Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

SSNAP Clinical Executive Summaries – South East

An overview of hospital stroke care quality up to November 2016

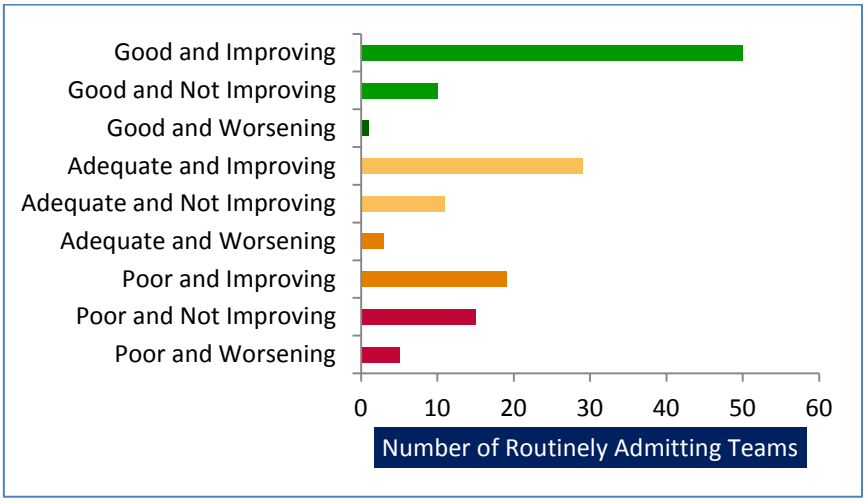
The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

This regional pack contains an overview of the hospitals' overall SSNAP score performance in a series of graphs charting the change in score over time for each hospital. The overall SSNAP score is a composite score combining the achievement on 44 care process measures derived from National Clinical Guidelines for Stroke and adjusted for case ascertainment and audit compliance. The 44 key indicators are grouped into 10 domains of care. The change over time in this overall score has been summarised in two ways:

- Performance over the whole two and a half year period has been characterised as Improving, Not Improving or Worsening depending on the slope of a trend line plotted through all the hospital's scores at every time point.
- Recent performance has been characterised as Good, Adequate or Poor depending on where the trend line meets the latest time period.

This regional pack also contains the individual executive summaries of the stroke care provided by the hospitals in this region between April 2014 and November 2016. These executive summaries highlight areas of good, adequate and poor performance in order to identify key areas to draw up action plans for improvement. Further information on resource use for stroke is given including activity, length of stay, cost of stroke and admissions to care homes after stroke. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Nationally, it is encouraging to see that most teams are “Improving”, though there are a number of teams who are consistently not achieving “Adequate” scores, and it is concerning that performance within a few services appears to be deteriorating.



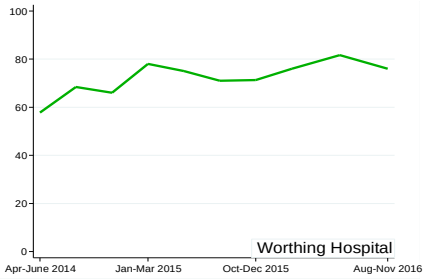
Distribution of categories for all hospitals which routinely admit stroke patients in England, Wales and Northern Ireland

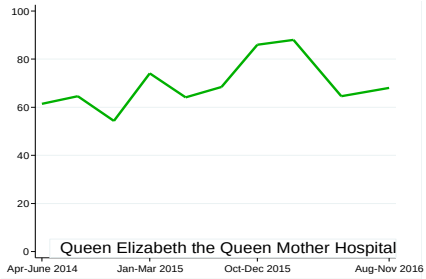
South East SCN: SSNAP Clinical Executive Summaries

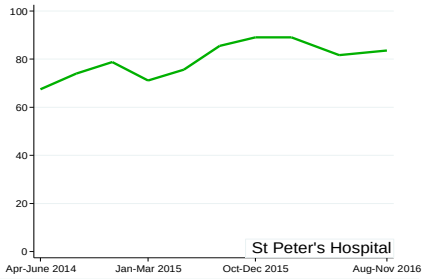
Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016

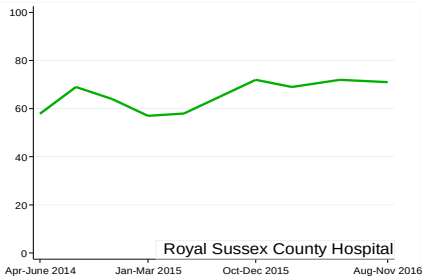
Routinely admitting teams:

