# Ischaemic stroke (Acute stroke clinical care standard)

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## Identifying and definitional attributes

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| **Metadata item type:** | Glossary Item |
| **METEOR identifier:** | 721349 |
| **Registration status:** | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019 |
| **Definition:** | An ischaemic stroke is a type of **acute stroke** that occurs when an artery supplying blood to the brain suddenly becomes blocked This is as opposed to a bleed from an artery, which is known as a **haemorrhagic stroke** (AIHW 2013). |

## Collection and usage attributes

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| **Guide for use:** | For the purposes of the Indicator specification: acute stroke clinical care standard (ACSQHC 2019), ischaemic stroke includes patients where Episode of care—principal diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 11th edn) ANN{.N[N]} or Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 11th edn) ANN{.N[N]} (only when sequenced as one of the first two additional diagnoses) is one of the following: |

- I63.0 Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of precerebral arteries
- I63.1 Cerebral infarction due to embolism of precerebral arteries
- I63.2 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of precerebral arteries
- I63.3 Cerebral infarction due to thrombosis of cerebral arteries
- I63.4 Cerebral infarction due to embolism of cerebral arteries
- I63.5 Cerebral infarction due to unspecified occlusion or stenosis of cerebral arteries
- I63.6 Cerebral infarction due to cerebral venous thrombosis, nonpyogenic
- I63.8 Other cerebral infarction
- I63.9 Cerebral infarction, unspecified
- I64 Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction.

It also only includes acute cases, that is, where the Hospital service—care type, code N[N] = 1 Acute care.

It specifically excludes transient ischaemic attack. This is where Episode of care—principal diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 11th edn) ANN{.N[N]} or Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 11th edn) ANN{.N[N]} (only when sequenced as one of the first two additional diagnoses) is one of the following:

- G45.0 Vertebro-basilar artery syndrome
- G45.1 Carotid artery syndrome (hemispheric)
- G45.2 Multiple and bilateral precerebral artery syndromes
- G45.3 Amaurosis fugax
- G45.4 Transient global amnesia
- G45.8 Other transient cerebral ischaemic attacks and related syndromes
- G45.9 Transient cerebral ischaemic attack, unspecified (impending cerebrovascular accident/spasm of cerebral artery/ transient cerebral ischaemia NOS).

## Source and reference attributes

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|---|---|
| **Submitting organisation:** | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care |
| **Reference documents:** | ACSQHC (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care) 2019. Acute stroke clinical care standard. Sydney: ACSQHC.<br><br>AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2013. Stroke and its management in Australia: an update. Canberra: AIHW. |

## Relational attributes

**Metadata items which use this glossary item:**

[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 2a-Proportion of patients with a final diagnosis of ischaemic stroke who were provided thrombolysis, 2019-](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019

[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 2b- Proportion of patients with a final diagnosis of ischaemic stroke who received endovascular thrombectomy, 2019-](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019

[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 2d-Time from arrival to hospital to endovascular thrombectomy, 2019-](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019

[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 5b- Proportion of patients with a final diagnosis of ischaemic stroke on cholesterol lowering medication on separation from hospital, 2019](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019

[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 5c-Proportion of patients with a final diagnosis of ischaemic stroke and atrial fibrillation prescribed oral anticoagulants on separation from hospital, 2019-](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019

[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 5d- Proportion of patients with a final diagnosis of ischaemic stroke on antithrombotic medications on separation from hospital, 2019-](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 09/09/2019

[Clinical care standard indicators: acute stroke](#)
    Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 03/11/2020