## NCEPOD Managing the Flow?

## Hospital Number \_\_\_\_\_

## Patients presenting to secondary care

Recommendations	Data Collection Tool –Source Questionnaire	Data collection tool Question	Resp	onse	Action required
All patients presenting with acute severe headache in a secondary care hospital should have a thorough neurological examination performed and documented.	lary Care neurologi hours of a Q13 – Di	Q11a – Is there evidence that the patient underwent a neurological examination at any time during the first 24 hours of arrival to secondary care/ prior to transfer? Q13 – Did the neurological examination include:	Yes	No	
		A. Past medical history	Yes	No	
		B. Assessment of consciousness	Yes	No	
		C. Assessment of pupil response	Yes	No	
		D. Fundoscopy	Yes	No	
		E. Assessment of motor functions	Yes	No	
		F. Assessment of sensory functions	Yes	No	
		Q17a – Was the neurological examination satisfactory?	Yes	No	
		Q18 – Was the neurological examination adequately documented	Yes	No	
		Q19- If the patient did not have a full neurological examination, why was this?	Refer to	audit tool	

A CT- scan should be performed immediately in this group of patients as defined by <i>the</i> <i>'National Clinical Guideline for</i> <i>Stroke'.</i>	Secondary/Acute Care	Q22a- Did the patient undergo a CT scan in acute/ secondary care? Q22c- If NO, was this appropriate Q22d- If YES, what was the time/ date of the CT scan Q22e- If YES, was this more than 1 hour after arrival to hospital?	Yes Yes Refer to Yes	No No audit tool No	
The nationally-agreed standard ('National Clinical Guideline for Stroke') of securing ruptured aneurysms within 48 hours should be met consistently and comprehensively by healthcare professionals who treat this group of patients. This will require providers to assess the service they deliver and move towards a seven-day-service.	Secondary/Acute Care	<ul> <li>Q3 Day, date &amp; time of SAH</li> <li>Q4 Day, date &amp; time of first arrival in hospital</li> <li>Q10a Day, date &amp; time of initial assessment</li> <li>Q22d Day, date &amp; time of CT scan</li> <li>Q23 Day, date &amp; time of diagnosis confirmed</li> <li>Q24c Day, date &amp; time of referral to NSC</li> <li>Q25b Day, date &amp; time accepted by NSC</li> <li>Q25d Day, date &amp; time transfer to NSC</li> <li>Q26a Was the transfer within 24 hours of arrival to hospital?</li> <li>Q26c If YES, was this within 48 hours of onset of aneurysmal SAH?</li> <li>Q26d If NO, why was this?</li> </ul>	Refer to Refer to Refer to Refer to Refer to Refer to	No	

Patients that died in secondary care: Organ donation rates following fatal aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage should be audited and policies adopted to increase the frequency with which this occurs.	Secondary/Acute care	Q29a Was patient suitable for organ donation? Q29b If YES, did organ donation occur? Q29c If NO, why not? Not considered by medical staff Refused by Next of Kin Other Reason		No No No audit tool	
Patients repatriated to secondary care following their procedure : Appropriately funded rehabilitation for all patients following an aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage should include, as a minimum, access to information for patients and relatives, specialist subarachnoid haemorrhage nurses and comprehensive in- patient and out-patient rehabilitation services including appropriate neuropsychological support.	Patients Repatriated to Secondary/Acute Care	<ul> <li>Q7 What was the patient's functional status on repatriation to the secondary care hospital?</li> <li>Q8 Was there documented formal assessment and/or treatment of the patient by the following during the admission? <ul> <li>a) Physiotherapy</li> <li>b) Occupational therapy</li> <li>c) Dedicated SAH nurse</li> <li>d) Dedicated rehabilitation nursing</li> <li>e) Speech and language therapy</li> <li>f) Neuropsychology</li> <li>g) Specialist rehabilitation consultant</li> <li>h) None of the above</li> <li>i) Not applicable</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Refer to Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	audit tool No No No No No No	

Q9a Was the inpatient rehabilitation of this patient adequate?	Yes	No	
Q9b If NO, please expand on your answer	Refer to a	audit tool	
Q10 What was the patient's functional status on discharge?	Refer to a	audit tool	
Q11a Was there adequate planning for rehabilitation post-discharge for this patient?	Yes	No	
Q11b If NO, please expand on your answer	Refer to au	dit tool	
Q13 Is there evidence for the following at time of discharge?			
<ul> <li>a) Referral to specialist case worker</li> <li>b) Neuropsychology referral</li> <li>c) Issuing patient/relatives with information on living post-SAH</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes	No No No	
<ul> <li>d) Physiotherapy referral</li> <li>e) Patient support via telephone</li> <li>f) Occupational therapy referral</li> <li>g) Referral of patient to SAH support</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No No	
<ul> <li>group/organisation</li> <li>h) Speech and language referral</li> <li>i) Unable to answer</li> <li>j) None of these</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes	No No No	
<ul> <li>k) Not applicable</li> <li>Q14 Is there evidence of any delays in transfer to rehabilitation?</li> </ul>	Yes Yes	No No	
Q15 Is there evidence that the patient was discharged too soon?	Yes	No	
Q16a Was the post-discharge support planning adequate in your opinion?	Yes	No	
Q16b If NO, please explain	Refer to a	audit tool	

