the time from ambulance dispatch to arrival in hospital regardless of presumed diagnosis (by ambulance dispatcher and emergency medical staff) with median transit times in both studies of the order of 40 min. However, in keeping with previous work, assessment and communication of that presumed diagnosis does seem to affect subsequent management. Studies from Australia,^{18 19} the USA,^{10 20 21} Korea²² and Singapore¹¹ have all found that prealerting reduces both door-to-imaging and door-to-needle times, although this is the first study to identify these associations in a UK setting. One striking feature of these previous studies is the wide variation in proportion of stroke cases which were prealerted, varying from 22% to 67%,^{11 18} with the current study falling somewhere in between at 44%. It is not clear from these studies what the 'correct' proportion of prealerting might be and this merits further study.

The decision to prealert depends on recognition of stroke and identification of potential suitability for thrombolysis. Accurate recording of onset time is required to identify whether patients fall within the appropriate time window for thrombolysis. Previous research suggests that onset time is unknown in between 9% and 33% of stroke patients,^{3 12} and a proportion of patients will have wake-up stroke precluding accurate assessment of timing.²³ In the present study, EMS staff recorded onset time in 67% of cases where it was known (ie, recorded in either EMS or hospital records). This is lower than audit estimates in the UK which suggest that onset time is recorded in 90% of cases where it is known in patients with suspected stroke.²⁴ These discrepancies may reflect the different populations used

Table 2 Cox Regression analysis estimating association of prehospital care on times to CT request and scan

	Unadjusted			Adjusted*				
Predictor	HR	95% CI	p Value	HR	95% CI	p Value		
Onset time recorded vs not recorded by EMS								
Time to scan request	0.67	0.48	0.94	0.020	0.73	0.52	1.03	0.070
Time to scan	0.60	0.42	0.84	0.003	0.61	0.42	0.88	0.008
FAST+ vs FAST−/Not done								
Time to scan request	0.54	0.37	0.80	0.002	0.54	0.37	0.80	0.002
Time to scan	0.74	0.50	1.09	0.123	0.72	0.48	1.08	0.108
Hospital prealerted vs not prealerted by EMS								
Time to scan request	0.23	0.16	0.34	<0.001	0.26	0.18	0.38	<0.001
Time to scan	0.46	0.32	0.65	<0.001	0.63	0.43	0.94	0.022

HR represents the likelihood of the CT request/scan being delayed in those who have a known onset time, are FAST+ or where a hospital prealert message was sent.

*HRs were adjusted for EMS recording of onset time, FAST status, patient age, route to hospital, arrival in hospital within 4 h of symptom onset, Glasgow Coma Score, and whether the hospital was prealerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED provided they were independent of the explanatory and outcome variables. Full details of each proportional hazards model can be found in online supplementary table S2.

EMS, emergency medical service; FAST, Face Arm Speech Test.

to determine these proportions (diagnosis of stroke vs suspected stroke) but suggest that better elucidation of onset time in the prehospital period might improve subsequent management.

In the present study, FAST-positive patients were significantly more likely to receive timely assessment upon arrival in hospital which demonstrates the importance of accurate and timely stroke recognition using an appropriate validated tool. A number of these tools exist and are used in prehospital settings across the world.^{5 6 25} The majority focus on face, arm/hand and speech symptoms of stroke (with the exception of the Ontario Pre-hospital Stroke Screen²⁵ which also includes leg weakness).^{5 6} It is possible that FAST-negative stroke patients in the present study were not detected because they had a more confusing presentation, thus delaying diagnosis and subsequent request for CT scan. For example, patients with posterior circulation stroke often present with dizziness, nausea and vomiting and nystagmus²⁶ and, thus, less likely to be detected by the FAST test.²⁷ Since these symptoms are common to other conditions, it is possible that a diagnosis of stroke may have been delayed in these patients. While this warrants further investigation, data were not available to investigate this further in the present study as these more specific diagnoses are not routinely documented in medical records in the UK.