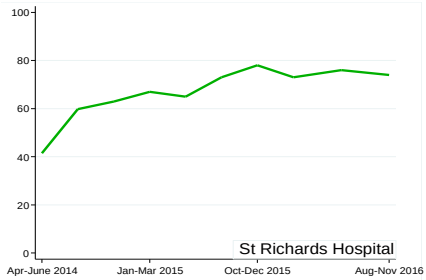
Good and Improving

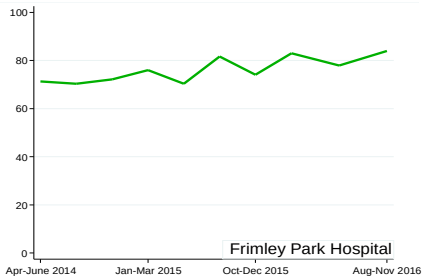


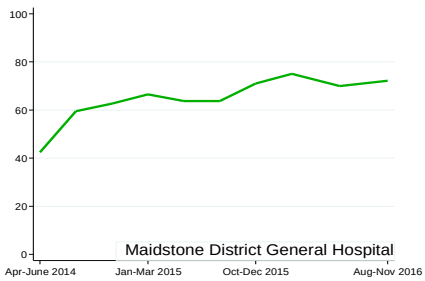




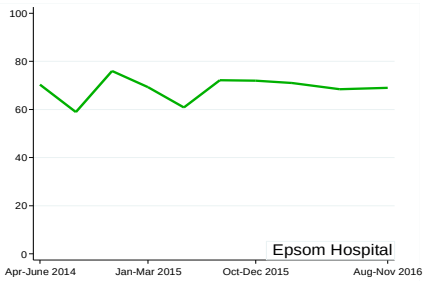


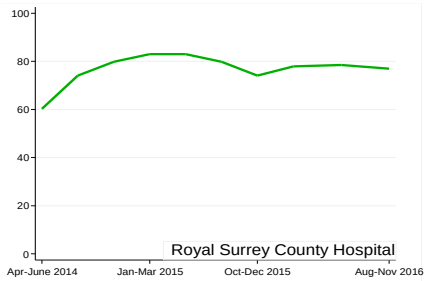




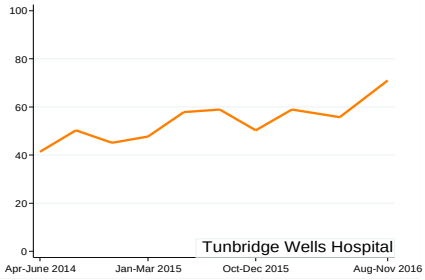


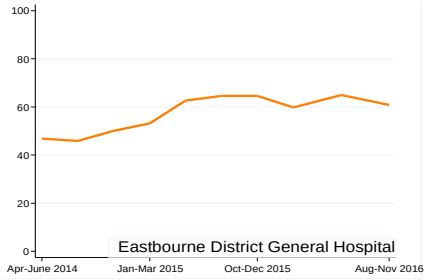
Good and Not Improving



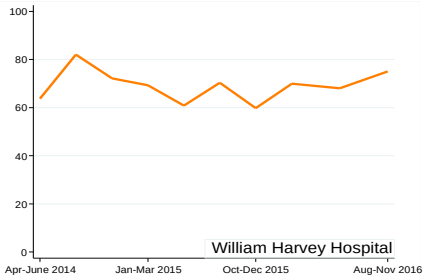


Adequate and Improving

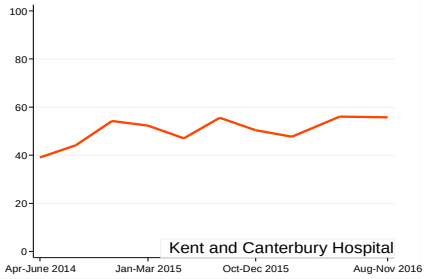




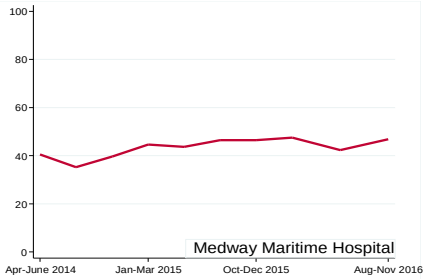
Adequate and Not Improving



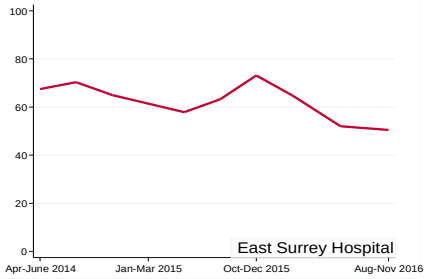
Poor and Improving

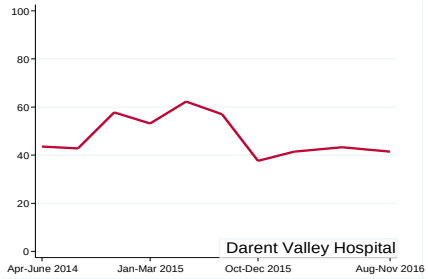


Poor and Not Improving



Poor and Worsening



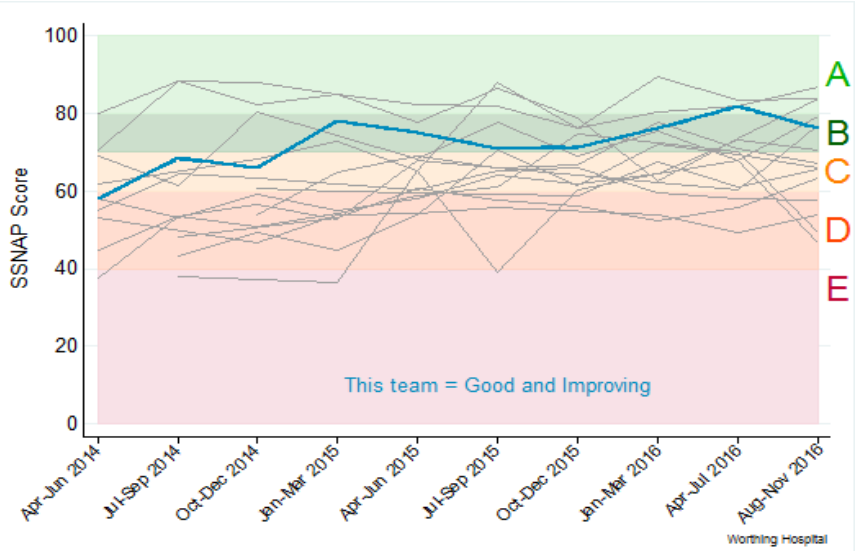


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Worthing Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
(None)	Stroke Unit Discharge Processes	Scanning Thrombolysis Specialist Assessments Occupational Therapy Physiotherapy Speech and Language Therapy Multidisciplinary Team Working Standards by Discharge
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Worthing Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 145 patients, of which:

143 patients were first admitted to this hospital 2 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=145	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=123
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	36.6% (53)	39.0% (48)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	15.9% (23)	14.6% (18)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	22.8% (33)	17.1% (21)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	7.6% (11)	8.9% (11)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	17.2% (25)	20.3% (25)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*15.0 days*	*15.8 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	10%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	0%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

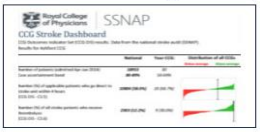
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 12.0% (14/117) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

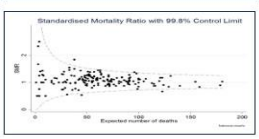
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



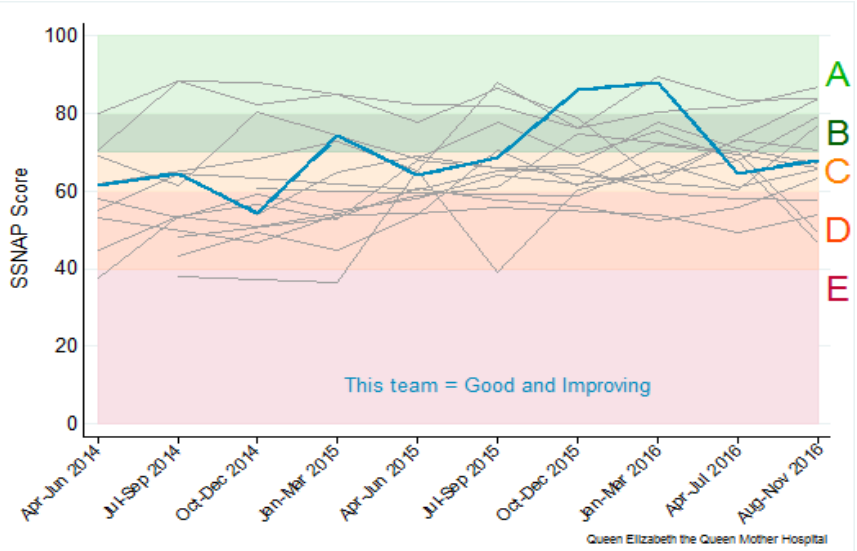


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Speech and Language Therapy**	**Scanning**
Thrombolysis	**Multidisciplinary Team Working**	**Specialist Assessments**
		Occupational Therapy
		Physiotherapy
		Standards by Discharge
		Discharge Processes
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 115 patients, of which:

