

Characteristics of Inpatient Care and Rehabilitation for Acute First-Ever Stroke Patients

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to analyze the status of inpatient care for acute first-ever stroke at three general hospitals in Korea to provide basic data and useful information on the development of comprehensive and systematic rehabilitation care for stroke patients. **Materials and Methods:** This study conducted a retrospective complete enumeration survey of all acute first-ever stroke patients admitted to three distinct general hospitals for 2 years by reviewing medical records. Both ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes were included. Survey items included demographic data, risk factors, stroke type, state of rehabilitation treatment, discharge destination, and functional status at discharge. **Results:** A total of 2159 patients were reviewed. The mean age was 61.5 ± 14.4 years and the ratio of males to females was 1.23:1. Proportion of ischemic stroke comprised 54.9% and hemorrhagic stroke 45.1%. Early hospital mortality rate was 8.1%. Among these patients, 27.9% received rehabilitation consultation and 22.9% underwent inpatient rehabilitation treatment. The mean period from admission to rehabilitation consultation was 14.5 days. Only 12.9% of patients were transferred to a rehabilitation department and the mean period from onset to transfer was 23.4 days. Improvements in functional status were observed in the patients who had received inpatient rehabilitation treatment after acute stroke management. **Conclusion:** Our analysis revealed that a relatively small portion of patients who suffered from an acute first-ever stroke received rehabilitation consultation and inpatient rehabilitation treatment. Thus, applying standardized clinical practice guidelines for post-acute rehabilitation care is needed to provide more effective and efficient rehabilitation services to patients with stroke.

Key Words: Stroke, inpatients, acute management, rehabilitation, Korea

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INTRODUCTION

Stroke is a major cause of serious, long-term disability in Korea.¹ In Korea, the an-

nual incidence of stroke has increased gradually, while the stroke mortality rate has decreased gradually.² Since many stroke survivors are left with stroke sequelae to some degree, disability after stroke is an important burden to patients, caregivers, and society.³ Therefore, considering the increase in stroke prevalence, the burden of post-stroke disability has garnered greater importance to public health.⁴

Rehabilitation from stroke comprises multidisciplinary supportive services, from intervention during acute stages to the management of chronic complications.⁴ It is well known that stroke rehabilitation should begin as soon as diagnosis has been established and is medically feasible. Previous studies have identified that functional outcomes are better when patients are mobilized and start rehabilitation in the acute phase of their disease.⁵⁻⁷ Furthermore, intensive rehabilitation therapy improves functional outcomes and quality of life and lessens the burden of caregivers of stroke patients.⁸⁻¹⁰ However, several reports have explained that failure to undergo rehabilitation treatment is associated with several factors, such as ignorance of rehabilitation treatment or insufficient communication between doctors and patients.¹¹⁻¹³ Although a few reports have assessed the status of stroke rehabilitation in Korea, no complete enumeration survey of multiple centers have been conducted.^{11,13}

The aim of this study was to analyze the status of inpatient care for acute first-ever stroke patients at three general hospitals in Korea to provide basic data and useful information for developing comprehensive and systematic rehabilitation care for stroke patients in Korea. To our knowledge, this is the first multi-centered enumeration survey in Korea to investigate the characteristics of inpatient rehabilitation care for all first-ever stroke patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient population

We identified all patients aged 18 years or older who were admitted to the three representative hospitals in three distinct areas of Korea under a diagnosis of acute first-ever stroke during the two-year period between January 2008 and December 2009. Hospitals were selected from a metropolitan district (Samsung Medical Center), a mid-sized city (Pusan National University Hospital), and a rural county (Chonnam National University Hospital). Acute stroke patients were defined as patients with ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke who were admitted within 7 days from the onset of

stroke symptoms. Primary diagnostic codes of I60–I68 (International Classification of Disease-10 code) were used. Finally, only patients with confirmed diagnosis by neurologists or neurosurgeons via radiologic examination, such as brain MRI or CT scan, were included. Patients with transient ischemic attack (TIA) or admission after 7 days of symptom onset were excluded from this study. TIA was defined as symptoms resolving within 24 hours of onset and no CT or MRI evidence of acute infarction. Survey of medical records was performed by rehabilitation specialists for all patients. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Boards in our institutes.