Currently, the Improving Stroke Recognition by Ambulance Services (ISRAS) study²⁸ is evaluating the feasibility of EMS staff using the Recognition Of Stroke In the Emergency Room (ROSIER) assessment tool (which includes assessment of visual field defects, a common symptom of posterior stroke) and whether this improves the accuracy of stroke recognition. Regardless of the outcomes of this study, the burden of timely stroke recognition cannot rest solely on the EMS: up to one-quarter of acute stroke patients travelling to hospital via ambulance are not recognised as FAST-positive, hence, triage at the point of hospital arrival is also important. This is particularly important in areas where patients recognised with suspected stroke are transported directly to regional specialist stroke centres.²⁹ Elsewhere, specialist stroke services may not be available and, thus, timely diagnosis of stroke will rely on the performance of the emergency department physician. It is important that all healthcare professionals working in emergency medicine are aware of the different presentations of stroke and the limitations of stroke recognition tools, such as the FAST test. One solution might be that stroke recognition tools with greater sensitivity (perhaps at the expense of specificity) are considered for use in a prehospital setting to ensure

that all potential stroke patients arrive at the correct hospital and receive timely assessment by a specialist. Such a change in service provision would be likely to increase the number of stroke mimics being admitted to hospital, thus any new recommendations must first consider the impact on existing stroke services and resources.

CONCLUSIONS

The study suggests that providing a hospital prealert message is the most influential 'prehospital' factor in facilitating timely assessment for acute stroke patients upon arrival in hospital and confirms in a UK setting the findings of previous work elsewhere.^{10 11 18–22} However, patients are only prealerted where stroke is recognised and symptom onset time is recorded. Given that less than half the stroke patients in this study were prealerted, perhaps the criteria for this should be relaxed. The use of less specific stroke recognition tools with greater sensitivity could be considered in a prehospital setting to avoid certain stroke patients missing out on timely assessment by a specialist in hospital.

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Competing interests None.

Ethics approval Approval for this project has been obtained from the National Research Ethics Service (NRES) Committee, London, Queen Square (reference; 09/H0716/71).

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Data sharing statement Proposals for data sharing to the corresponding author at richard.mcmanus@phc.ox.ac.uk. Consent for data sharing from participants was not obtained, but the presented data are anonymised and risk of identification is low.

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

1. Extended methods
2. Figure s1. Local hospital pre-alert criteria
3. Figure s2. Patient pathway for acute stroke in UK hospitals offering a stroke service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
4. Table s1. Coding of variables considered in the proportional hazards modelling
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Extended methods

Study design and setting

This study used a cohort design. It was conducted as part of a larger project for which the process of recruitment and data collection have been detailed elsewhere.[1] Briefly, consent was sought from patients with a suspected diagnosis of stroke who had been admitted to the acute stroke ward in two urban hospitals (West Midlands, UK). Both hospitals had an ethnically diverse catchment population and offered an acute stroke service; 24 hours a day at one site and in working hours (9:00am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday) in the other. Patients from either hospital catchment who contacted the EMS were transported to hospital by a single ambulance service. A localised EMS protocol for the rapid transfer of suspected stroke patients was in place (figure s1; please see online supplemental material). This protocol requires EMS staff to assess and document five criteria (onset time, FAST status, consciousness, evidence of seizure and blood sugar levels) prior to sending a pre-alert message. This protocol does not require staff to document where onset time is unknown or unclear. A summary of the patient pathway for acute stroke in the UK is detailed in the online supplemental material (figure s2). At the time of the study, a 4.5 hour maximum time window for thrombolysis was in operation.[2]