111 patients were first admitted to this hospital 4 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=115	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=93
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	34.8% (40)	34.4% (32)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	19.1% (22)	21.5% (20)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	29.6% (34)	25.8% (24)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	7.8% (9)	8.6% (8)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	8.7% (10)	9.7% (9)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*12.7 days*	*13.4 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	7%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	39%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 11.0% (10/91) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

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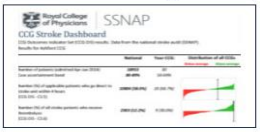
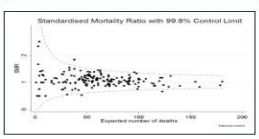
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**





Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

St Peter's Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

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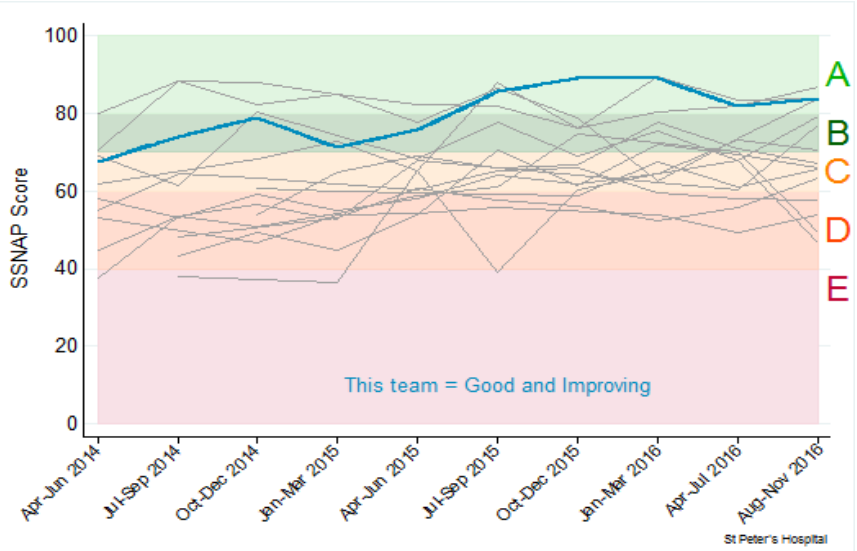
Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
(None)	Stroke Unit Thrombolysis	Scanning Specialist Assessments Occupational Therapy Physiotherapy Speech and Language Therapy Multidisciplinary Team Working Standards by Discharge Discharge Processes
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

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St Peter's Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 136 patients, of which:

135 patients were first admitted to this hospital 1 patient was transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=136	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=111
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	25.7% (35)	28.8% (32)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	14.0% (19)	15.3% (17)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	22.8% (31)	21.6% (24)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	14.0% (19)	15.3% (17)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	23.5% (32)	18.9% (21)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*20.6 days*	*18.8 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	9%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	40%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 2.8% (3/108) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

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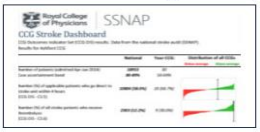
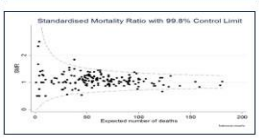
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



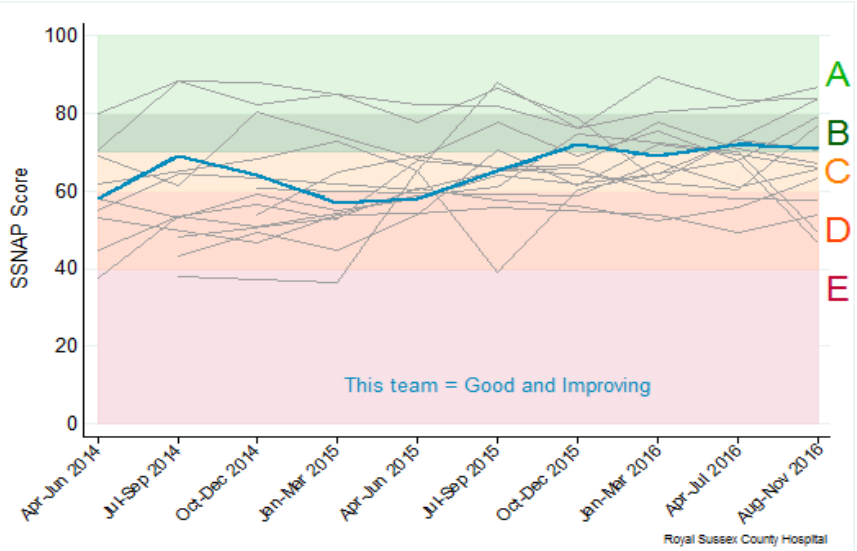


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Royal Sussex County Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Occupational Therapy **Multidisciplinary Team Working**	**Physiotherapy** **Speech and Language Therapy**	**Scanning** **Stroke Unit** **Thrombolysis** **Specialist Assessments** **Standards by Discharge** **Discharge Processes**
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Royal Sussex County Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 193 patients, of which:

192 patients were first admitted to this hospital 1 patient was transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=193	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=166
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	38.9% (75)	42.8% (71)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	16.6% (32)	15.7% (26)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	24.4% (47)	21.1% (35)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	6.7% (13)	7.2% (12)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	13.5% (26)	13.3% (22)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*14.4 days*	*14.0 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	13%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	14%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

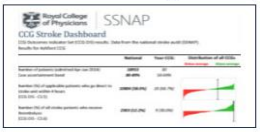
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 11.0% (16/146) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

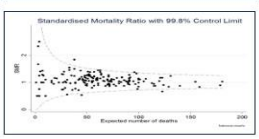
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