Study variables

Demographic data, a detailed history of premorbid risk factors, and clinical variables were collected from medical records. Demographic data of stroke patients included age, gender, years of education, and marital status. Premorbid stroke risk factors comprised TIA, hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and cardiac disease. Based on clinical, neuroradiological, cardiac, and hematological profiles, the subtype of ischemic stroke was classified according to the Trial of Org 10172 in Acute Stroke Treatment (TOAST) categories. The subtypes of hemorrhagic stroke were classified as intracerebral hemorrhage, subarachnoid hemorrhage, intraventricular hemorrhage, subdural hematoma, and epidural hematoma. Duplicate classification of the subtype of hemorrhagic stroke was permitted.

Initial treatments of stroke other than antiplatelet therapy were identified: for example, intravenous tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) or intra-arterial thrombolysis in ischemic stroke and surgical treatment in hemorrhagic stroke. Discharge status including morality and discharge destination were assessed in all patients. We also examined clinical variables included as parameters for stroke rehabilitation. Items for rehabilitation status included interval between stroke onset to rehabilitation consultation and transfer to the rehabilitation department.

Stroke severity and functional status of patients were collected at admission and discharge, respectively. Also, we obtained the functional status of patients transferred to the rehabilitation department at the time of transfer. Stroke severity was assessed by the Korean version of the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (K-NIHSS).¹⁴ Functional status was obtained by common, well-validated tests as follows: cognitive function as the Korean Mini-Mental Status Examination (K-MMSE),¹⁵ language function as the Aphasia Quotients

using the standardized aphasia diagnostic test,¹⁶ and mobility as the Functional Ambulatory Category (FAC).¹⁷ Activity restrictions were assessed via a modified Rankin Scale (mRS)¹⁸ and Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS).¹⁹ Independence in activity of daily living was obtained by the Korean Modified Barthel Index (K-MBI).²⁰

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS ver. 20.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). For descriptive purposes, means were calculated for continuous variables and proportions for categorical variables.

RESULTS

Subjects

The data of 2159 patients were included in the analysis. In total, 549 patients from Samsung Medical Center, 622 from Pusan National University Hospital, and 988 from Chonnam National University Hospital were included. During the hospital admission period, 174 patients died, resulting in an early mortality rate of 8.1%. The early mortality rates for the three hospitals were 10.2%, 11.4%, and 4.8%, respectively. The proportion of patients with ischemic stroke comprised 54.9% and hemorrhagic stroke 45.1%. The proportions of ischemic stroke for the three hospitals were 38.7%, 51.7%, and 66.1%, respectively. Subtypes of stroke are shown in Fig. 1. The subtypes of ischemic stroke by the TOAST classification and their proportions comprised large artery atherosclerosis (66.0%), small vessel occlusion (15.3%), and cardioembolism (12.4%). Hemorrhagic strokes were classified as intracerebral hemorrhage (46.5%), subarachnoid hemorrhage (45.4%), and intraventricular hemorrhage (63.0%), and intraventricular hemorrhage (63.0%).

Demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the patients are shown in Fig. 2. Overall, the proportion of males (55.1%) was greater than females (44.9%), which was consistent for all three hospitals. Mean age was 61.5±14.4 years. Age distribution of the stroke patients showed the highest proportion for patients in their 8th decade (23.4%), followed by those in their 7th (22.9%) and 6th (20.8%) decades of life. Overall, 70% of the subjects were married and only 5% were single. Education level under elementary school was most common in the overall population. However, education level over university was most common in Samsung Medical Center.

Premorbid risk factors

Among the patients with stroke, the prevalence of premorbid risk factors was as follows: hypertension (50.2%), diabetes (18.3%), cardiac disease (7.1%), hyperlipidemia (6.1%), and TIA (2.3%). The prevalence of premorbid stroke risk factors was similar in both genders and higher in older patients (Table 1).

Initial treatment of first-ever stroke patients

Intravenous tPA was used as an initial treatment in 14.4% of acute ischemic stroke patients. Intravenous heparin treatment was administered in 8.7%, intra-arterial urokinase in 4.5%, stent insertion in 3.9%, intra-arterial tPA in 1.6%, and intravenous urokinase in 0.5% of ischemic stroke patients. Antiplatelet therapy was performed in most of the ischemic stroke patients. In hemorrhagic stroke, the most frequent surgical treatment was hematoma aspiration (27.6%), followed by aneurysm coiling (19.5%) (Fig. 3).