Selection of participants

Patients under the care of participating consultant stroke physicians were approached for consent by a member of the research team during their stay on the acute stroke ward during a nine month period between 01/11/2010 and 31/07/2011. Informed consent was obtained from all patients to permit identifiable patient data to be collected (to allow for data linkage) and only those with capacity (or an available consultee) were approached. Those with a final diagnosis of stroke (defined in their hospital discharge letter) who followed the acute stroke care pathway were included in this analysis. Whilst it is acknowledged that stroke mimic patients (those who follow the acute care pathway for stroke but are not subsequently diagnosed with the disease) are also eligible for this analysis, they were not included because of difficulties defining and systematically capturing this population. Exclusion of these patients was deemed acceptable because the initial assessments they receive before and upon arrival in hospital (as studied here) are unlikely to differ from those received by patients included in the study as these are conducted in clinical practice without knowledge of final diagnosis.

Data collection

The records of all consenting patients were interrogated. Identifiable patient data were used to locate and link hospital and EMS records. Data relating to patient demographics, times to hospital and CT brain scan, pre-hospital care and route to hospital were extracted from both EMS and hospital records. Additional data variables, such as time of nurse triage in the emergency department, time to first assessment by the emergency department consultant or time to first contact with the stroke team were also sought; however, these data were not routinely recorded in all patient records. Thus, time of CT request and time of CT scan (which were reliably documented by the electronic CT scan booking system) were extracted and used as a 'proxy marker' for timely and effective care.

Missing data were reviewed with source data verification. The accuracy of the data collected was reliant on the accuracy with which it was documented. It was not possible to account for scenarios where assessments were conducted but not documented or where information about the patients was communicated verbally between healthcare professionals.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed in SPSS version 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, USA). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the study population, the proportion of patients accessing acute stroke services via different routes and the proportion of patients with known onset time and recognised stroke who were pre-alerted.


For patients arriving at hospital via the EMS, the association between pre-hospital assessments and time to CT request and scan were investigated. Specifically, we used proportional hazards modelling (Cox Regression) to investigate the association between three factors (recording of onset time by the EMS, FAST status [positive or negative/not recorded] or whether a pre-alert message was sent) and two outcome variables: time from arrival in hospital to CT request (primary outcome) and time from CT request to scan (secondary outcome). These outcome variables were chosen because they are accurately and routinely documented (automatically for every patient) and allow delineation of which part of the in-hospital service is being delayed; the initial decision making of the first attending hospital clinician or the CT scanning department. FAST negative patients were grouped with those where FAST was not documented for statistical purposes as it was assumed that these patients were similar in not presenting with typical stroke symptoms upon initial assessment.


Hazard ratios were adjusted for confounding variables which may have influenced the time to CT request and scan (or the decision to thrombolyse) upon arrival in hospital including: EMS recording of onset time, FAST status, patient age, route to hospital, hospital site, arrival in hospital within four hours of symptom onset, Glasgow Coma Score and whether the hospital was pre-alerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED. These variables were chosen because they best represented the factors which might affect a decision to thrombolyse a patient from the data available in the medical records. It is acknowledged that other variables, such as National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, could also be included in the model, however, these data were not routinely documented or available for every patient. In the absence of any established mathematical model describing the scenario examined here, factors were entered into the proportional hazards model as categorical variables using the backwards stepwise method. Full details of included variables and how they were coded can be found in tables s1 and s2 (please see online supplemental material).

The time from ambulance dispatch to key milestones on the stroke pathway was investigated specifically in patients who arrived within four hours of symptom onset (and therefore could be considered for thrombolysis if recognised and not contra-indicated). These times were compared in patients where onset time was/was not recorded by EMS staff, the FAST test was completed and positive/negative or a pre-alert message was/was not sent to the hospital.

Data are presented as means or medians (standard deviation [SD], inter-quartile range [IQR] or 95% confidence intervals [CI]), percentage of the recruited population (unless otherwise stated) and hazard ratios (95% confidence intervals), unadjusted and adjusted.

Figure s1. Local hospital pre-alert criteria



West Midlands Ambulance Service 
NHS Trust

Pre-alerting patients for Hyperacute Stroke Assessment

FAST TEST

Facial weakness:

- Can the person smile?
- Has their mouth or eye drooped?