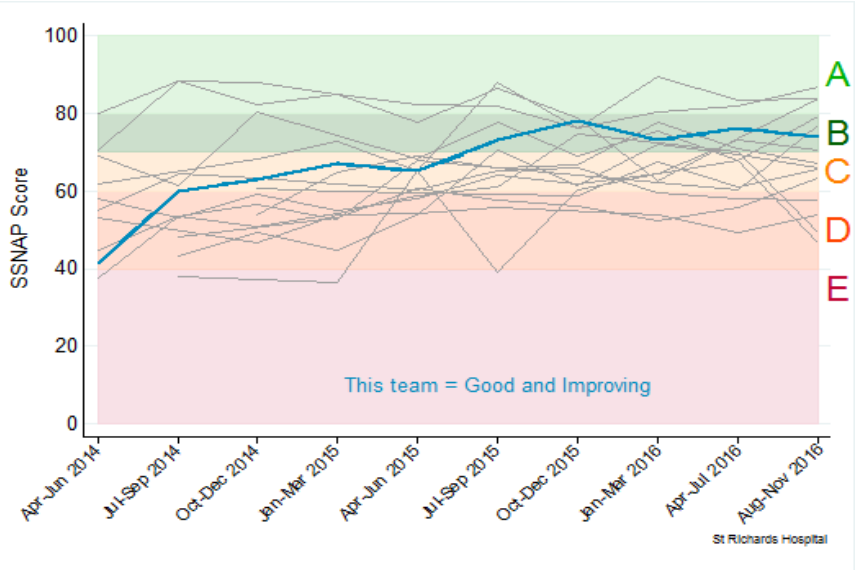


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

St Richards Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
(None)	Scanning Stroke Unit Specialist Assessments Speech and Language Therapy Discharge Processes	Thrombolysis Occupational Therapy Physiotherapy Multidisciplinary Team Working Standards by Discharge
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

St Richards Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 140 patients, of which:

132 patients were first admitted to this hospital 8 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=140	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=128
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	30.0% (42)	30.5% (39)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	21.4% (30)	22.7% (29)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	25.7% (36)	24.2% (31)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	3.6% (5)	3.1% (4)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	19.3% (27)	19.5% (25)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*15.8 days*	*15.7 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	13%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	2%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

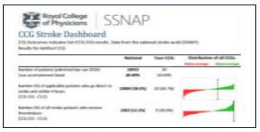
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 10.6% (13/123) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

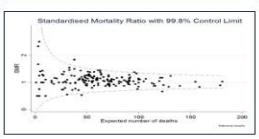
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



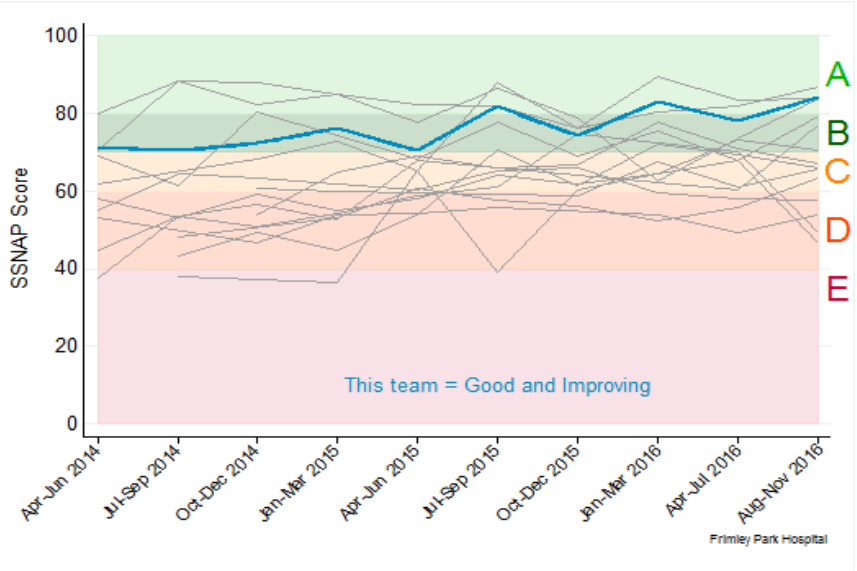


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Frimley Park Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
(None)	Stroke Unit Speech and Language Therapy	Scanning Thrombolysis Specialist Assessments Occupational Therapy Physiotherapy Multidisciplinary Team Working Standards by Discharge Discharge Processes
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Frimley Park Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 130 patients, of which:

128 patients were first admitted to this hospital 2 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=130	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=112
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	46.9% (61)	50.9% (57)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	20.0% (26)	19.6% (22)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	19.2% (25)	17.0% (19)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	7.7% (10)	7.1% (8)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	6.2% (8)	5.4% (6)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*9.6 days*	*8.7 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	7%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	46%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

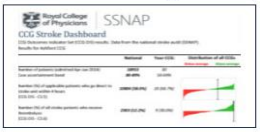
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 1.0% (1/102) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

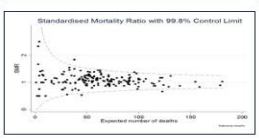
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



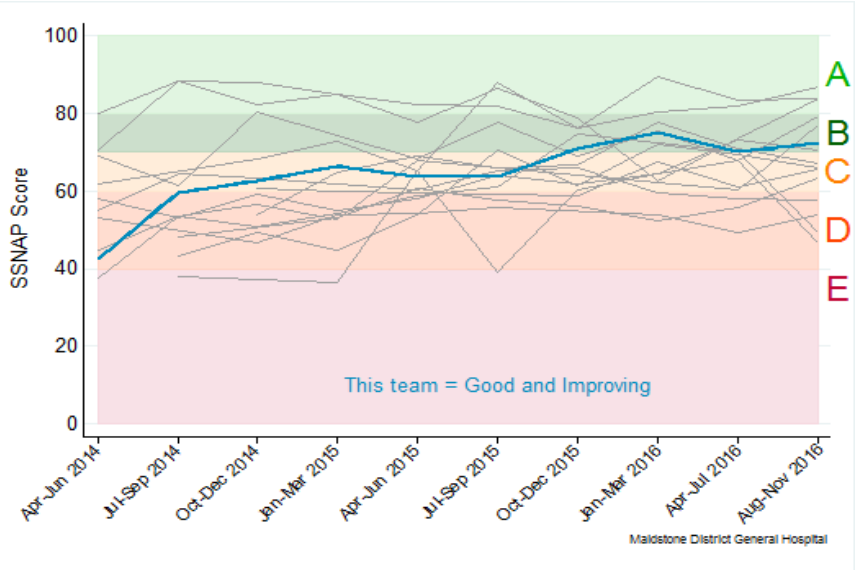


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Maidstone District General Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Thrombolysis	**Stroke Unit** **Specialist Assessments** **Standards by Discharge**	**Scanning** **Occupational Therapy** **Physiotherapy** **Speech and Language Therapy** **Multidisciplinary Team Working** **Discharge Processes**
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Maidstone District General Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 91 patients, of which:

86 patients were first admitted to this hospital 5 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=91	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=83
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	26.4% (24)	26.5% (22)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	14.3% (13)	15.7% (13)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	24.2% (22)	24.1% (20)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	6.6% (6)	6.0% (5)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	28.6% (26)	27.7% (23)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*23.8 days*	*23.3 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	13%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	34%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

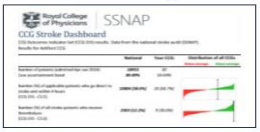
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 7.2% (6/83) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