Status of stroke rehabilitation during first admission

Among the 2159 first-ever stroke patients, rehabilitation

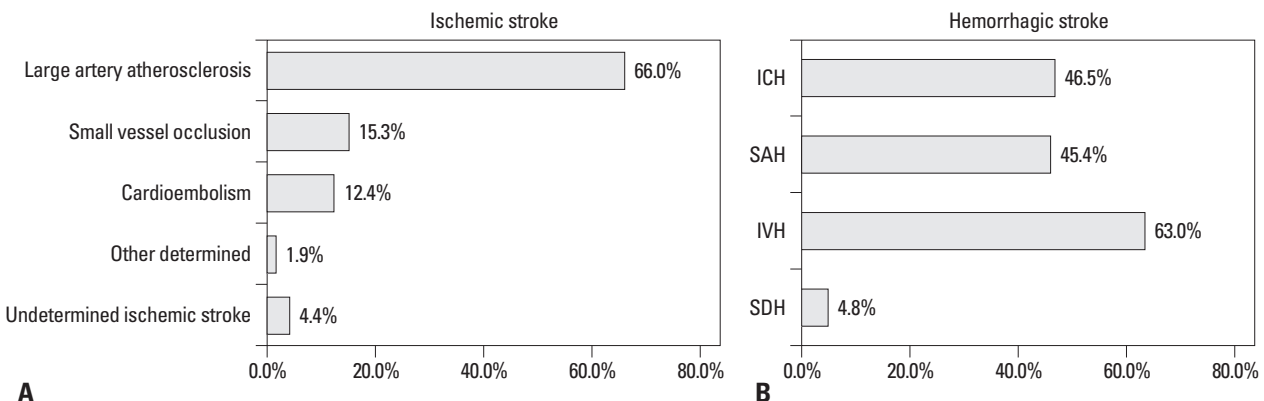


Fig. 1. Subtypes of acute first-ever stroke. (A) Ischemic stroke. (B) Hemorrhagic stroke. ICH, intracerebral hemorrhage; SAH, subarachnoid hemorrhage; IVH, intraventricular hemorrhage; SDH, subdural hematoma.