Arm weakness:

- Can the person raise both arms and hold them for ten seconds without any significant unilateral loss in power?

Speech problems:

- Can the person speak clearly and understand what you say?

Test all three: if deficit in any one of the following tests and patient meets the criteria,

The following must be present:

- **Onset of symptoms within 5 hours**
- **Positive FAST test.**
- **Conscious or easily rousable.**
- **No seizures/fits.**
- **Blood sugar ≥ 3 mmol/l.**

*****BRING A WITNESS IF POSSIBLE*****

Pre-alert Emergency Department saying 'FAST POSITIVE STROKE PATIENT ONSET AT ---- HRS'

Document FAST test on PRF

Version MW 4

see http://treble9.ad.wmas.nhs.uk/trust_information/policies/_proc_strategies/clinical.aspx

Figure s2. Patient pathway for acute stroke in UK hospitals offering a stroke service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

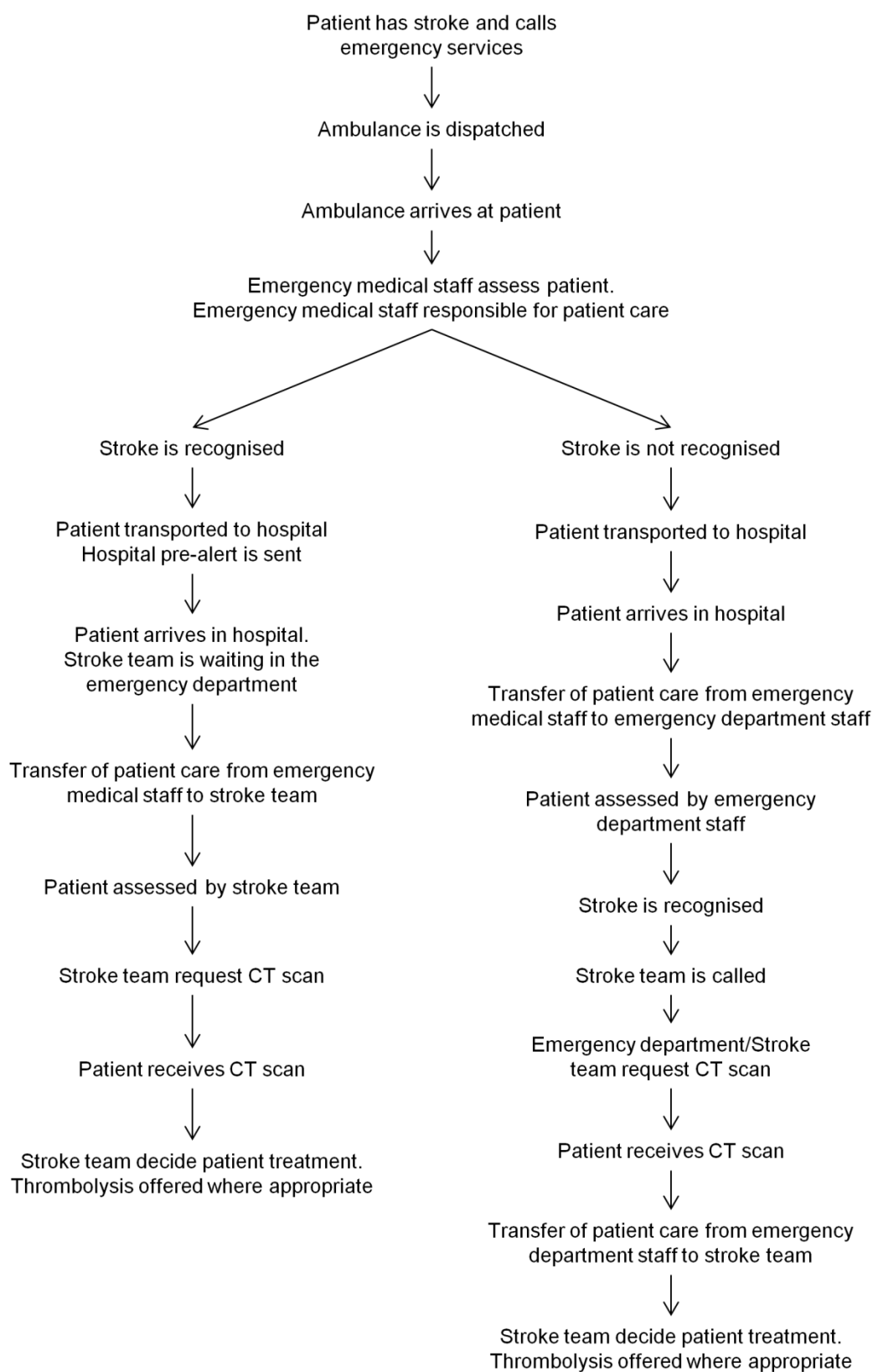


Table s1. Coding of variables considered in the proportional hazards modelling

Variable name	Variable type	Variable coding
<i>Dependant variables</i>		
Time to CT request (primary outcome)	Time (continuous)	Continuous (minutes)
Time to CT scan (secondary outcome)	Time (continuous)	Continuous (minutes)
<i>Independent variables</i>		
EMS recording of onset time	Categorical	Yes =1; No = 0
FAST status	Categorical	FAST+ = 1; FAST- or not done = 0
Hospital pre-alerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED	Categorical	Yes =1; No = 0
Patient age	Categorical	Aged ≥ 80 years = 1; Aged < 80 years = 0
Hospital site	Categorical	Hospital A = 1; Hospital B = 2; Hospital C = 3;
Arrival in hospital within four hours of symptom onset	Categorical	Yes =1; No = 0
Glasgow Coma Score	Categorical	Score of > 8 (patient conscious) = 1; Score of ≤ 8 (patient unconscious) = 0
Route to hospital	Categorical	Ambulance = 1; General practitioner = 2; Called non-emergency healthcare provider (NHS direct) = 3; Patient transferred from another hospital for treatment = 4