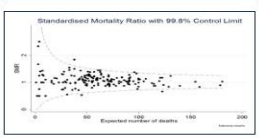
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



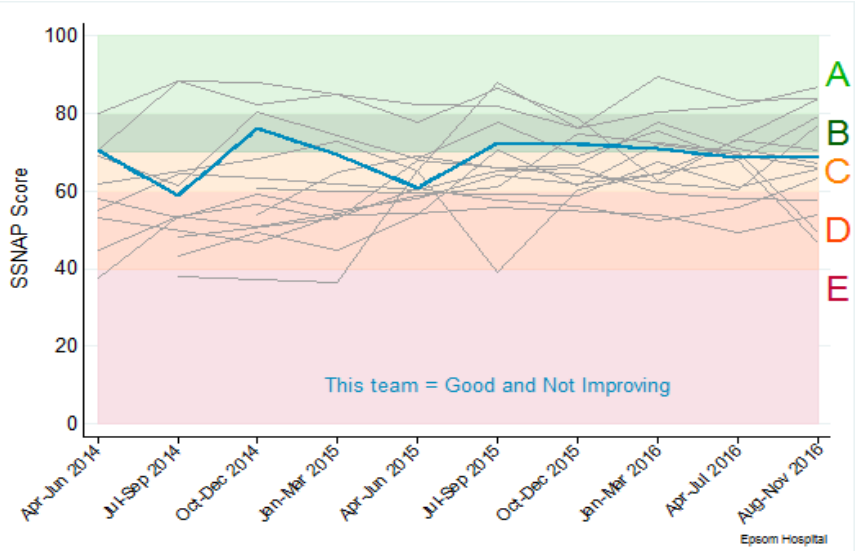


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Epsom Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Not Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Thrombolysis	**Stroke Unit** **Specialist Assessments** **Speech and Language Therapy** **Multidisciplinary Team Working**	**Scanning** **Occupational Therapy** **Physiotherapy** **Standards by Discharge** **Discharge Processes**
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Epsom Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 95 patients, of which:

91 patients were first admitted to this hospital 4 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=95	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=75
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	27.4% (26)	29.3% (22)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	18.9% (18)	22.7% (17)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	27.4% (26)	22.7% (17)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	7.4% (7)	6.7% (5)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	18.9% (18)	18.7% (14)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*20.4 days*	*21.3 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	3%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	19%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

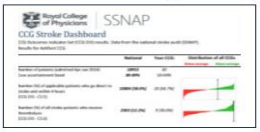
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 11.1% (8/72) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

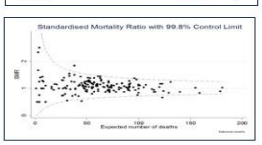
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



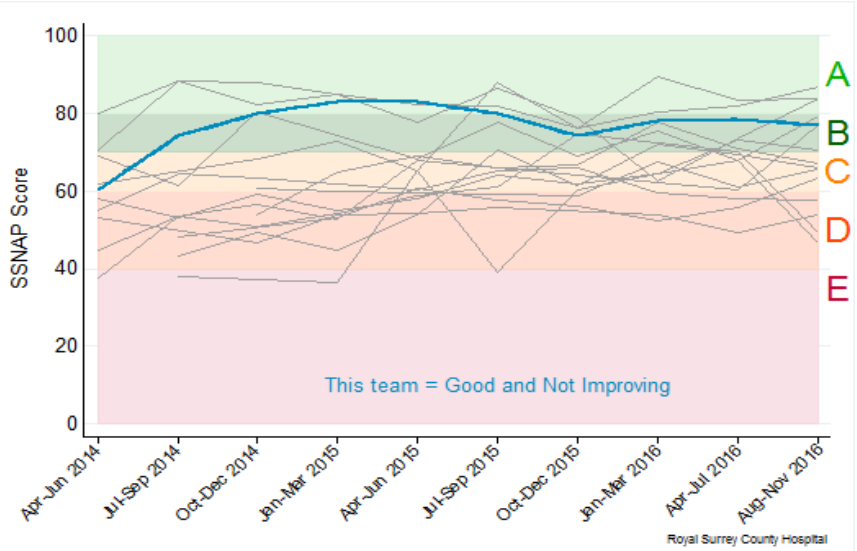


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Royal Surrey County Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Good

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Not Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Thrombolysis** **Specialist Assessments**	**Scanning** **Occupational Therapy** **Physiotherapy** **Speech and Language Therapy** **Multidisciplinary Team Working** **Standards by Discharge** **Discharge Processes**
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Royal Surrey County Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 102 patients, of which:

99 patients were first admitted to this hospital 3 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=102	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=87
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	19.6% (20)	21.8% (19)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	26.5% (27)	29.9% (26)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	33.3% (34)	34.5% (30)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	5.9% (6)	3.4% (3)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	14.7% (15)	10.3% (9)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*16.3 days*	*14.1 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	10%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	41%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

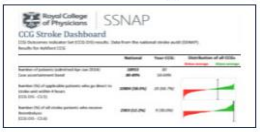
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 5.9% (5/85) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

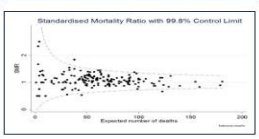
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



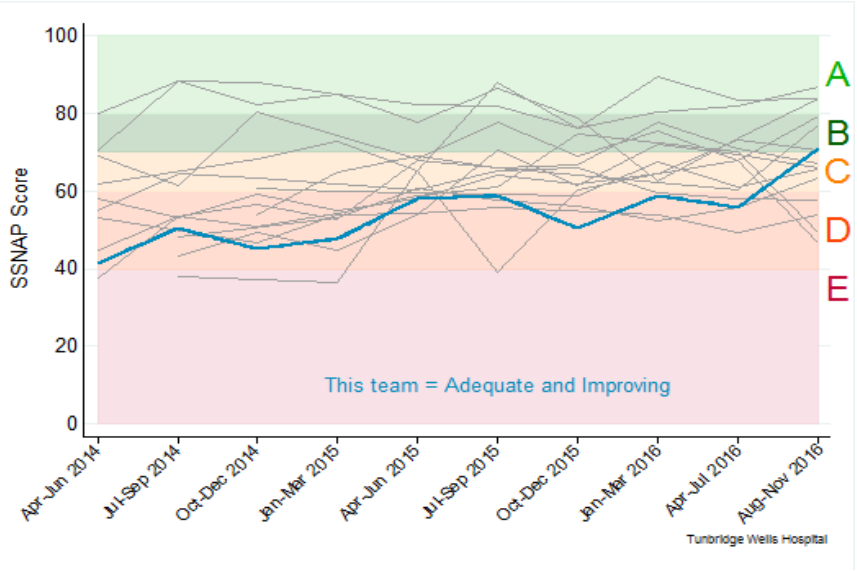


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Tunbridge Wells Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Adequate