## Patients admitted to Tertiary care: Neurosurgical/Neurosciences centre (NSC)

Recommendations	Data Collection Tool –Source Questionnaire	Data collection tool	Response		Action required
The nationally-agreed standard ('National Clinical Guideline for Stroke') of securing ruptured aneurysms within 48 hours should be met consistently and comprehensively by healthcare professionals who treat this group of patients. This will require providers to assess the service they deliver and move towards a seven- day-service.	Tertiary Care	<ul> <li>Q3 Day, date and time of SAH</li> <li>Q4 Day, date and time of first arrival in hospital</li> <li>Q7 Day, date and time of first arrival in the NSC</li> <li>Q8 Day, date and time of admission to NSC</li> <li>Q9 Please indicate the best description of the primary intervention (or lack thereof) undergone by this patient to secure the aneurysm</li> <li>Q11 Day, date and time that the primary intervention was performed</li> <li>Q12a Was there more than 48 hours between onset of aSAH and intervention?</li> <li>Q12b Was there more than 48 hours between admission to NSC and intervention?</li> <li>Q13 In your opinion was there a delay in performing the procedure?</li> <li>Q14 If the primary intervention was delayed, what was the reason?</li> </ul>	Refer to Refer to Refer to Refer to Yes Yes Yes	audit tool audit tool audit tool audit tool audit tool audit tool No No No	

Neurosurgical/Neurosciences centres must ensure that trainees in neurosurgery and neuroradiology develop appropriate competencies for future consultant practice.	Tertiary Care	Q15a What was the grade of the operating surgeon/ interventional neuroradiologist? Q15b If not a consultant, what was the level of supervision?		 audit tool   audit tool	
for future consultant practice. Patients that remain in NSC following their procedure: Appropriately funded rehabilitation for all patients following an aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage should include, as a minimum, access to information for patients and relatives, specialist subarachnoid haemorrhage nurses and comprehensive in-patient and out-patient rehabilitation services including appropriate neuropsychological support.	Tertiary Care	Supervision?         Q16 What was the patient's functional status following the procedure (when discharged from theatre/recovery to ward/ICU/HDU etc.         Q17 Was there documented formal assessment and/or treatment of the patient by the following during the admission ?         a) Physiotherapy         b) Occupational therapy         c) Dedicated SAH nursing         d) Dedicated rehabilitation nursing         e) Speech and language therapy         f) Neuropsychology         g) Specialist rehabilitation consultant         h) None of these         i) Not applicable         j) Unknown         Q18b If NO, please explain	Refer to Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	audit tool audit tool No No No No No No No No No No No No No	
		Q19 What was the patient's functional status on discharge? Q20a Was there adequate rehabilitation planning for this patient?	Yes	audit tool	

		Q20b If NO, please explain	Refer to	audit tool	
		Q22 Is there evidence for the following at time of discharge?			
		<ul> <li>a) Referral to specialist case worker</li> <li>b) Neuropsychology referral</li> <li>c) Issuing patient/relatives with information on living post-SAH</li> <li>d) Physiotherapy referral</li> <li>e) Patient support via telephone</li> <li>f) Occupational therapy referral</li> <li>g) Referral of patient to SAH support group/organisation</li> <li>h) Speech and language referral</li> <li>i) Unable to answer</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No No No No No	
		<ul><li>j) None of these</li><li>k) Not applicable</li></ul>	Yes Yes	No No	
		Q23 Is there evidence of any delays in transfer to specialist rehabilitation?	Refer to a	audit tool	
		Q24 Is there evidence that the patient was discharged too soon?	Yes	No	
		Q25a Was the post-discharge support planning adequate in your opinion?	Yes	No	
		Q26b If NO, why not?	Refer to	audit tool	
Patients that died in NSC:					
Organ donation rates following fatal aneurysmal subarachnoid	Tertiary Care	Q29a Was patient suitable for organ donation?	Yes	No	
haemorrhage should be audited and policies adopted to increase		Q29b If YES, did organ donation occur?	Yes	No	
the frequency with which this occurs.		Q29c If NO, why not?			
		Not considered by medical staff	Yes	No	

	Refused by Next of Kin	Yes	No	
	Other Reason	Refer to	audit tool	