NHS England

Ambulance Quality Indicators: Clinical Outcomes
Data specification for new STEMI and Stroke timeliness data from November 2017

This document supplements the Ambulance Quality Indicators (AQI) Guidance v1.4 with definitions of new ST-elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) and Stroke timeliness indicators starting with data for November 2017.

It is available from the same site the AQI are published on, www.england.nhs.uk/statistics/statistical-work-areas/ambulance-quality-indicators.

Times are collected and published in csvs in whole minutes (such as 97), but published in spreadsheets as hours:minutes (such as 1:37).

ST-elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)

These replace the previous STEMI indicators SQU03_5_2_1 and SQU03_5_2_2.

All these STEMI Indicators should exclude patients:

- under 20 years of age or with age not recorded;
- where the time is not available, or not realistic (call to angiography times less than zero or more than 1000 minutes);
- already in hospital, repatriated after coronary intervention, self-presenters, inter-hospital transfers, and any other or unknown admission methods;
- with cardiac arrest before arrival at hospital.

M1n

The number of patients in the Myocardial Ischaemia National Audit Project (MINAP) directly admitted after transportation by an Ambulance Service in England, with a hospital admission date in the month in question, and an initial diagnosis of "definite Myocardial Infarction (MI)".

M3n

The number of patients in M1n who have primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PPCI).

M3m

For the patients in M3n, the mean average time from the call for help until catheter insertion for angiography.

M390

For the patients in M3n, the 90th centile time from the call for help until catheter insertion for angiography.

Stroke

These replace the previous stroke indicators SQU03_6_1_1 and SQU03_6_1_2.

FAST-positive patients and / or a provisional diagnosis of stroke are both included in all these stroke indicators, because acute trusts can record equivalent clinical episodes under either of these categories. Patients can be excluded if they are found to have had a transient ischemic attack (TIA) and their symptoms resolve whilst with the ambulance crew.

Call to door

K1n

Number of patients either FAST positive, or with provisional diagnosis of stroke, transported by an Ambulance Service in England in the month in question.

K150

For the patients in K1n, the median (50th centile) time from the call for help to hospital arrival.

K1m

For the patients in K1n, the mean average time from the call for help until hospital arrival.

K190

For the patients in K1n, the 90th centile time from the call for help until hospital arrival.

Door to scan

K2n

Number of stroke patients in the Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP), with a hospital admission date in the month in question, who had a CT scan.

K250

For the patients in K2n, the median time from arrival (as recorded by the hospital) to CT scan.

K2m

For the patients in K2n, the mean average time from arrival (as recorded by the hospital) to CT scan.

K290

For the patients in K2n, the 90th centile time from arrival (as recorded by the hospital) to CT scan.

Door to thrombolysis

K3n

Number of stroke patients in the Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) who had thrombolysis.

K350

For the patients in K3n, the median (50th centile) time from arrival (as recorded by the hospital) to thrombolysis.

K3m

For the patients in K3n, the mean average time from arrival (as recorded by the hospital) to thrombolysis.

K390

For the patients in K3n, the 90th centile time from arrival (as recorded by the hospital) to thrombolysis.

Abbreviations and glossary

Angiography	Injection, through a catheter, of a contrast dye into blood vessels, followed by an x-ray to examine the blood vessels. Depending upon this examination, it may be followed by angioplasty.
Angioplasty	Insertion and inflation of a balloon inside a blood vessel to allow blood to flow. Sometimes followed by insertion of a stent.
AQI	Ambulance Quality Indicators
Centile	A 90th centile time to clinical intervention of, for example, 156 minutes, means that 9 out of 10 incidents had that clinical intervention within 156 minutes
CT	Computerised Tomography
FAST	Face Arm Speech Test for stroke
Median	This is identical to the 50th centile
MINAP	Myocardial Ischaemia National Audit Project
Myocardial Infarction	Damage to heart from reduced blood supply
Myocardial Ischaemia	Reduced blood supply to heart
PPCI	Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (a form of angioplasty)
Reperfusion	Restoration of blood flow, for example with angioplasty
SSNAP	Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme
STEMI	ST-section Elevation Myocardial Infarction
TIA	Transient Ischemic Attack