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Thrombolysis**	**Scanning**
Standards by Discharge	**Specialist Assessments**	**Occupational Therapy**
	Speech and Language Therapy	**Physiotherapy**
	Multidisciplinary Team Working	**Discharge Processes**
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Tunbridge Wells Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 117 patients, of which:

113 patients were first admitted to this hospital 4 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=117	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=92
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	27.4% (32)	32.6% (30)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	23.9% (28)	23.9% (22)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	22.2% (26)	18.5% (17)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	6.0% (7)	4.3% (4)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	20.5% (24)	20.7% (19)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*18.3 days*	*17.7 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	11%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	30%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

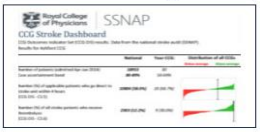
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 11.6% (11/95) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

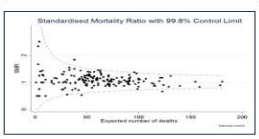
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



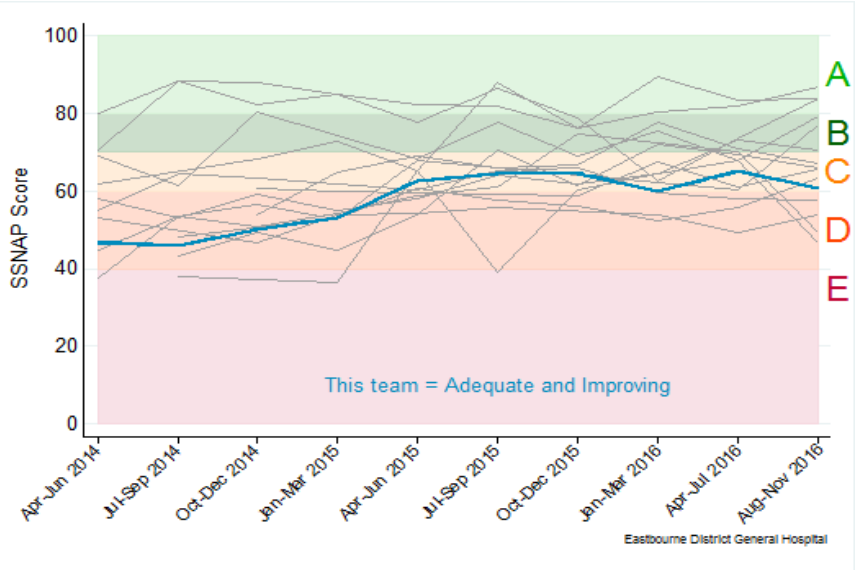


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Eastbourne District General Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Adequate

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Thrombolysis	Occupational Therapy	Scanning
Speech and Language Therapy	Physiotherapy	Stroke Unit
Multidisciplinary Team Working	Discharge Processes	Specialist Assessments
		Standards by Discharge
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Eastbourne District General Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 147 patients, of which:

143 patients were first admitted to this hospital 4 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=147	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=122
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	31.3% (46)	31.1% (38)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	18.4% (27)	17.2% (21)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	21.8% (32)	20.5% (25)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	8.2% (12)	9.8% (12)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	20.4% (30)	21.3% (26)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*21.5 days*	*22.9 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	9%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	10%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

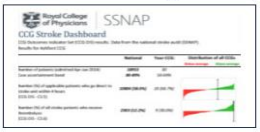
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 9.4% (12/127) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

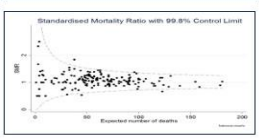
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



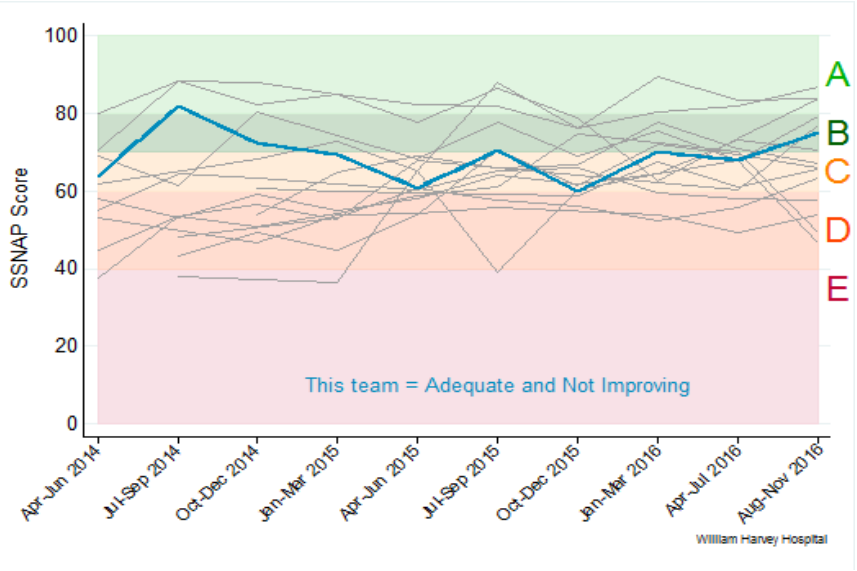


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

William Harvey Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Adequate

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Not Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Thrombolysis**	**Scanning**
Speech and Language Therapy	**Multidisciplinary Team Working**	**Specialist Assessments**
		Occupational Therapy
		Physiotherapy
		Standards by Discharge
		Discharge Processes
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

William Harvey Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 156 patients, of which:

155 patients were first admitted to this hospital 1 patient was transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=156	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=132
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	48.7% (76)	53.0% (70)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	16.0% (25)	15.2% (20)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	14.7% (23)	13.6% (18)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	5.8% (9)	5.3% (7)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	14.7% (23)	12.9% (17)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*12.6 days*	*11.7 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	18%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	32%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

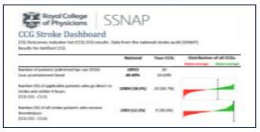
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 6.3% (8/128) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

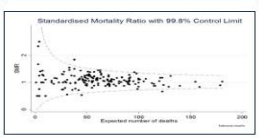
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