CT = computed tomography; EMS = emergency medical service; FAST = face arm speech test; ED = emergency department

Table s2. Confounding variables considered in each proportional hazards model

Model	Included confounding variables	Excluded confounding variables	
		Non-significant ($P > 0.2$) difference from explanatory and outcome variables	On the causal pathway between explanatory and outcome variables
<i>EMS recording of onset time – time to scan request</i>	FAST status	Patient age, route to hospital, arrival in hospital within 4 hours of symptom onset, Glasgow Coma Score	Hospital pre-alerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED
<i>EMS recording of onset time – time to scan</i>	Hospital site, route to hospital, patient age and FAST status	Arrival in hospital within 4 hours of symptom onset, Glasgow Coma Score	Hospital pre-alerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED
<i>FAST status – time to scan request</i>	Arrival in hospital within 4 hours	EMS recording of onset time, patient age, route to hospital, Glasgow Coma Score	Hospital pre-alerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED
<i>FAST status – time to scan</i>	Arrival in hospital within 4 hours, hospital site and route to hospital	EMS recording of onset time, patient age, Glasgow Coma Score	Hospital pre-alerted by EMS staff prior to arrival in the ED
<i>Hospital pre-alerted prior to arrival – time to scan request</i>	Arrival in hospital within 4 hours	EMS recording of onset time, FAST status, patient age, route to hospital, Glasgow Coma Score	n/a
<i>Hospital pre-alerted prior to arrival – time to scan</i>	FAST status	EMS recording of onset time, patient age, route to hospital, arrival in hospital within 4 hours of symptom onset, Glasgow Coma Score	n/a

EMS = emergency medical service; FAST = face arm speech test; ED = emergency department

References

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