



Atrium Health.

Telestroke/Teleneurology:

Using nursing innovation to design a collaborative solution

Disclosures

- Laura Williams, MSN, RN, CEN, NVRN-BC
 - No disclosures

Objectives

01

Explain the unique role of the Telestroke Nurses and their role in Code Stroke and Code IA workflows

02

Identify Telestroke best practices for hyperacute stroke management using telestroke services

03

Describe the impact that the Telestroke Nurse has on quality

Mission

To optimize our patients' recovery and health by providing stroke care that is evidence-based, innovative, and unparalleled.



Telestroke historically looked like:

- Phone consultation with a neurologist to assess diagnosis
- Lack of imaging access leading to over/under triaging
- Delay in patient transfers due to lack of coordination and communication
- Turnover leading to lack of knowledge regarding clinical practice guidelines and protocols
- Lack of standardized code stroke process

The Why behind the TeleStroke Team

The Problem

- Demand for acute stroke care growing significantly
- Worsening neurologist shortage (~20% shortfall by 2025), coupled with cost constrained environment, driving increasingly efficient staffing models
- Continued delivery of superior quality critical as outcomes and value metrics are increasingly scrutinized

The Model

- Deliver 24/7 acute stroke care across our entire network – including rural counties
- Only stroke network in the country that uses highly trained and specialized “telestroke nurses” who facilitate expeditious treatment of acute strokes to deliver disability saving therapy
- 24/7 availability of neuroradiology for immediate interpretation of images - including all rural sites

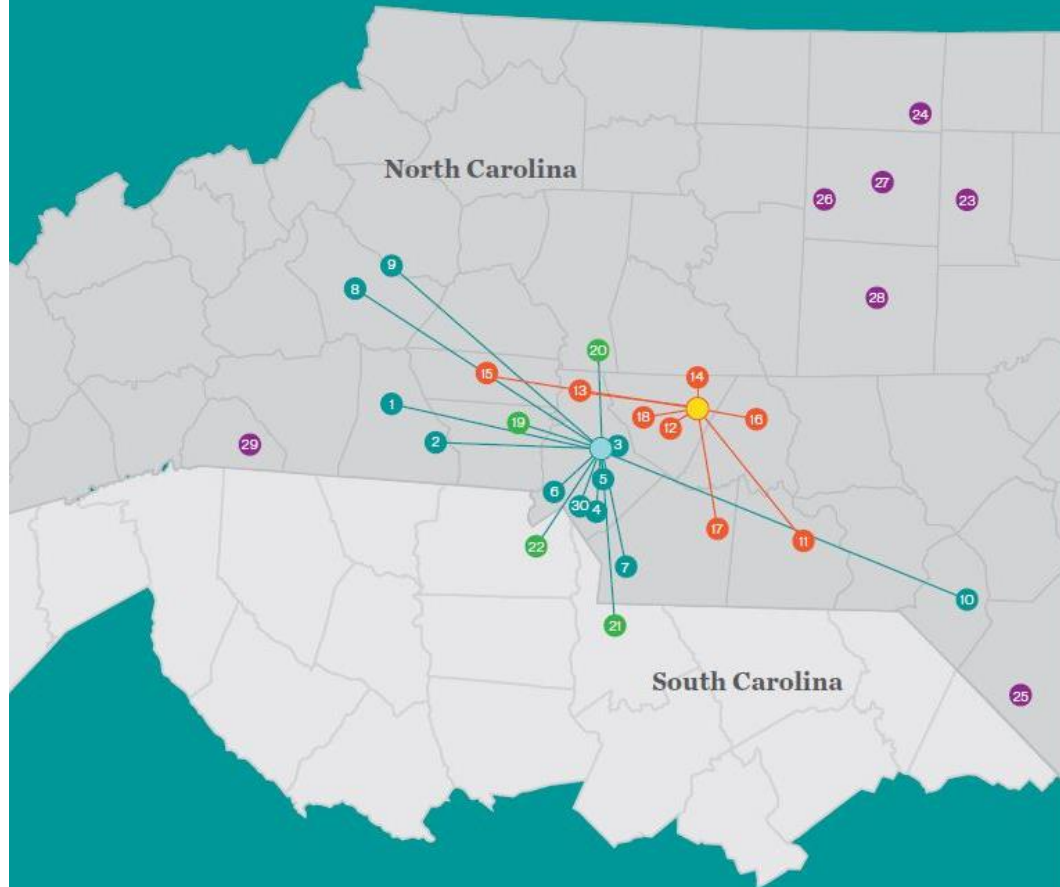
The Impact

- Speed of transfer for emergent treatment at advanced centers has improved by over a third in 2020
- 25% increase in Our Door to CT metric within 20 mins from 2017-2020
- Joint Commission Door-to-Device goal in 2020 is 74% for Atrium’s Comprehensive Stroke Center, versus 40% other Comprehensive Centers in aggregate

Carolinas Stroke Network

- Evidence-based, standards of care for stroke diagnosis and treatment among participating hospitals throughout the region validated by evidence in research supported by the American Heart/American Stroke Associations
- 24/7 access to stroke-trained neurology experts to help determine the best treatment plan for each patient
- Coordination of rapid transfer to higher level stroke centers for patients needing more advanced, specialized care
- Provider & staff education on stroke treatment
- Support for advancing Atrium Health hospitals to Joint Commission Advanced Primary Stroke Center certification, where applicable

Carolinas Stroke Network



Metro Telestroke Network Site

- 1 Atrium Health Cleveland
- 2 Atrium Health Kings Mountain
- 3 Atrium Health Mercy, a facility of Carolinas Medical Center
- 4 Atrium Health Pineville
- 5 Atrium Health SouthPark Emergency Department, a facility of Carolinas Medical Center
- 6 Atrium Health Steele Creek
- 7 Atrium Health Waxhaw
- 8 CHS Blue Ridge - Morganton
- 9 CHS Blue Ridge - Valdese
- 10 Scotland Memorial Hospital
- 30 Atrium Health Providence Emergency Department, a facility of Atrium Health Pineville

- 11 Atrium Health Anson
- 12 Atrium Health Harrisburg
- 13 Atrium Health Huntersville
- 14 Atrium Health Kannapolis
- 15 Atrium Health Lincoln
- 16 Atrium Health Stanly
- 17 Atrium Health Union
- 18 Atrium Health University City

Non-Atrium Health Referral Site

- 19 CaroMont Regional Medical Center
- 20 Lake Norman Regional Medical Center
- 21 MUSC Lancaster
- 22 Piedmont Medical Center