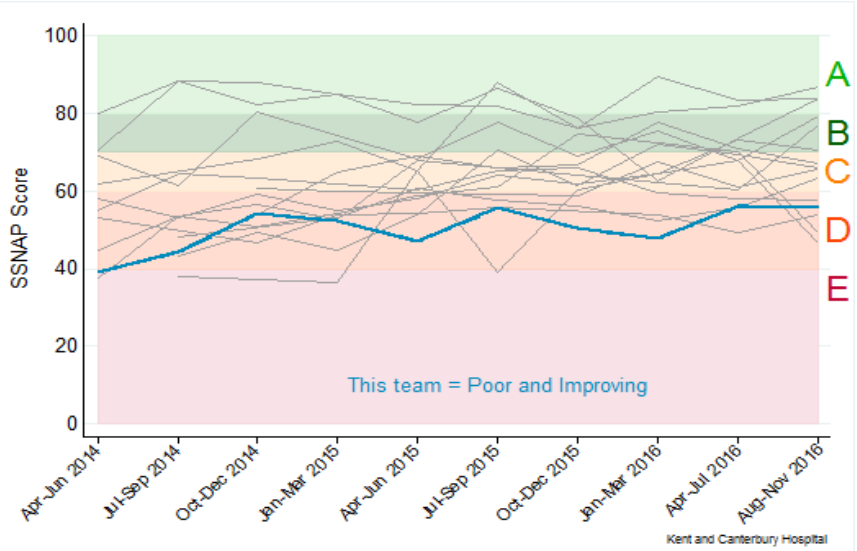


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Kent and Canterbury Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Poor

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Multidisciplinary Team Working**	**Scanning**
Thrombolysis		**Specialist Assessments**
Occupational Therapy		**Standards by Discharge**
Physiotherapy		**Discharge Processes**
Speech and Language Therapy		
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Kent and Canterbury Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 88 patients, of which:

79 patients were first admitted to this hospital 9 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=88	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=80
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	31.8% (28)	33.8% (27)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	26.1% (23)	23.8% (19)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	29.5% (26)	28.8% (23)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	6.8% (6)	7.5% (6)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	5.7% (5)	6.3% (5)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*10.5 days*	*10.6 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	23%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	74%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

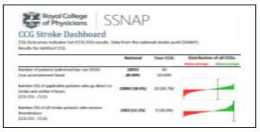
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 2.5% (2/80) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

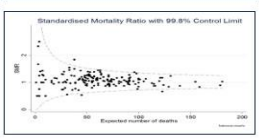
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



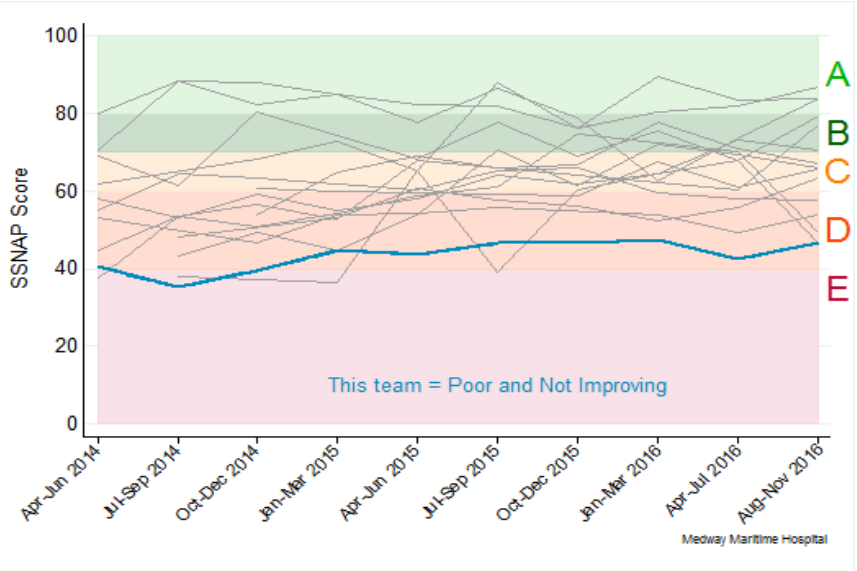


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Medway Maritime Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Poor

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Not Improving

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Multidisciplinary Team Working**	**Scanning**
Thrombolysis	**Standards by Discharge**	**Discharge Processes**
Specialist Assessments		
Occupational Therapy		
Physiotherapy		
Speech and Language Therapy		
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Medway Maritime Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 122 patients, of which:

122 patients were first admitted to this hospital 0 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=122	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=99
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	36.9% (45)	33.3% (33)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	13.1% (16)	15.2% (15)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	30.3% (37)	32.3% (32)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	4.9% (6)	5.1% (5)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	14.8% (18)	14.1% (14)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*15.7 days*	*15.9 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	6%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	51%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

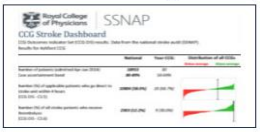
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 3.1% (3/97) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

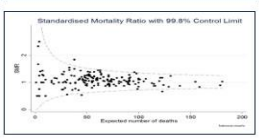
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



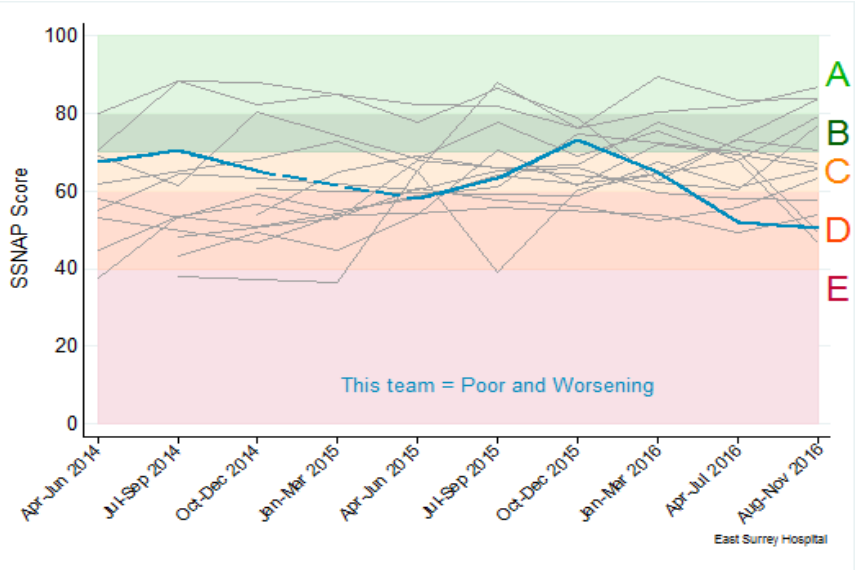


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

East Surrey Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Poor

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Worsening

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Thrombolysis**	**Scanning**
Discharge Processes	**Occupational Therapy**	**Specialist Assessments**
	Physiotherapy	**Speech and Language Therapy**
		Multidisciplinary Team Working
		Standards by Discharge
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

East Surrey Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 166 patients, of which:

164 patients were first admitted to this hospital 2 patients were transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=166	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=140
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	19.9% (33)	19.3% (27)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	28.3% (47)	30.7% (43)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	39.8% (66)	40.7% (57)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	7.2% (12)	5.7% (8)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	4.8% (8)	3.6% (5)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*11.5 days*	*10.7 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	6%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	1%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

