

# Identifying key patient and hospital factors that contribute to the amount of therapy a stroke patient receives during inpatient care.

## The Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme: Investigating and Evaluating Stroke Therapy (SSNAPIEST)

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### Background

- 45min of therapy/day is recommended but few patients receive this.
- SSNAPIEST's aims to identify key factors influencing the therapy received during inpatient care.

### Methods

- SSNAPIEST data on 94,905 stroke patients from Jul 2013-15, still in hospital after three days and with key severity measures present
- Therapy (PT, OT and SLT) defined as 'average min of therapy / day of inpatient stay'.
- Investigated the influence of patient, stroke and, organisational characteristics by fitting a multilevel mixed effects regression model with robust standard errors adjusted for all measured confounders.

### Results

- 93%, 90%, 60% patients received PT, OT, and SLT
- Key factors:** stroke characteristics NIHSS severity and impairment type (see figure), pre-mRS (Increased disability means reduced therapy), day of entry (less therapy later in working week), and organisational characteristics such as increased therapy if 72hr assess performed, and (see figure) Team Type and increased therapist availability (i.e. increase in whole time equivalent (WTE) per 10 beds).

### Conclusions

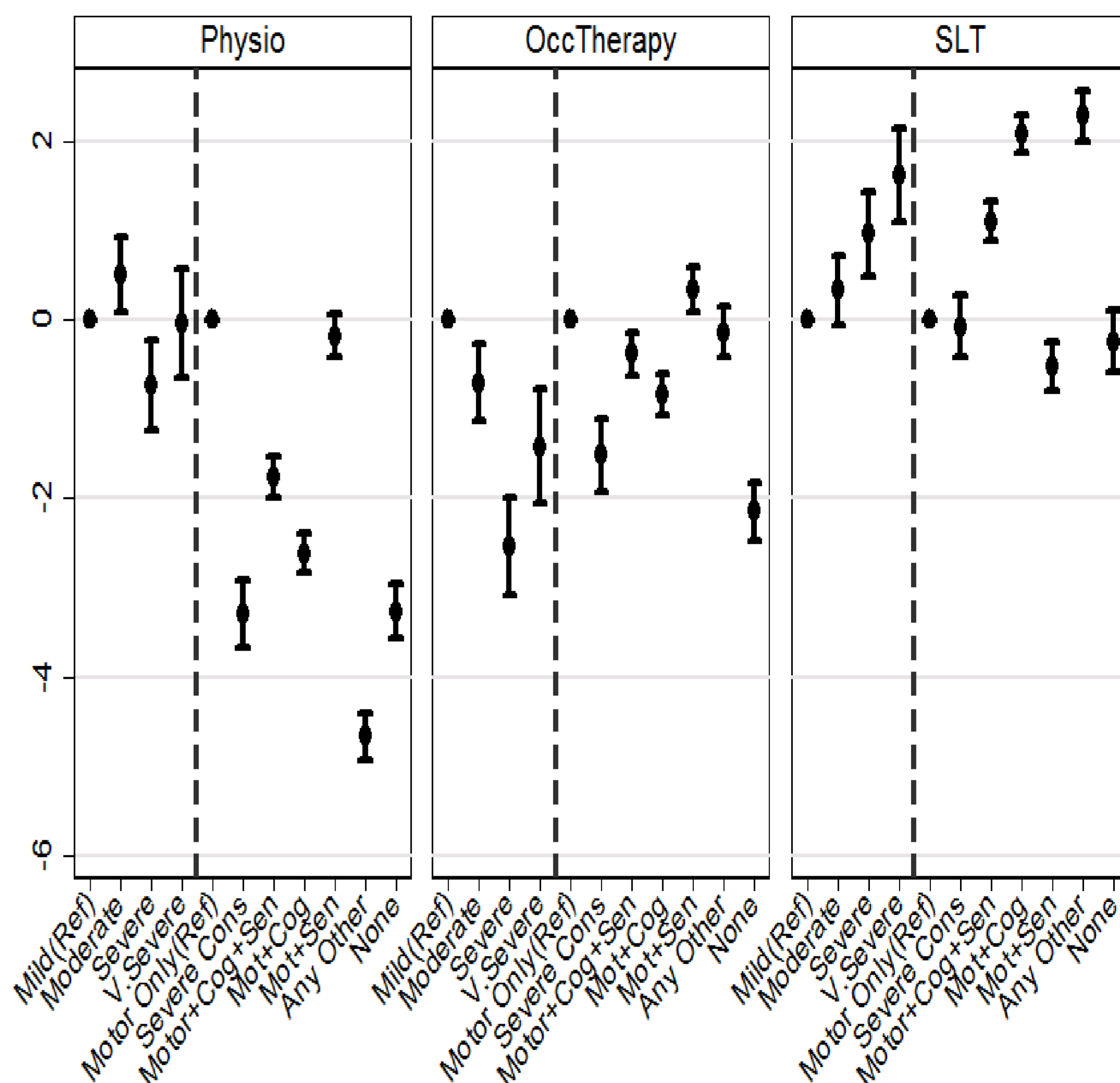
- Patient & stroke characteristics are dominant factors associated with amount of therapy provided during inpatient stay.
- However, organisational factors, specifically inpatient care team location and therapist availability are also influencing therapy received.