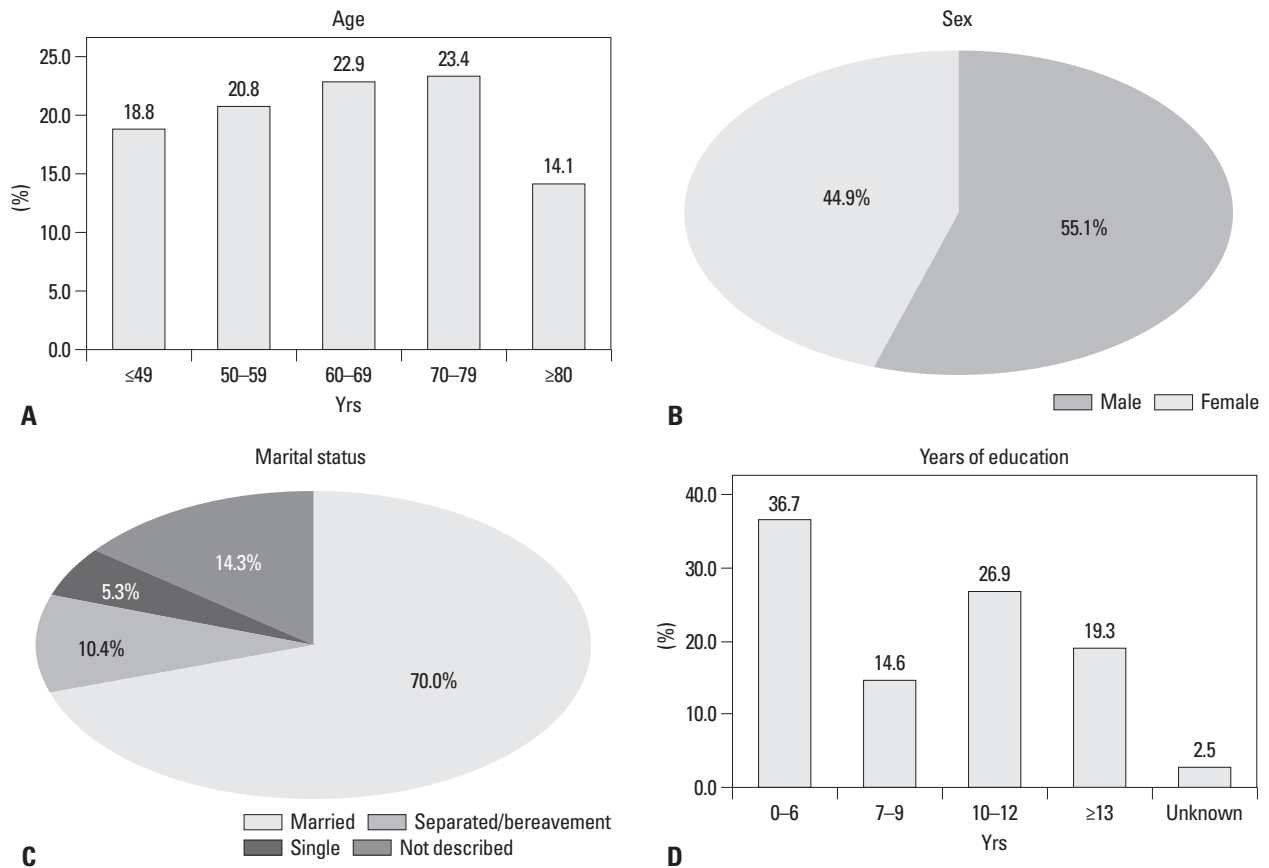


Fig. 2. Demographic characteristics of acute first-ever stroke patients. (A) Age. (B) Sex. (C) Marital status. (D) Years of education.

Table 1. Premorbid Risk Factors in Acute First-Ever Stroke Patients

	Total (%)	Age group (%)					Sex (%)	
		≤49	50–59	60–69	70–79	≥80	Male	Female
Hypertension	1083 (50.2)	127 (31.3)	200 (44.5)	267 (54.0)	300 (59.4)	189 (62.0)	585 (49.2)	498 (51.3)
Diabetes mellitus	396 (18.3)	41 (10.1)	61 (13.6)	106 (21.5)	119 (23.6)	69 (22.6)	229 (19.3)	167 (17.2)
Cardiac disease	153 (7.1)	10 (2.5)	16 (3.6)	34 (6.9)	51 (10.1)	42 (13.8)	85 (7.1)	68 (7.0)
Hyperlipidemia	131 (6.1)	14 (3.4)	22 (4.9)	32 (6.5)	41 (8.1)	22 (7.2)	75 (6.3)	56 (5.8)
TIA	50 (2.3)	6 (1.5)	11 (2.4)	9 (1.8)	15 (3.0)	9 (3.0)	34 (2.6)	16 (1.6)
Others	30 (1.4)	11 (2.8)	7 (1.6)	5 (1.0)	5 (1.0)	2 (0.7)	10 (0.8)	20 (2.1)

TIA, transient ischemic attack.

consultation was undertaken in 603 patients (27.9%) and 495 patients (22.9%) received rehabilitation therapy. The rates of rehabilitation consultation were 45.7%, 22.8%, and 21.3% at Samsung Medical Center, Pusan National University Hospital, and Chonnam National University Hospital, respectively. The rates of receiving rehabilitation therapy were 42.1%, 15.6%, and 19.5% at Samsung Medical Center, Pusan National University Hospital, and Chonnam National University Hospital, respectively. However, only 279 patients (12.9%) were transferred to the rehabilitation department after acute stroke management for comprehensive stroke rehabilitation (Table 2). In Chonnam National Uni-

versity Hospital, only 19 patients (2.0%) were transferred to the rehabilitation department. The mean interval from stroke onset to rehabilitation consultation was 14.5 days, and the mean interval from stroke onset to transfer to the rehabilitation department was 23.4 days. Mean hospital stay in the rehabilitation department was 24.8 days.

According to stroke type, the rates of rehabilitation consultation, receiving rehabilitation therapy, and transfer to the rehabilitation department were 32.1%, 25.5%, and 10.9% for ischemic stroke and 24.5%, 21.1%, and 15.4% for hemorrhagic stroke, respectively. While the rates of rehabilitation consultation and receiving rehabilitation therapy were