Regional Telestroke Network Site

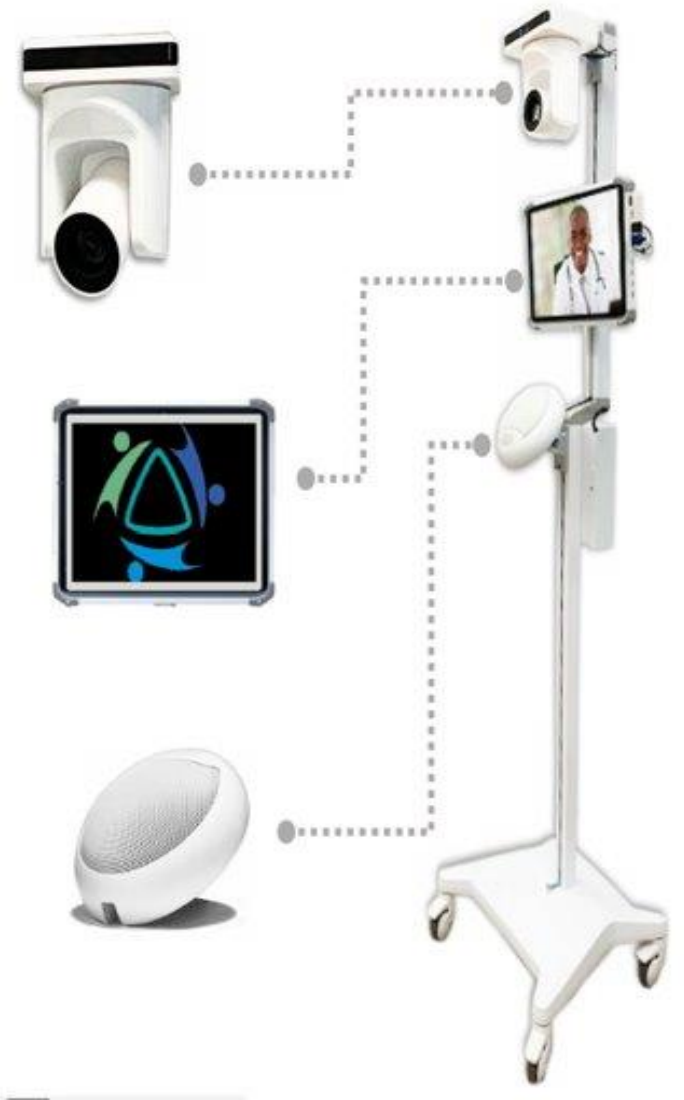
- 23 Alamance Regional Medical Center
- 24 Annie Penn Hospital
- 25 Columbus Regional Healthcare System
- 26 Cone Health MedCenter High Point
- 27 Cone Health Wesley Long Hospital
- 28 Randolph Health
- 29 St. Luke's Hospital

Interventional Center

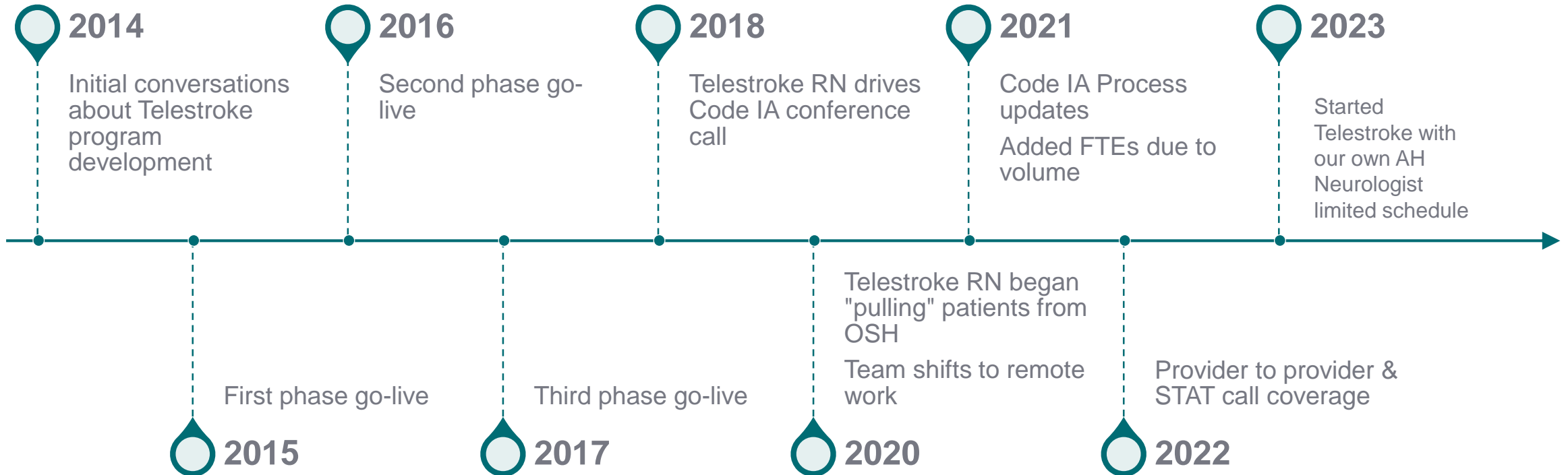
- Carolinas Medical Center
- Atrium Health Cabarrus

Telestroke Team

- Atrium Health has a unique model of care for stroke patients. To ensure quality and effective care for our stroke patients during the hyperacute phase of work-up, Atrium created the Telestroke department.
- The Telestroke department is made of RNs who provide virtual assistance to the bedside clinical team via camera.
- The Telestroke nurses work closely with a third party teleneurology group to help with care in the acute phase of care.



TeleStroke Timeline



Telestroke RN Role

Function as the protocol experts for Atrium Health Greater Charlotte region and regional facilities

Connect

- Neurologist to bedside team for assessments
- Communicate with neurologist on and off camera
- Connect Neurologist with neurointerventionalist for intervention patients

Support

- Bedside RN with mixing and administering thrombolytic
- Pump Programming
- VS/Neuro Check documentation

Facilitate

- Transfer process for thrombectomy patients
- Conversations with transfer line
- Process improvement metrics

Protocols and workflows

[Telemed J E Health](#). 2017 May 1; 23(5): 376–389.

PMCID: PMC5802246

Published online 2017 May 1. doi: [10.1089/tmj.2017.0006](https://doi.org/10.1089/tmj.2017.0006)

PMID: [28384077](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28384077/)