### Acknowledgements

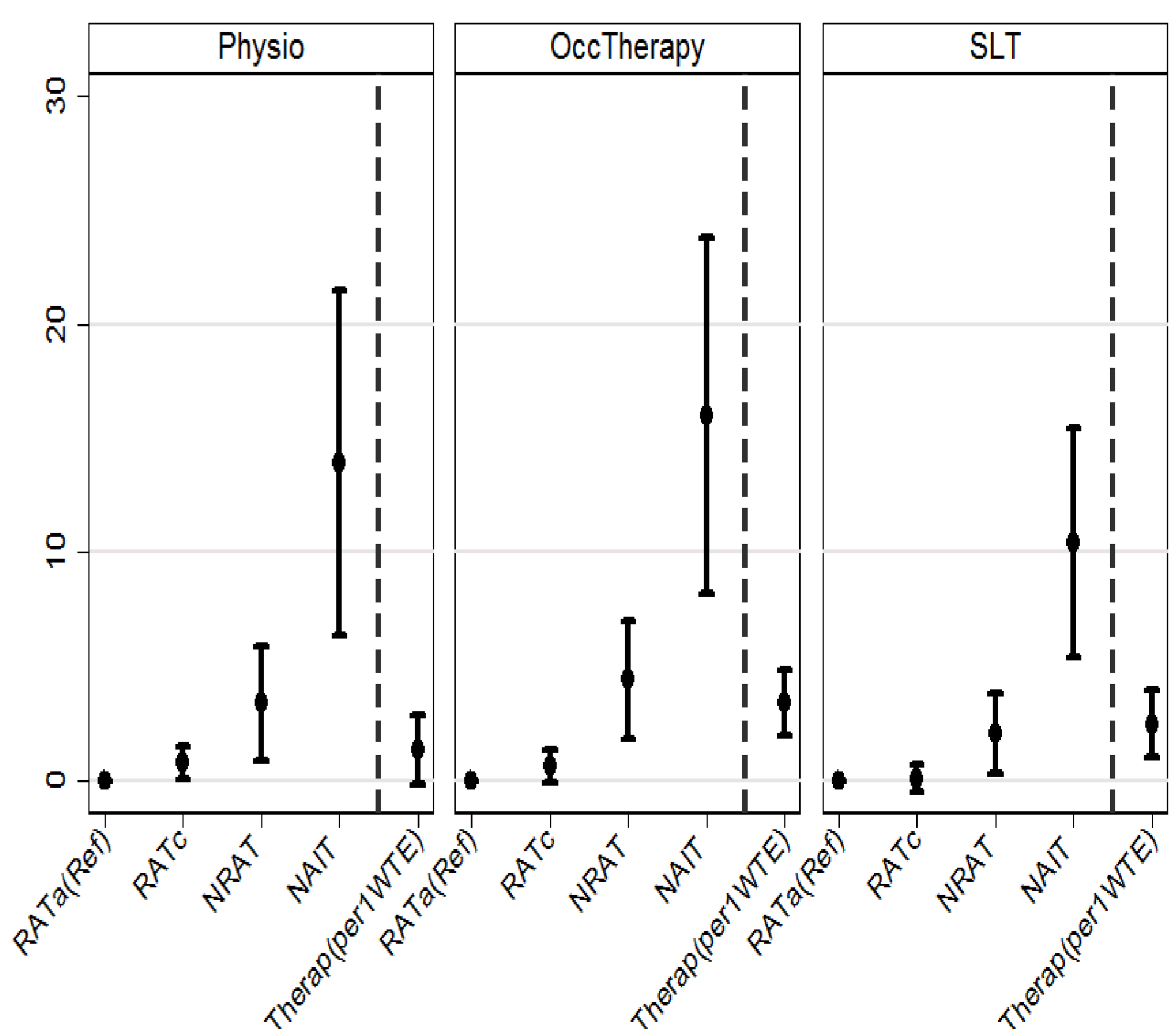
This article presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research under its Health Services and Delivery Research (HS&DR) Programme (Grant Reference Number 14/198/09). The views expressed are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health

### Change of No. min of therapy per inpatient day

Stroke Characteristics (Baseline Severity & Impairment Type)



Organisational Characteristics (Team Type & Therapist availability)



\*Team type = RATA = Routinely Admitting Team with medium length of stay <7ds, RATc = RAT with medium length of stay ≥7ds, NRAT = Non-RAT, NAIT = Non-Acute Inpatient Team