Implementation of Stroke Pathways to Reduce Length of Stay, Cost, Readmissions, and Mortality

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OBJECTIVE
To reduce length of stay (LOS) and variable cost per case for stroke cases on a Neuroscience unit in a community Comprehensive Stroke Center using standardized, evidence-based clinical pathways.

BACKGROUND
Acute stroke is a major contributor to healthcare costs. In 2012, estimated direct costs associated with stroke were $71B, which is projected to double to $184B by 2030. As healthcare evolves and reimbursements decrease, cost control in disease specific populations is critical. In November 2017, length of stay (LOS) peaked at 5.78 days, as did variable and total cost/case (Table 1). In fiscal year 2017 the 30-d readmission rate was 9% and the mortality rate was 12%. Compliance with stroke admission order sets was at 55%.

METHODS
A multidisciplinary committee was formed in 02/2017 to develop standardized, evidence-based clinical pathways for three populations:
1. Ischemic stroke (IS) treated with IV t-PA
2. TIA/IS without IV t-PA
3. Intracerebral hemorrhage
The team met biweekly to standardize clinical pathways, decrease time to follow-up imaging, focus on physician order set utilization, and control costs. The stroke pathways were implemented in 11/2017. Pathways are discussed daily in stroke and rapid discharge rounds to ensure compliance and identify opportunities for improvement.

RESULTS
We reviewed a retrospective financial report of all in-hospital cases coded as MS-DRG 61-69 from 12/2017 through 9/30/2019 and compared it the 11/2017 report for LOS (LOS) (Fig. 1), case mix index (CMI) (Fig. 2), variable and total costs per case (Fig.3), readmissions (Fig.4), and mortality (Fig. 5).

CONCLUSIONS
Standardization of stroke clinical pathways led to improved order set compliance, almost ¼ reduction in variable and total costs per case, shortened LOS, and reduced mortality and readmission rates compared to the first month after implementation of stroke pathways.

*Limitation: All variables were compared to a single 1-month time point as opposed to a more prolonged period.