American Telemedicine Association: Telestroke Guidelines

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AND

Stroke

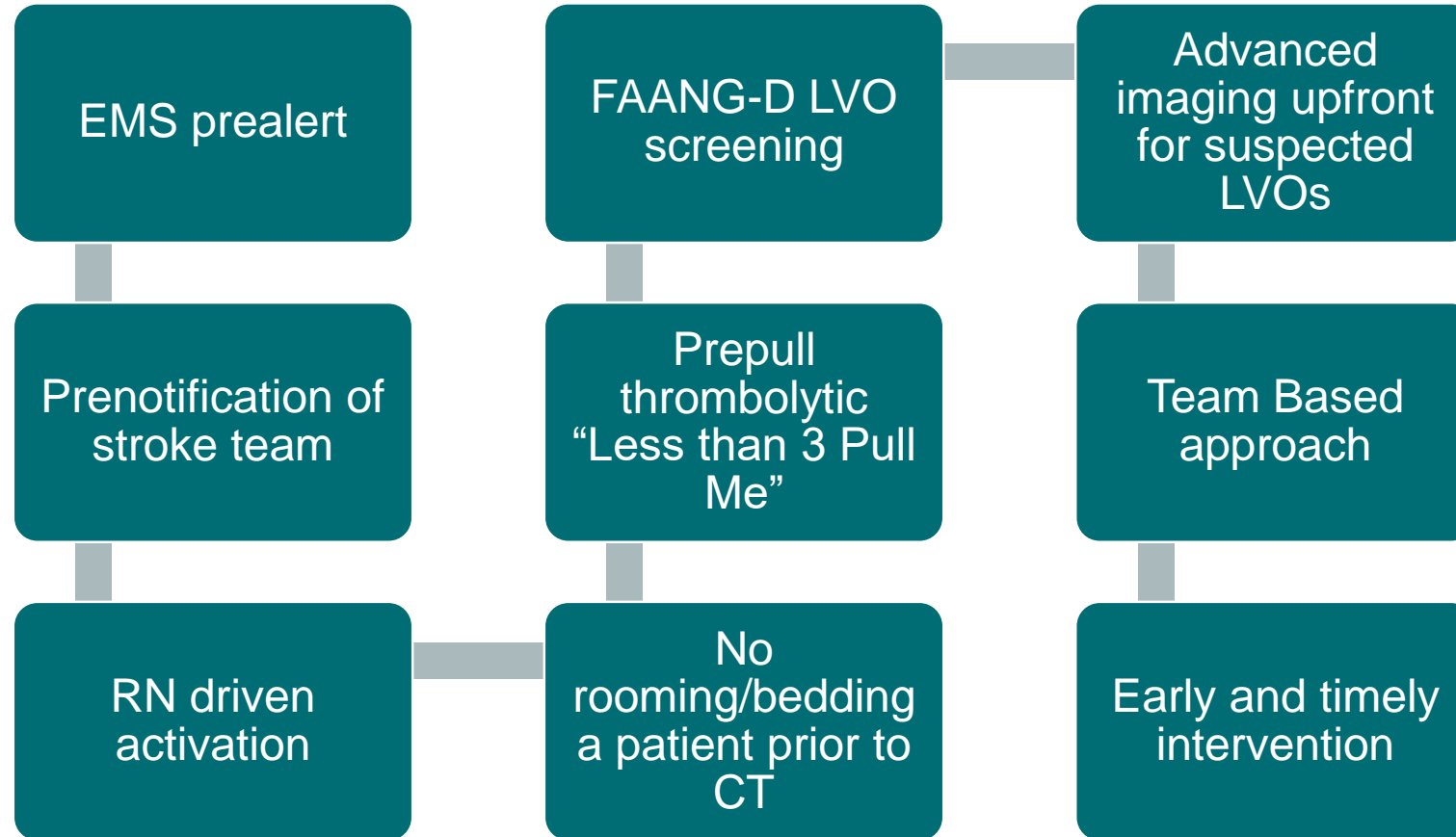
Volume 50, Issue 12, December 2019; Pages e344-e418
<https://doi.org/10.1161/STR.0000000000000211>

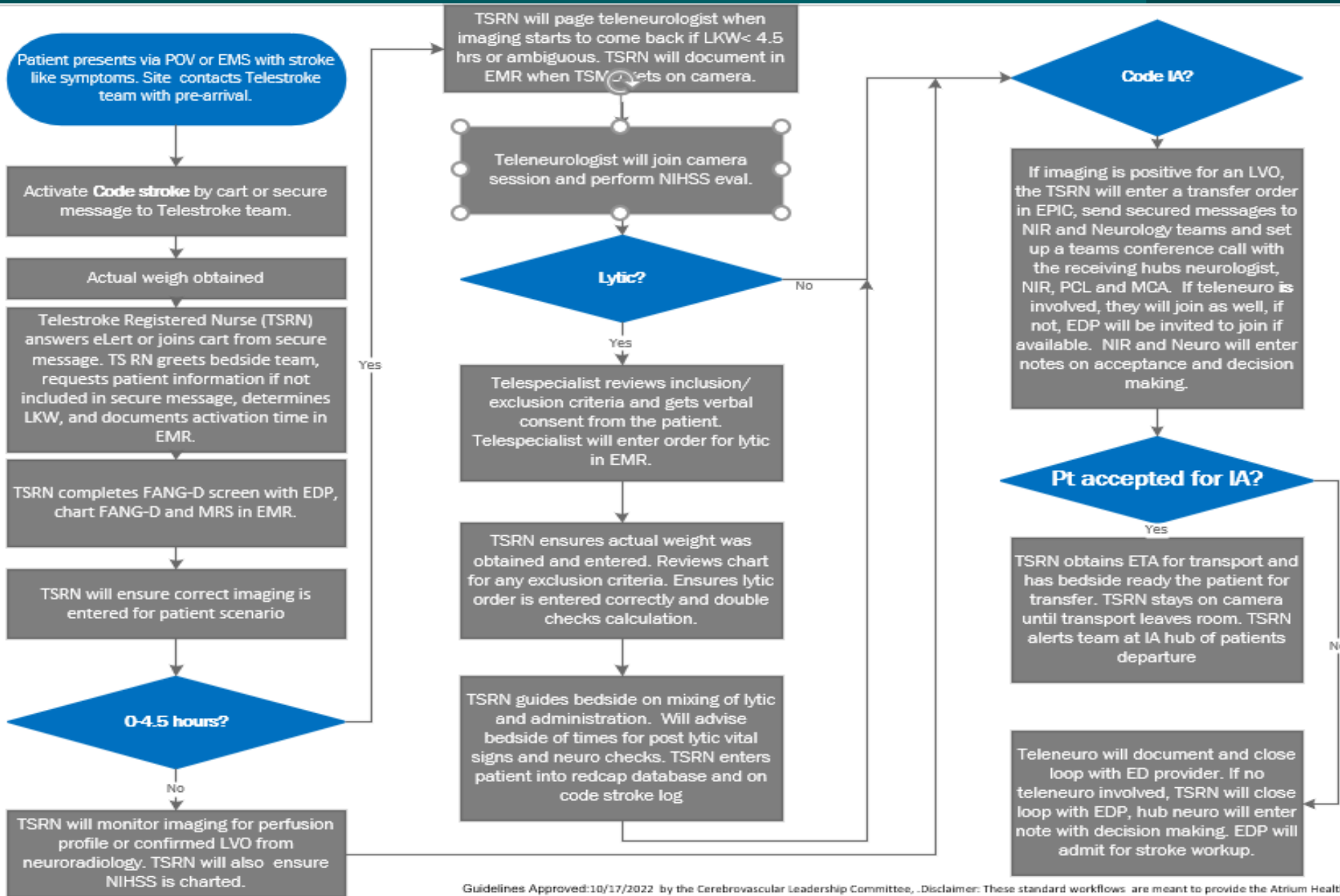


AHA/ASA GUIDELINE

Guidelines for the Early Management of Patients With Acute Ischemic Stroke: 2019 Update to the 2018 Guidelines for the Early Management of Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Guideline for Healthcare Professionals From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association


Telestroke Best Practice





Guidelines Approved: 10/17/2022 by the Cerebrovascular Leadership Committee. Disclaimer: These standard workflows are meant to provide the Atrium Health standard of care for the designated diagnosis. Provider judgement should take precedence in all clinical decision making.

