

Evaluating a Telemedicine-Integrated Workflow to Enhance Acute Ischemic Stroke Care: A Protocol for An Observational Multicenter Study

Authors:

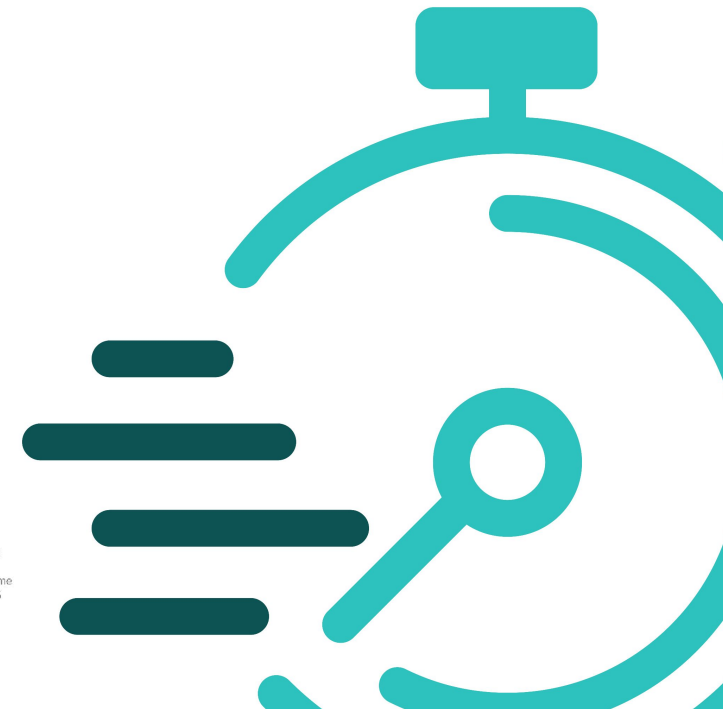
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Track | Knowledge for Use in Practice

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Background

Acute Ischemic Stroke (AIS)

1. the first cause of **disability** worldwide.
2. the second leading cause of **mortality** (*WHO Global Stroke Fact Sheet 2019*).

1.7% of total **health care expenditures** in Western countries are spent on stroke (*Lucas-Noll et al., 2023*).

Time is brain



Time-dependent networks

**Functional, clinical, and
technical outcomes**

are in close association with
**in-hospital stroke workflow
timing**



Time-dependent networks

- **Collaboration across hospitals:** of different levels of care and regions,
- **Timely treatment:** the **best possible treatment** in the **shortest possible time**,
- **Access and quality:** reconciling access time with the **quality, safety, and efficacy** of treatments,
- **Personalized strategies:** shared diagnostic and therapeutic plans based on the patient's risk profile,
- Utilizing available **structural and logistical resources**.

CHALLENGES



Treatment Timeliness

Streamlining the workflow for secondarily transferred patients minimizes time to treatment, preserving brain function, reducing disability and long-term costs.



Complex Time-Dependent Stroke Networks Implementation

Optimizing coordination between primary stroke centers (PSCs), CSCs, and healthcare system. Addressing delays in recommended time targets for MT.



Feasibility and Implementation of Streamlined Pathways

Proposing a direct transfer pathway bypassing CSC's ED to reduce door to-groin(DTG)time and improve outcomes.



Variations in Healthcare Systems and Practices

Recognizing unique challenges due to variations among different healthcare systems, and considering evidence-based strategies adaptable to diverse settings.



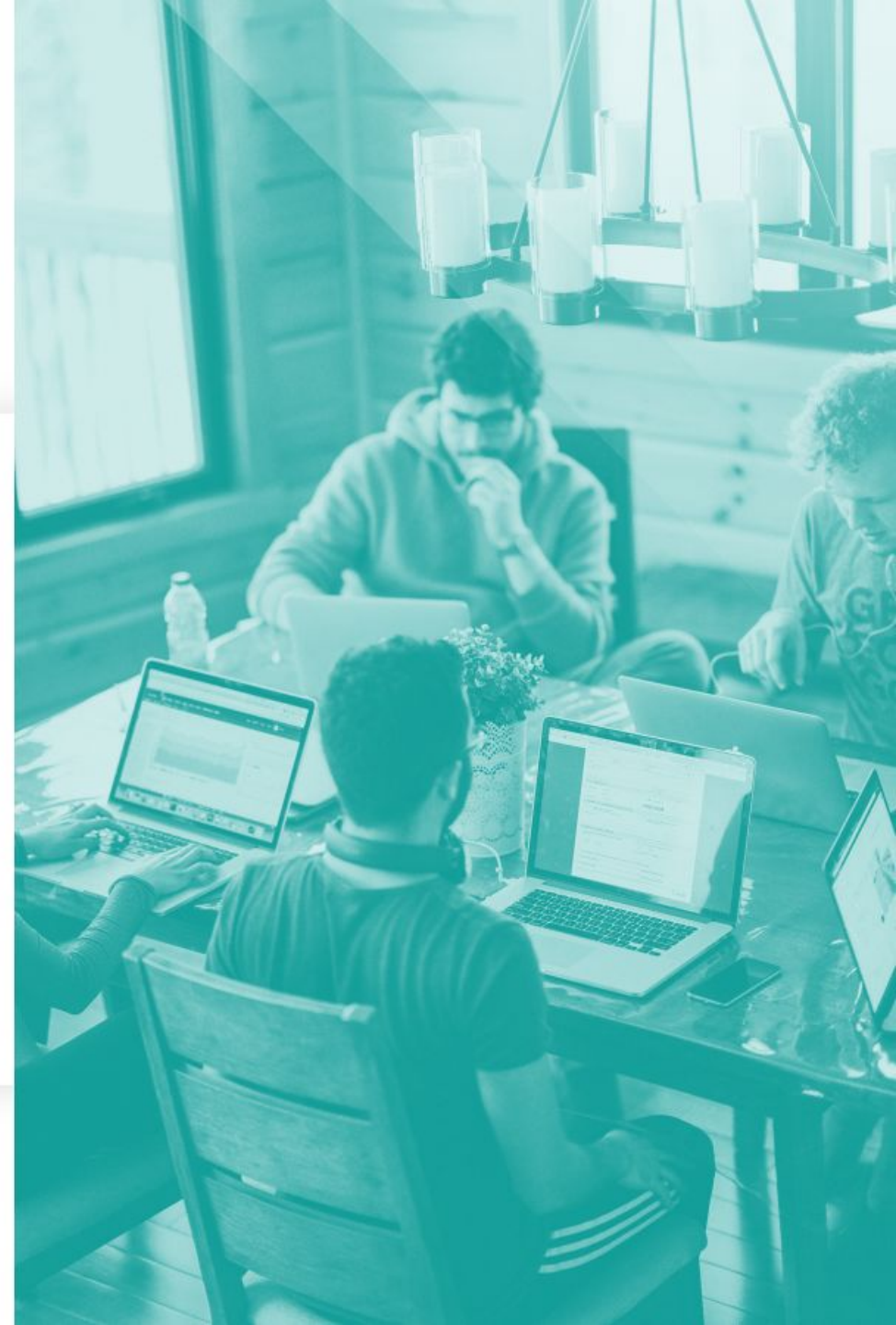
Technological Advancements and Implementation