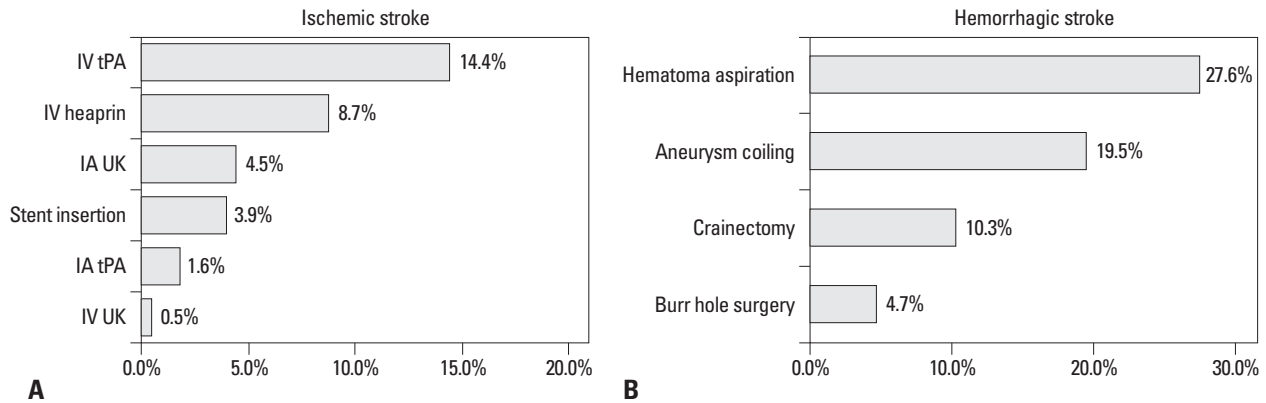


Fig. 3. Initial treatment other than antiplatelet therapy for acute first-ever stroke patients. (A) Ischemic stroke. (B) Hemorrhagic stroke. IV, intravenous; tPA, tissue plasminogen activator; IA, intraarterial; UK, urokinase.

Table 2. Rehabilitation Therapy for Acute First-Ever Stroke Patients

	No. of patients (%)
Number of patients with RM consultation	603 (27.9)
Mean interval between onset and RM consultation (days)	14.5±46.9
Within 1 wk	149 (24.7)
1 to 2 wks	102 (16.9)
2 to 4 wks	150 (24.9)
4 to 12 wks	174 (28.9)
More than 12 wks	28 (4.6)
Number of patients received rehabilitation therapy	495 (22.9)
Number of patients transferred to RM	279 (12.9)
Mean interval between onset and RM transfer (days)	23.4±36.8
Mean hospital days in RM (days)	24.8±20.3

RM, rehabilitation medicine.

higher for ischemic stroke than hemorrhagic stroke, the rate of transfer to the rehabilitation department was higher for hemorrhagic stroke than ischemic stroke.

Discharge status

Among all first-ever stroke patients, 12.9% were discharged from the rehabilitation department, while 87.1% of patients were discharged from other department, such as the neurology department (40.9%), neurosurgery department (41.9%), and internal medicine department (1.9%). The mean length of total hospital stay was 52.2 days in patients who were discharged from the rehabilitation department and 20.6 days in patients who were discharged from other departments. One hundred and seventy-four patients died during the admission period, which resulted in a hospital death rate of 8.1%; meanwhile, no cases of death were reported during rehabilitation. As shown in Table 3, 63.8% of mortality

was directly related to stroke.

Stroke severity and functional status at discharge

Stroke severity and functional status at the time of discharge are shown in Table 4. K-NIHSS and mRS were higher in the patients discharged from the rehabilitation department. K-MMSE, K-MBI, and GOS scores were higher in the patients discharged from other departments than those discharged from the rehabilitation department.

For the patients who received inpatient rehabilitation treatment, functional status at the time of rehabilitation transfer and discharge were analyzed. Improvement of functional status was noticed in most measurements after inpatient rehabilitation treatment: NIHSS decreased from 10.2 to 5.3; K-MMSE was initially 17.7 and increased to 22.0 at the time of discharge; the average FAC score increased from 1.4 to 2.7; and K-MBI score increased from 35.3 to 64.3. Global functional impairment, as measured by mRS, also improved, decreasing from 4.8 to 2.8. GOS increased from 4.2 to 4.8.

Discharge destination

Among patients discharged from the rehabilitation department, 31.9% of patients were discharged to their home and 47.7% were discharged to another hospital to continue inpatient rehabilitation treatment. Meanwhile, among patients discharged from other departments, 41.4% were discharged to their home and 41.2% were discharged to another hospital for further medical or rehabilitation treatment (Table 5).