Teaching Impact on Telestroke Nurse Recognition of Large Vessel Occlusion Computerized Tomography Perfusion Patterns

Laura Williams , MSN, RN, CEN; Maria Helms, MSN, RN, SCRNP; Emily K. Snider, BSN, RN, SCRNP; Brenda Chang, MS, MPH; Sam Singh, MS; Andrew W. Asimos, MD

Background and Purpose—A distinguishing feature of our Stroke Network is telestroke nurses who remotely facilitate evaluations. To enable expeditious transfer of large vessel occlusion (LVO) acute ischemic stroke patients presenting to nonthrombectomy centers, the telestroke nurses must immediately identify color thresholded computerized tomography perfusion (CTP) patterns consistent with internal carotid artery (ICA), middle cerebral artery (MCA) segment 1 (M1), and MCA segment 2 (M2) LVO acute ischemic stroke.

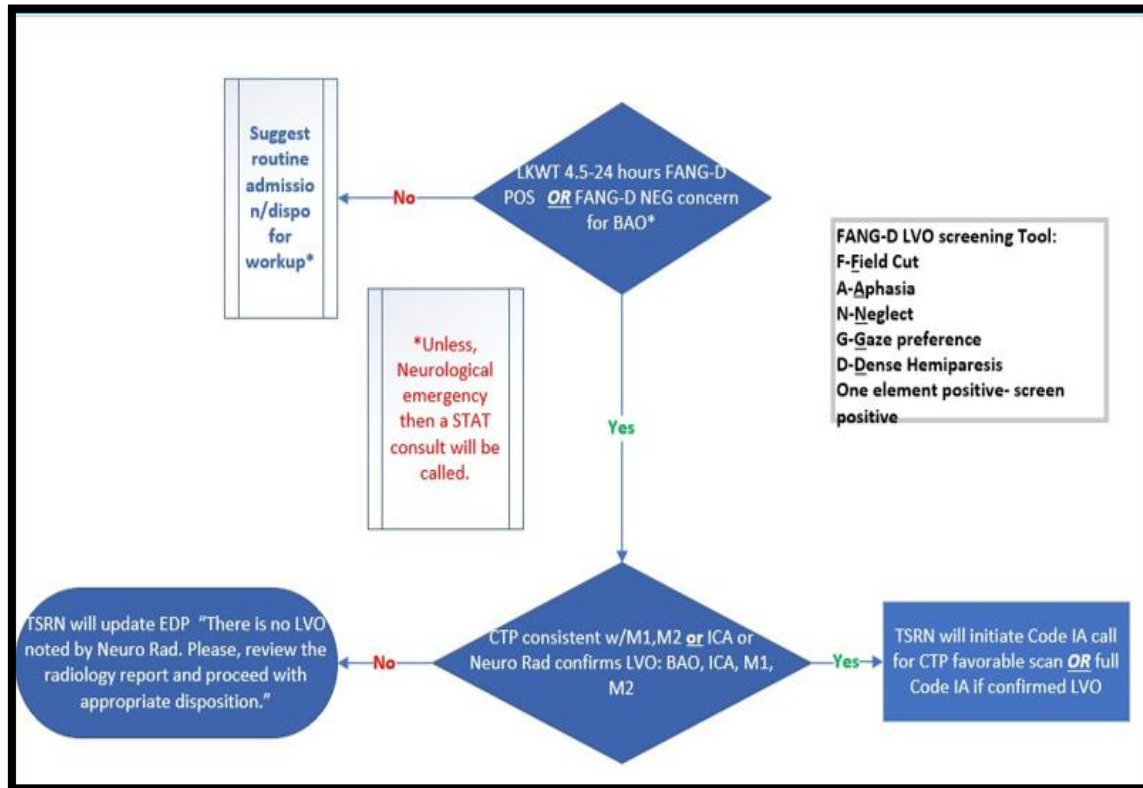
Methods—We developed a 6-month series of tutorials and tests for 16 telestroke nurses, focusing on CTP pattern recognition consistent with ICA, M1, or M2 LVO acute ischemic stroke. We simultaneously conducted a prospective cohort study to evaluate the impact of this intervention.

Results—Telestroke nurses demonstrated good accuracy in detecting ICA, M1, or M2 LVO during the first 3 months of teaching (83%–94% accurate). This significantly improved during the last 3 months (99%–100%), during which the likelihood of correctly identifying the presence of any one of these LVOs exceeded that of the first 3 months ($P<0.001$). There was a higher probability of correctly identifying any CTP pattern as consistent with either an ICA, M1, or M2 occlusion versus other types of occlusions or nonocclusions (odds ratio, 5.22 [95% CI, 3.2–8.5]). Over time, confidence for recognizing CTP patterns consistent with an ICA, M1, or M2 LVO did not differ significantly.

Conclusions—A series of tutorials and tests significantly increased the likelihood of telestroke nurses correctly identifying CTP patterns consistent with ICA, M1, or M2 LVOs, with the benefit of these tutorials and test reviews peaking and plateauing at 4 months. (*Stroke*. 2020;51:1879-1882. DOI: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.119.028757.)

A Telestroke Nurse/Neuroradiologist Model for Extended Window Code Stroke Triage

Anna Maria Helms, Laura Williams, Chelsea Cardona, Gary J De Filipp, Rahul R Karamchandani, Andrew W Asimos
Carolinas Stroke Network
Charlotte, NC

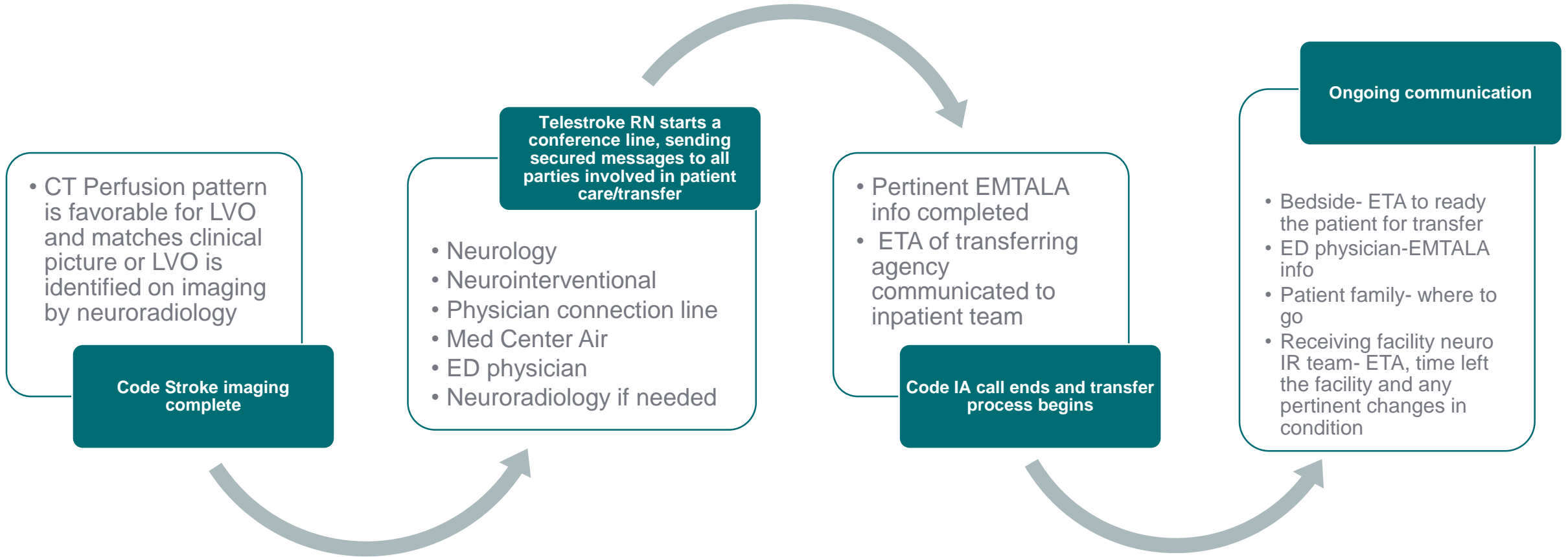


- This model for extended window code stroke triage can substantially reduce the routine involvement of a teleneurologist.
- For extended code stroke cases, there was no significant change in length of stay.
- Thirty-day readmission rates decreased with the implementation of the extended window triage.
- The use of this triage model has saved our system money.

