Factors Associated with Timely Hospital Arrival in Acute Ischemic Stroke Patient in Srinagarind Hospital

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Background and objectives: Acute ischemic stroke has been important leading causes of death and disabilities; however, an immediate medical attention would increase the effectiveness of further treatment and minimize the long-term effects of stroke. No study of factor effecting to the hospital arrival time in Srinagarind hospital. The Objectives of this study were to examine factors that aid ischemic stroke patients to receive timely treatment at Srinagarind Hospital; and the proportions and central tendency of stroke patients that received the treatment within 270 minutes.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study in ischemic stroke patients who came to Stroke unit, Srinagarind hospital from October 2013 to July 2015. A total of 494 patients were recruited based on a sample size calculation of 486. Recorded questionaire from medical records and The Neurological Society of Thailand.

Results: The factors significantly associated with the patient timely received medical care were severity (OR 2.90,95% CI 1.23, 6.91), the patient referral (OR 2.06 ,95% CI 1.30, 3.28), and onset in working hours (OR 1.57,95% CI 1.07, 2.32) . Proportions of the patients that receieved timely chronologically divided in to 4 groups; 0.74, 0.66, 0.59, 0.60 respectively. Medians of duration from onset to the hospital of patients that receieved timely medical care were shown no differences (p= 0.060).

Conclusion: The level of severity, patient referral, and the onset in working hours were significant factors that affect the recieval of medical care. Medians of duration from onset to the hospital of the patients were shown no differences.

Keywords: Factor, hospital arrival time, acute ischemic stroke

Poster