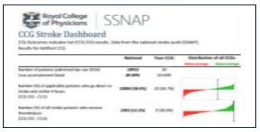
Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 3.4% (4/117) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

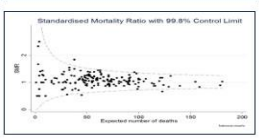
For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**



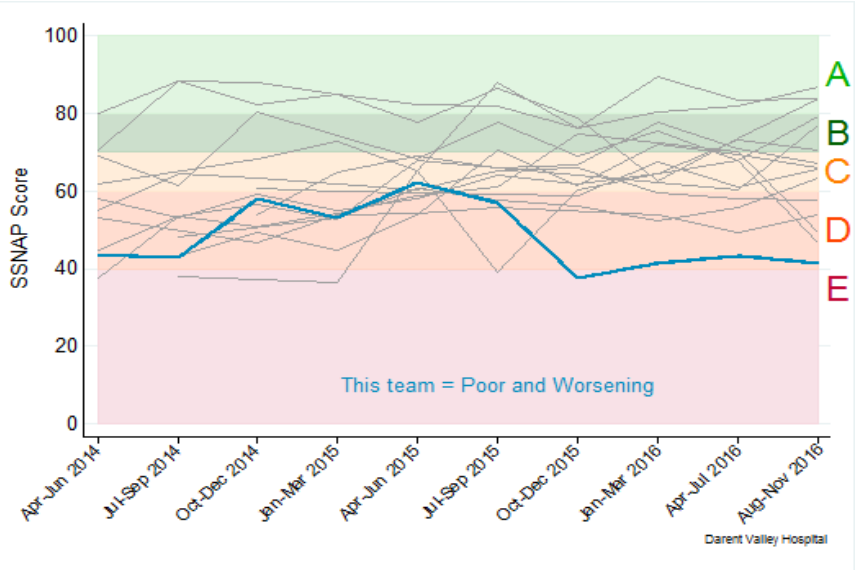


Royal College of Physicians | Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP)

Darent Valley Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) is the National Clinical Audit for Stroke and the main source of stroke data in the NHS. Data is collected on every stroke patient admitted to hospital in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. This is a summary of the stroke care provided by this hospital over the last two and a half years highlighting areas of good, adequate and poor performance. It should be shared with everyone involved in developing and providing stroke care in this hospital, including the non-executive team and managers, in order to draw up action plans for improvement. The SSNAP website has a range of additional tools to help drill down deeper into the data and identify ways to improve.

Overall SSNAP score performance from April 2014 to November 2016



Performance recently has generally been:

Poor

This hospital's performance over the two and a half years has generally been:

Worsening

Performance in key indicators of care quality over the past year

Mainly LOW scoring domains (D or E average):	Mainly ADEQUATE domains (C average):	Mainly GOOD domains (A or B average):
Stroke Unit	**Occupational Therapy**	**Scanning**
Thrombolysis	**Discharge Processes**	**Physiotherapy**
Specialist Assessments		
Speech and Language Therapy		
Multidisciplinary Team Working		
Standards by Discharge		
***areas to focus quality improvement on, as require substantial improvement*	***areas where further improvements are still needed.*	***areas to celebrate success, maintain performance and identify whether further improvements are feasible.*

For further information about performance in different domains of care and scoring methodology, visit our results portal:

https://www.strokeaudit.org/results/Clinical-audit/National-Results.aspx

Darent Valley Hospital - SSNAP Executive Summary

Activity and length of stay

In August-November 2016 this hospital treated 100 patients, of which:

99 patients were first admitted to this hospital 1 patient was transferred in from another hospital

Length of stay:	For all routinely admitting teams nationally N=27,507	For all patients treated at this team N=100	For patients discharged/transferred alive from this team N=93
0-3 days	40.3% (11,087 patients)	30.0% (30)	31.2% (29)
4-7 days	20.3% (5,580 patients)	37.0% (37)	37.6% (35)
8-21 days	21.4% (5,886 patients)	19.0% (19)	19.4% (18)
22-30 days	5.3% (1,446 patients)	5.0% (5)	4.3% (4)
31+ days	12.8% (3,508 patients)	9.0% (9)	7.5% (7)
Mean	*14.0 days*	*14.9 days*	*13.3 days*

Cost of stroke

These costs have been derived from the SSNAP health economic model. This estimates the average cost of stroke according to patients' age, sex, stroke type and stroke severity. NHS costs include acute treatment costs, bed stays, inpatient and post-discharge rehabilitation, drug prescribing and follow up GP and hospital visits. Social care costs include the costs of nursing home admission and packages of care. They are not the costs for a specific hospital, but the average cost across all providers. The model explored the cost effectiveness of two evidence-based interventions for acute stroke patients; thrombolysis and discharge with Early Supported Discharge. Both of these interventions are appropriate for a subset of acute stroke patients.

Thrombolysis Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current thrombolysis rate*	11%
	Thrombolysis rate at top 20 performing units	20%
	Average NHS cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£4,100
	Average social care cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£6,900
	Overall average cost saving by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	£11,000
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by thrombolysing 1 more eligible patient	0.26 QALYs
Early Supported Discharge (ESD) Cost Savings over 5 years:	*Your current rate of discharge with ESD*	8%
	Rate of discharge with ESD at top 20 performing units	60%
	Average NHS cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£1,600
	Average social care cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£8,700
	Overall average cost saving by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	£10,300
	Average quality-adjusted life-years gained by discharging 1 more eligible patient with ESD	0.14 QALYs

Admissions to care homes after stroke

Nationally, 7.0% of patients discharged alive from inpatient care between August-November 2016 were newly institutionalised into a care home for the first time upon leaving hospital. This compares to 5.1% (4/78) for patients treated by this hospital and discharged from inpatient care either by this hospital or another hospital.

For further information, visit our results portal:

www.strokeaudit.org/results

Information is available for different types of users:

- Data on stroke **care quality** for all **services** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- **Regional** slideshows and **Easy Access** Versions
- Reporting outputs for Clinical Commissioning Groups (**CCGs**) in England and Local Health Boards (**LHBs**) in Wales
- Information about **patient outcomes** (30 day all cause **mortality** and AF outcomes)
- Data about **patient characteristics** (e.g. AF, age profiles)
- Nationally benchmarked data on how effectively stroke services are **organised** (e.g. **staffing levels**, acute care **protocols** and provision of specialist services)
- **Interactive root-cause analysis tools** for to help to speed up **thrombolysis** and **intra-arterial intervention** times (*requires log-in*)
- Detailed data on the **costs of stroke**, and the **costs and benefits** of improving thrombolysis and Early Supported Discharge
- Interactive **maps, infographics** and **dashboards.**