

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT

The Australian Stroke Clinical Registry (AuSCR) was established in 2009 to collect information to monitor and improve the quality of acute stroke care. This report provides summary information on the quality of care provided to people with stroke at the participating Australian hospitals and their long-term health outcomes. The data highlights areas we are doing well and other areas we need to improve.

AUSTRALIAN STROKE CLINICAL REGISTRY IN 2022



61
hospitals



6
states and territories



17,184
episodes of stroke



3 in 4
strokes
were ischaemic

ADHERENCE TO THE ACUTE STROKE CLINICAL CARE STANDARD

The [Acute Stroke Clinical Care Standard](#) includes quality statements describing the care that should be offered to a person after a stroke. Collecting data and reporting on these standards of care can assist hospitals and health departments to monitor how well they care for people with stroke and identify areas to direct efforts to improve care.

Clot-busting medication

Clot-busting medication can dissolve the clot that is causing the stroke and restore oxygen to the brain. This medication, known as thrombolysis, needs to be provided as soon as possible after the onset of a stroke and can reduce the risk of disability.



12%
of patients received
clot-busting therapy



1 in 3
received clot-busting
therapy within
target time

Clot retrieval surgery

Endovascular clot retrieval (ECR) is a procedure to remove a large blood clot that is found to be blocking a blood vessel in the brain. Specialised skills are required to perform this procedure and it is only available at some large city hospitals in Australia.



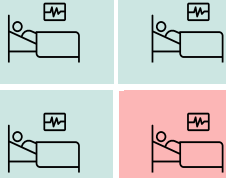
1 in 10
received clot
retrieval surgery



Median time from
arrival to surgery
115 mins

Care in a stroke unit

A stroke unit is a ward or area within a hospital that is dedicated to providing care for patients with stroke. Patients who are treated in stroke units more often receive the care they require and have better outcomes after stroke.



1 in 4 were **not** treated in a stroke unit

Discharge Care Plan

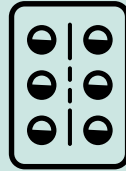
A discharge care plan is a personalised written plan that details the next steps for care and recovery after leaving the hospital. This should be developed with patients and their families or support people and be provided before leaving the hospital.



69% received a care plan on discharge

Secondary prevention medications

Different types of medication may be given to patients to prevent future strokes.



77% discharged with blood-pressure lowering medications



90% discharged with lipid-lowering medications



94% discharged with blood-thinning medications

LONG-TERM PATIENT OUTCOMES

Eligible patients are contacted to complete a survey about their current health status between three and six months after admission to hospital for stroke.



6,904 people living with stroke completed the survey



1 in 5 reported being readmitted to hospital



1 in 2 reported problems with mood, mobility, pain, or usual activities



1 in 3 reported moderate to severe disability



The AuSCR is pleased to endorse the new National Stroke Targets. For more information, please see the [AuSCR 2022 Annual Report](#).

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