Additional Research Publications

- The database that our Telestroke RNs help to enter and maintain has resulted in the publication of 25 peer reviewed manuscripts of original research since 2020.

Code IA Process



Telestroke Volumes

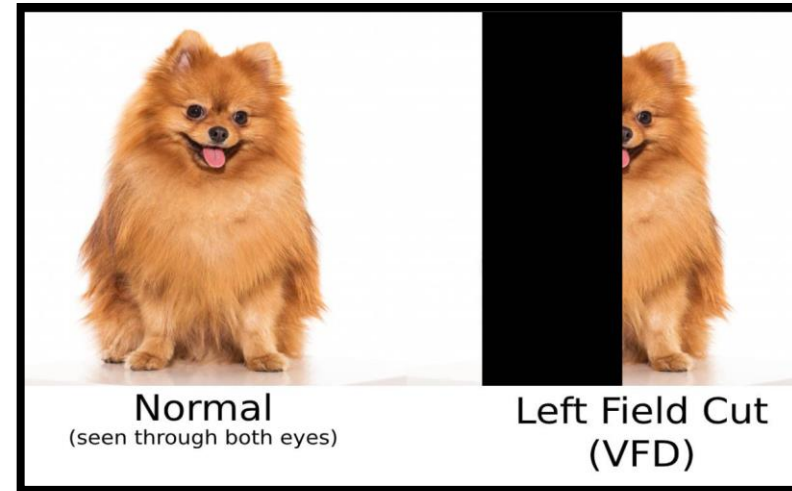
2021		2022		2023		YTD 2024	
Facilities supported	30	Facilities supported	33	Facilities supported	28	Facilities supported	28
Telestroke Encounters	6939	Telestroke encounters	7170	Telestroke encounters	7471	Telestroke encounters	5097
IV Lytic administration	585	IV Lytic administration	611	IV Lytic administration	548	IV Lytic administration	370
Transferred for IA	178	Transferred for IA	201	Transferred for IA	218	Transferred for IA	128
Quality measures							
Average Door to Needle: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	57 min	Average Door to Needle: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	54 min	Average Door to Needle: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	54 min	Average Door to Needle: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	55 min
Average Door in Door Out: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	115 min	Average Door in Door Out: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	130 min	Average Door in Door Out: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	112 min	Average Door in Door Out: Presenting stroke patients at spokes	96 min

Facility Collaboration Initiatives and Impact on Care

- Less than 3 Pull Me: Reduction of Door to Needle times by 6 minutes 57 to 51 minutes
 - Driven by sites and Telestroke nurses
 - Early recognition of LKW
 - Prepulling IV Lytic kit from Omnicell
- Early Recognition of LVO- understanding Perfusion Scan: Reduction of DIDO by 18 minutes for ED presenting Code Strokes
 - Education provided by Medical Director of understanding and recognition of color-thresholded perfusion scan
 - Ability to recognize M1, M2 and ICA with high-rate of confidence
 - Recognition of LVO syndromes- use of FANG-D- assist bedside

FANG D

- F - Field Cut
- A – Aphasia
- A- Ataxia
- N - Neglect
- G - Gaze Preference
- D - Dense Hemiparesis