Patients who were discharged to their home had relatively mild strokes, as their stroke severity scale at discharge was 5.6 in K-NIHSS. Meanwhile, patients discharged to a rehabilitation hospital showed greater stroke severity of 13.1 in K-NIHSS at the time of discharge.

Table 3. Discharge Status of Acute First-Ever Stroke Patients

	Discharge from RM dept. [No. of patients (%)]	Discharge from other dept. [No. of patients (%)]
Length of stay (days)	52.2±44.5	20.6±31.1
Discharge department		
RM	279 (12.9)	-
Neurology	-	883 (40.9)
Neurosurgery	-	904 (41.9)
Internal medicine	-	41 (1.9)
Others	-	38 (1.8)
Not described	-	14 (0.6)
Death	0	174
Directly related to stroke	-	111 (63.8)
Indirectly related to stroke	-	40 (23.0)
Unknown	-	23 (13.2)
Hopeless discharge	2	7
DAMA	0	10

RM, rehabilitation medicine; dept., department; DAMA, discharged against medical advice.

Table 4. Stroke Severity and Functional Status of Stroke Patient at Transfer and Discharge

Functional status	Discharge from RM dept. [No. of patients (%)]		Discharge from other dept. [No. of patients (%)]
	At transfer	At discharge	
K-NIHSS	10.2±7.7 (63.0)	5.3±7.7 (61.6)	4.8±7.9 (43.5)
K-MMSE	17.7±10.1 (85.1)	22.0±11.9 (79.9)	25.5±15.3 (4.7)
FAC	1.4±1.6 (78.6)	2.7±2.1 (79.8)	2.8±2.1 (36.6)
AQ	51.8±40.4 (33.1)	55.8±39.3 (35.5)	32.4±36.8 (1.2)
K-MBI	35.3±28.6 (85.5)	64.3±37.9 (82.2)	74.3±39.4 (15.7)
mRS	4.8±8.0 (48.9)	2.8±6.5 (51.4)	2.6±0.8 (31.0)
GOS	4.2±2.7 (46.4)	4.8±3.1 (52.2)	5.0±3.4 (28.9)

RM, rehabilitation medicine; dept., department; K-NIHSS, Korean version of the National Institute of Health Stroke Scale; K-MMSE, Korean Mini-Mental Status Examination; FAC, Functional Ambulatory Category; AQ, Aphasia Quotients; K-MBI, Korean Modified Barthel Index; mRS, modified Rankin Scale; GOS, Glasgow Outcome Scale.

Values are mean±standard deviation.

Table 5. Discharge Destination

Discharge destination	No. of patients (%)	
	Discharge from RM dept.	Discharge from other dept.
Home	89 (31.9)	779 (41.4)
RM of general hospital	49 (17.6)	76 (4.0)
Other dept. of general hospital	4 (1.4)	281 (15.0)
Rehabilitation hospital	84 (30.1)	91 (4.8)
Local hospital/clinic	10 (3.6)	187 (10.0)
Others	11 (3.9)	139 (7.4)
Not described	32 (11.5)	327 (17.4)

RM, rehabilitation medicine; dept., department.

DISCUSSION

This study reported details on demographic characteristics, stroke risk factors, stroke subtypes, and characteristics of initial treatment and post-acute rehabilitation for first-ever

stroke patients admitted to three general hospitals in Korea.

According to the 2006 report on the Construction of a National Surveillance System for Cardiovascular and Cerebrovascular Diseases,¹ overall stroke incidence was greater in women (220/100000 person-years) than in men (213/100000 person-years) in Korea. The gender proportion in this study

was different with this previous report. According to age stratification, the highest number of patients comprised those in their 8th decade (23.4%), followed by those in their 7th and 6th decades. This result was congruent with the latest report from the Korean Center for Disease Control, in which the age group with the highest number of patients was the 65- to 74-year-old group, followed by the 75- to 84- and the 55- to 64-year-old age groups.²¹ While the incidence and prevalence of stroke increased with age in this study, the population of patients over the age of 80 years was relatively low, much lower than the other age groups. Among the risk factors of stroke, hypertension (50.2%) was the most frequent, followed by diabetes (18.3%), cardiac disease (7.1%), and hyperlipidemia (6.1%). These findings corresponded with prior studies from Korea and other western countries, and support guideline recommendations that these factors should be strictly controlled in order to prevent stroke.^{22,23}