Acknowledging telemedicine potential in streamlining AIS care workflows.



Resource Allocation Optimization

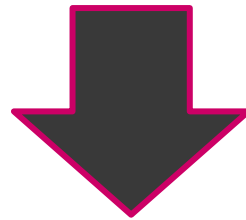
Implementing distributed health and care models to optimize resource allocation in time-sensitive and critical settings such as stroke care.



Technology-Driven Solutions for Stroke Care Optimization

Telemedicine & AI: Assisted telemedicine, mobile videoconferencing, and AI enhanced coordination.

Faster Patient Selection via improved triage: ensuring quicker and more accurate patient identification.



Optimized Workflow: Enhancing communication and decision-making speeds up stroke treatment processes.

OBJECTIVES

The study aims to investigate the impact of a **telemedicine-integrated care pathway** tailored for the **“drip-and-ship” model** on reducing treatment delays and improving clinical outcomes in patients with **acute ischemic stroke** due to large vessel occlusion (AIS-LVO).

To assess:

- **Efficacy** (successful recanalization and mRS at 3 months)
- **Safety** (mortality, intracerebral hemorrhage and of procedural complications)
- **Health economic outcomes** (hospitalization length of stay and unscheduled re-hospitalizations)

To compare:

- prospectively collected results compare to retrospective data for Drip-and-ship patients who underwent mechanical thrombectomy from 2018 to 2022.

Materials and Methods:

Multicenter Prospective Study on Optimizing Stroke Care Pathways

European Collaboration: Involves multiple primary and tertiary stroke centers across Europe.

Telemedicine Integration: Utilizes a real-time platform Brainomix (Mallon et al., 2024) for clinical and imaging data sharing, improving coordination.

Direct Transfers: Aims to bypass emergency department delays by transferring eligible patients directly to neurointerventional suites.

Workflow Optimization: Enhances interprofessional collaboration to accelerate stroke treatment and improve patient outcomes.

Conventional Pathway



ED Triage Shock room



ED SWPHS Stroke UNIT MD

CT scan

Neuro-angiography Suite

Share information when the patient arrives at the Hospital

ED Nurse
ED MD
ED SWPHS+
Stroke UNIT MD

NRX Technician
NRX MD
NRX Anesthesiologist
NrxINT MD
NrxINT Nurse

Neuro-angiography Suite

CT scan

NRX Technician
NRX MD
NRX Anesthesiologist
NrxINT MD
NrxINT Nurse



Share information before the patient arrives at the Hospital

ED* Emergency Department
 MD* Medical Doctor
 SWPHS* Social Worker in Public Health Service
 CT* Computed Tomography
 NRX* Neuroradiology
 NrxINT* Interventional Neuroradiology
 IVT* Intravenous Thrombolysis

Key outcomes

Data Collection: Retrospective data analysis and a prospective database for future telemedicine evaluation.

Expected Impact: Aims to reduce DTR times by 20–30% and improve functional independence rates.

Primary Outcomes: DTG and DTR times, successful recanalization ($mTICI \geq 2b$), and functional independence ($mRS \leq 2$) at 3 months.

Secondary Outcomes: Protocol adherence, technology usability, and healthcare equity.

Impact and Innovation

1. Shortening of reperfusion **times**.
2. Valuable, time-saving **support for critical patients** in acute need of mechanical thrombectomy.
3. More patient treated, faster and better, improving **long-term clinical outcomes** and **reducing hospitalization length of stay**.

BROADER IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

Key information



Multicenter Collaboration

- Evaluating the optimized pathway across different clinical settings
- Sharing knowledge and improving stroke management on a broader scale



Economic Sustainability

- Assessing efficacy, safety and economic sustainability of the optimized workflow
- Providing evidence for cost reduction and resource optimization



Policy and Societal Impact

- Informing evidence-based policies and guidelines for stroke care
- Reducing disability and morbidity associated with AIS
- Enhancing the quality of life for stroke patients

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Acknowledgment

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CONSORTIUM

Partners map