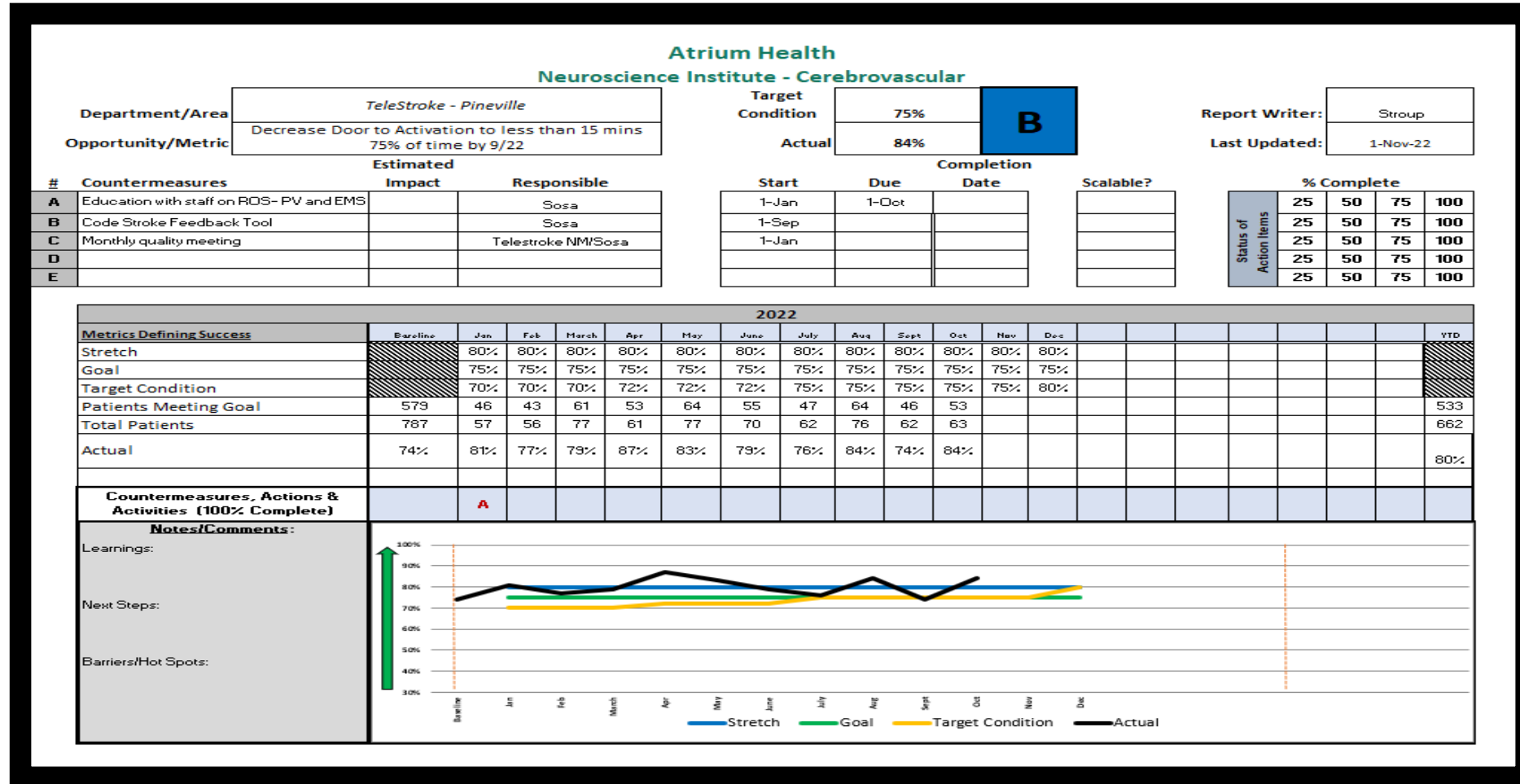


Binary score - One element of score makes the screening positive

Quality structure support

- Weekly quality meeting with NSI leaders
 - Review submitted cases and decide which direction, used for tracking/trending, work in conjunction with QAIC
- Quarterly quality meeting
 - Site based medical directors and site leaders to review data and workflow
- Weekly debrief meeting
 - Debriefings with program coordinator for weekly cases to address real time delays
- Site based stroke quality meeting
 - Participate in GWTG data review and quality improvement projects
- TNK and Code IA timeline emailed to facility representative

Quarterly quality meeting: Example



Weekly debrief meeting: Example

Record ID	Code Stroke Activation	Symptom Recognition to Code Stroke Activation (15 mins)	Door to ED Physician (10 mins)	ED Physician to Code Stroke Activation (5 mins)	Door to Code Stroke Activation (15 mins)	EMS Pre-Notified	Telestroke RN Pre-notified	CT Order to CT Performed (10 mins)	Door to CT Performed (20 mins)	Door to CT Interpretation (10 mins)
34441	9/29/2022 9:29	18						4		
34425	9/28/2022 7:38		1	4	5			9	14	16
34374	9/25/2022 21:28		6	12	18			9	31	39
34366	9/25/2022 11:11		0	-10	-10	Yes	Yes	2	12	43
34363	9/25/2022 8:12		0	-8	-8	Yes	Yes	4	11	16
34341	9/22/2022 16:54		29	3	32			6	35	52
34339	9/22/2022 14:34		8	6	14			3	19	22
34337	9/22/2022 12:40		0	19	19	No		12	36	39
34301	9/20/2022 21:52		0	8	8	No		6	17	24
34297	9/20/2022 18:12		1	-1	0	Yes	No	15	17	26
34272	9/19/2022 18:20		0	-7	-7	Yes	Yes	3	6	20

Timeline

Facility:	
Patient Name:	
MRN:	
Date:	6/21/2023
EMS Pre-alert	POV
Door to Activation	-1
Door to CT	11
Leave for CT to topogram	5
NCCT To CTA	6
CTA to back in room	12
Total time in CT	23
Door to Needle	n/a
Door to Code IA initiated	48
Door to Decision	60
Decision to transport arrival	72
Transport arrival to departure	7
MCA Hotload?	ground
DIDO	143
TSMD:	
ERMD:	
TSRN:	
Triage RN:	
TNK Admin RN:	

Facility:	
Patient Name:	
MRN:	
Date:	6/28/2023
EMS Pre-alert	No
Door to Activation	13
Door to CT	7
Door to TS RN Page sent	25
Door to TS MD connected	39
TS RN page to TSMD connected	14
Leave for CT to NCCT completed	Not noted
NCCT to CTA completed	18
CTA to back in room	Note noted
Total time in CT	n/a
Door to NIH completed	53
NCCT to NIH completed	46
NIH to IV lytic order	6
Door to IV lytic order	59
lytic order to bolus admin	1
Door to Needle	60
TSMD:	
ERMD:	
TSRN:	
Triage RN:	
lytic Admin RN:	

Metrics

- Door to Code Stroke Activation= 15 minutes
- Door to NCCT complete= 20 minutes
- TSRN page sent to TSMD connected= 10 minutes
- Door to Needle (bolus)= 45 minutes.

Reason for delays/opportunities:

- Delay with neurology connecting
- 18 minutes between NCCT and CTA being performed
- Telestroke nurse was informed there was a meeting and now only charge nurses can mix TNK, needed to wait for charge nurse to come to room to mix once ordered.

Data and Performance Improvement

Power BI Performance Dashboard

Direct communication
between REDCap Code
Stroke Database and
Power BI

Automatic daily update
of all reports within
Power BI

Reports built around
Code Stroke
performance, Lytic/EVT
treatment times, transfer
performance, and
outcomes

Ability to drill down to
year, quarter, month as
well as facility

Feedback on transfer
center performance and
outcomes

NEUROSCIENCES INSTITUTE CODE STROKE

TOTALS



Facility
Presenting
Transfers

PROCESS



All/IV Lytic
IA (ED)
IA (InHouse)

TRENDS



IV Lytic
IA
Code Stroke
IV Lytic MRI

METRICS



IV Lytic (ED)
IA (ED)

OUTCOMES



IV Lytic
IA
SICH

STATS



Door to CS ≤ 15
Door to CT ≤ 20
Door to CTA ≤ 30
Door to Lytic ≤ 45
Door to Lytic ≤ 60