In our study population, the proportions of ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes were different from those of Caucasians. The proportion of ischemic stroke was 54.9% in our study, while western countries have reported proportions of ischemic stroke from 81% to 89.1%.²⁴⁻²⁶ According to estimation from the database of Korean Health Insurance Review Agency, the incidence of ischemic stroke increased annually by 7.2% during period from 1995 to 2003. The proportion of ischemic stroke in 2003 increased to 65.2% as a result. However, the proportion of ischemic stroke in 2003 was relatively lower than that in Caucasians.²¹ The reason for the lower incidence of ischemic stroke in our study is not clear; it may reflect bias among the institutions included in this study. Among ischemic strokes, large artery atherosclerosis (66%) was the most common type, followed by small vessel occlusion (15.3%) and cardioembolism (12.4%). These results are somewhat incongruent with the report of the Korean Stroke Registry study group that showed large artery atherosclerosis in 37.1%, small vessel occlusion in 23.3%, and cardioembolism in 20.5%. These inconsistencies may be related to differences between these two studies in the number of years of patient recruitment and participating institutions. Also, patients with recurrent stroke were not included in our study population, as the population in our study comprised only patients diagnosed with acute first-ever stroke. This could be another reason for discrepancy between our results and those from previous studies. Nevertheless, a nationwide, long-term prospective study is certainly needed to obtain a more reliable data-

base on stroke patients in Korea.

Although early rehabilitation after stroke is an important factor in long-term functional recovery, the proportion of patients who received consultation services and who were transferred to rehabilitation departments was considerably low. Among 2159 acute first-ever stroke patients, 603 patients (27.9%) received rehabilitation consultation service; moreover, only 279 patients (12.9%) were transferred to a rehabilitation department. As well, the mean period from stroke onset to transfer was very late (23.4 days). According to recent multi-centered prospective studies, early rehabilitation after stroke has proven safe, efficient, and effective in improving functional recovery.^{27,28} Importantly, the number of days from stroke onset to rehabilitation admission showed a negative correlation with functional recovery.²⁹ Moreover, clinical practice guidelines for stroke rehabilitation in Korea recommend that rehabilitation treatment after stroke should be started immediately as the patient's medical condition permits (Recommendation A, evidence level Ia), desirably within 72 hours (Recommendation B, evidence level III).³⁰ Therefore, the importance of rehabilitation treatment after acute stroke should be acknowledged by not only patients and their caregivers, but also medical staff, including neurologists and neurosurgeons, who are in charge of acute stroke management.

A previous report demonstrated that patients who receive rehabilitation treatment show superior gains in functional independence and fewer complications, compared to patients who do not.³¹ In our study, the patients who had been transferred to the rehabilitation department showed obvious improvements in all functional measures for motor, cognition, and language functions; a comparison with patients who did not receive inpatient rehabilitation service was not performed in this study. Meanwhile, stroke severity and functional deficits among patients who received inpatient rehabilitation treatment were greater than among patients who did not receive inpatient rehabilitation care upon first being admitted to the hospital. This implies that intensive rehabilitation treatment was provided mostly to severe patients rather than patient with relatively mild stroke, whom might have needed rehabilitation services as well. This may also be the reason why the proportion of patients discharged to their home from the rehabilitation department was lower than those discharged from other departments.

There are several limitations in our study. First, this study is a retrospective study of past medical records, and some data were either missing or unavailable for analysis. De-

scriptions for functional assessments were not completed in large number of patients, especially among patients who had not been transferred to the rehabilitation department. Second, we collected data from the three tertiary hospitals in three distinct areas of Korea, which might not fully reflect the general characteristics of Korean stroke patients.

Despite the above mentioned limitations, this large-scale retrospective complete enumeration study provides valuable information on the current status of medical and rehabilitation therapy offered to patients with first-ever stroke. Further study with multi-center prospective cohort design is needed to investigate the effects of rehabilitation on long-term functional status and quality of life of stroke patients in Korea.

In conclusion, this study described the status of medical and rehabilitation treatment offered to acute first-ever stroke patients in Korea. Although patients receiving inpatient rehabilitation treatment after acute stroke management showed significant improvements in functional status, relatively few patients received rehabilitation consultation and inpatient rehabilitation treatment. Thus, applying standardized clinical practice guidelines for post-acute rehabilitation care of stroke patients is needed to provide more effective and efficient rehabilitation services for improving functional ability and quality of life therein.

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