STATS



DIDO ≤ 90
DIDO ≤ 120
Metric Trends
DIDO Trends

Data Collection



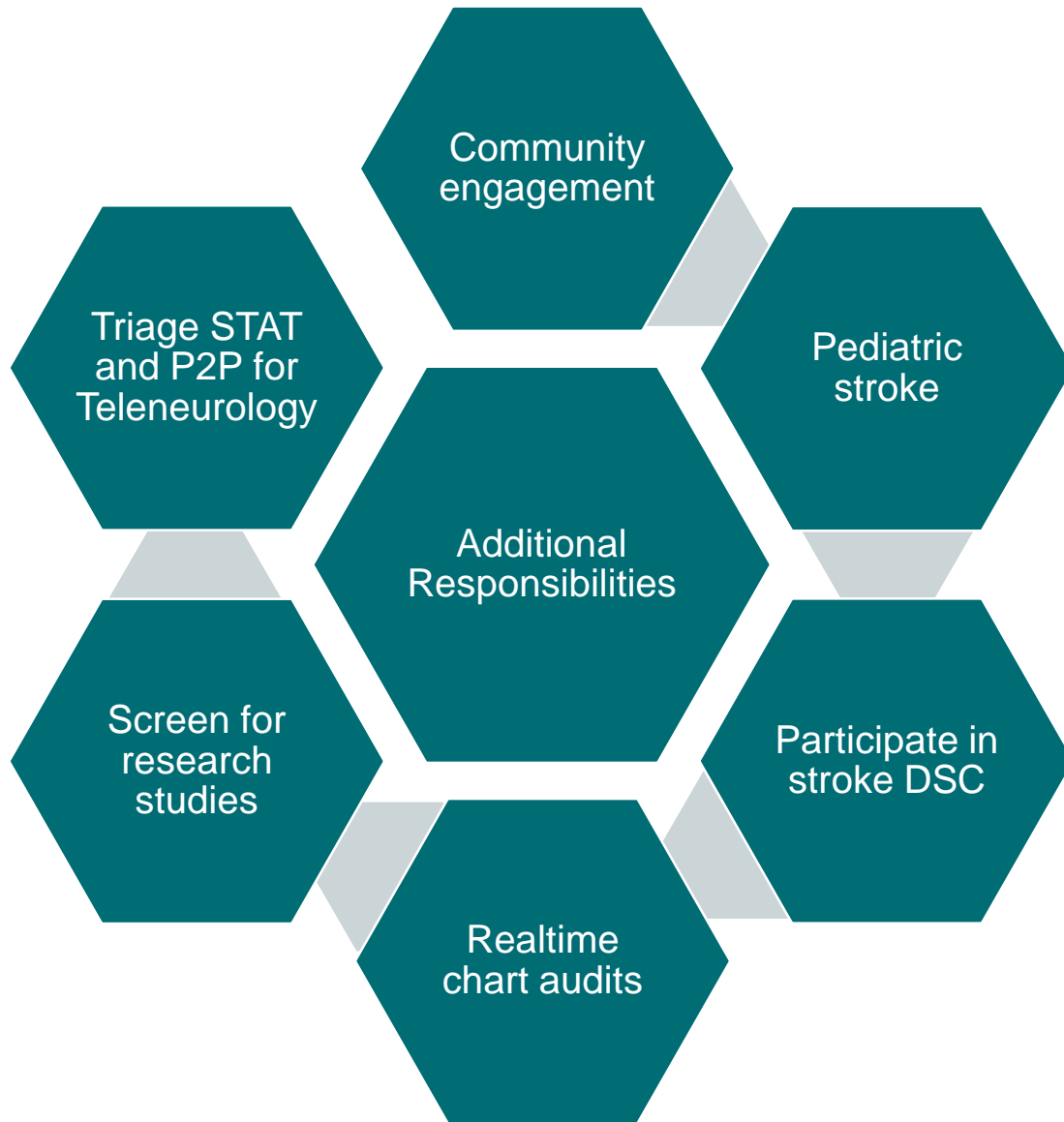
2022 EMS Volume 1145



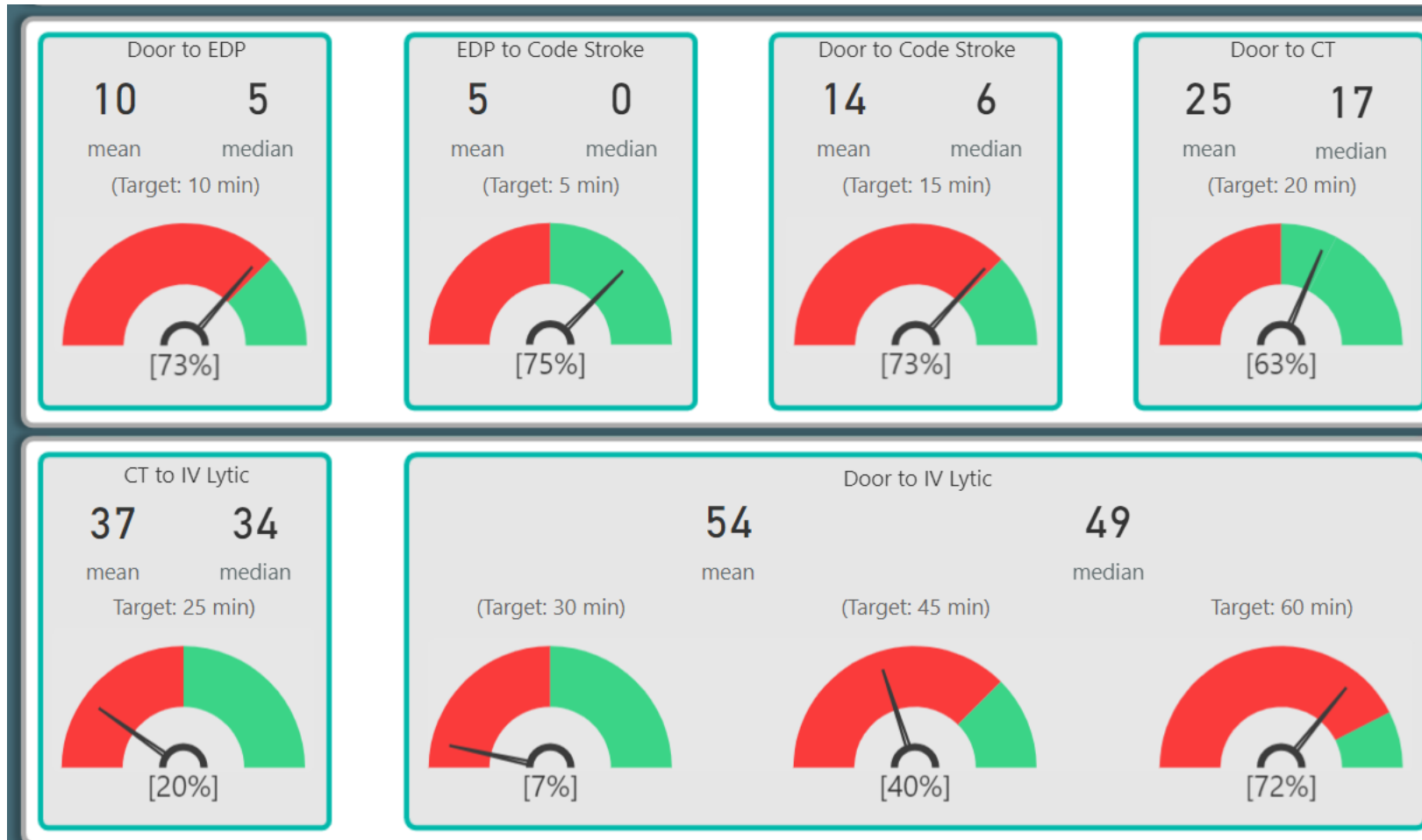
YTD 7/1/2023 EMS Volume 1225

Metrics comparison

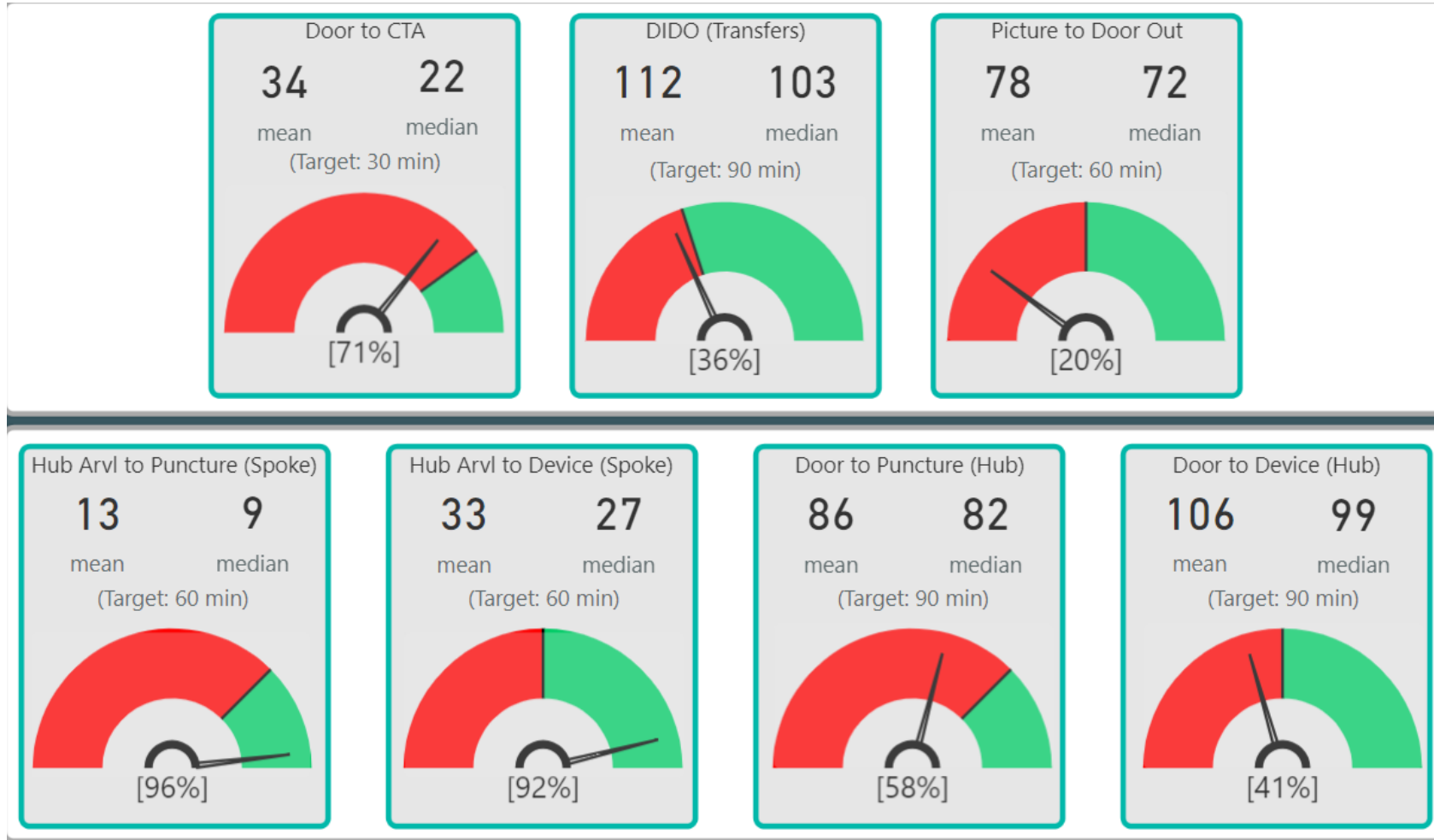




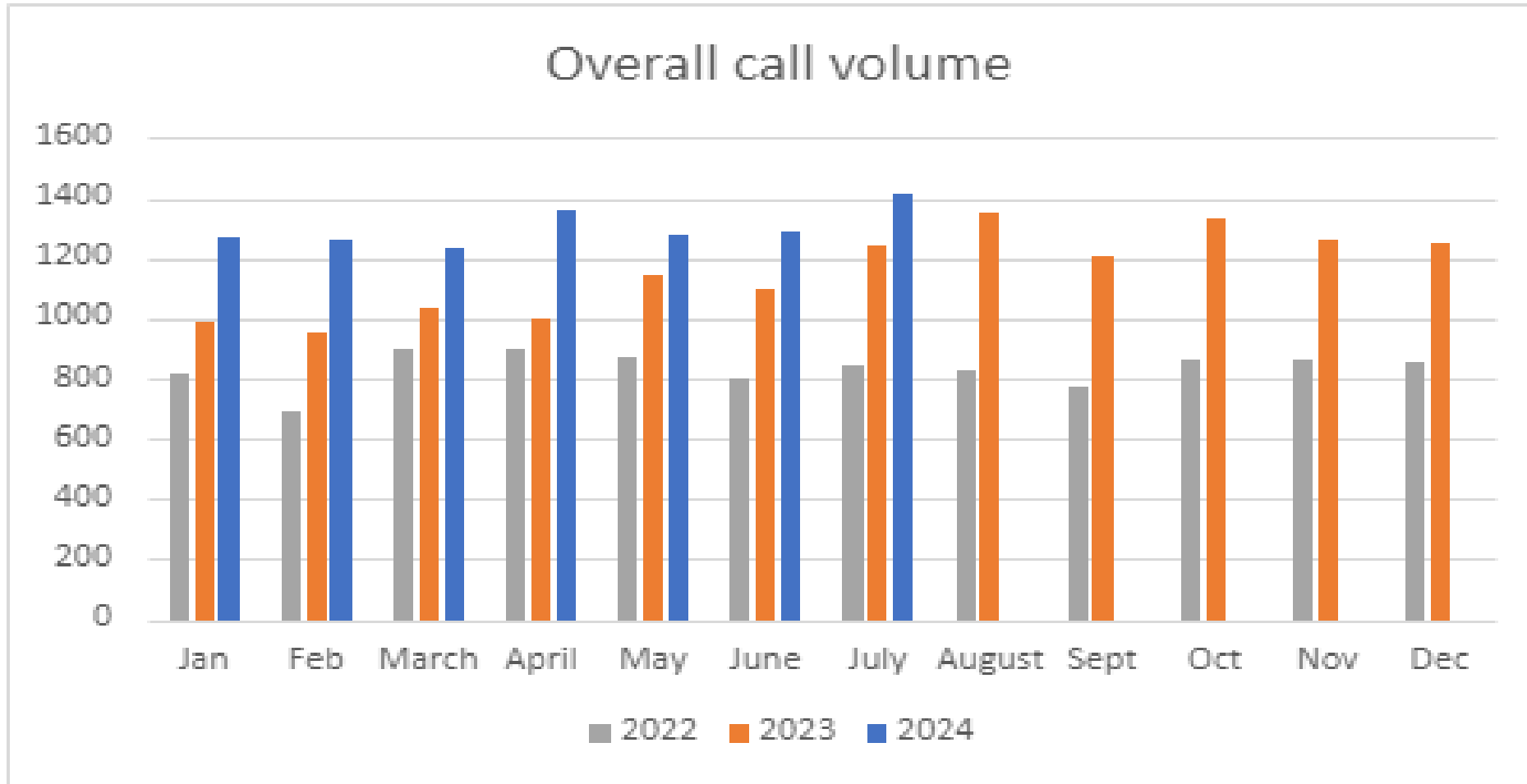
Metric Page- IV Thrombolytic 2023



Metrics Page-Code IA 2023



Call volumes



Summary

What makes Telestroke nurses unique?

Ability to multitask across multiple platforms and applications

In depth training and knowledge of stroke protocol and imaging

Relationship with Neurologist, Neuroradiologist, Neurointerventionalist

Technology driven

Ability to see “big” picture

What is next for Telestroke?

Growth

- Expand services to additional markets
- Expand Teleneurology support
- LVO Transfer
- Telestroke University

Evolution of protocols

- Evaluate additional resources such as APPs
- Code ICH
- Transfer and triage for neurosurgery
- Mobile EMS consultation

Ancillary Support

- EEG
- Collaboration with research nurse

Questions?

- Manager Telestroke RN
 - Laura Williams- laura.williams@atriumhealth.org