Ischaemic stroke (Acute stroke clinical care standard)

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# Ischaemic stroke (Acute stroke clinical care standard)

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| Identifying and definitional attributes |
| Metadata item type: | Glossary Item |
| METEOR identifier: | 721349 |
| Registration status: | [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), Qualified 09/09/2019 |
| Definition: | An ischaemic stroke is a type of [**acute stroke**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/721343) 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**](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/721347) (AIHW 2013). |

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| Collection and usage attributes |
| 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]}](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/588987) or [Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 11th edn) ANN{.N[N]}](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/588981) (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]](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/584408) = 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]}](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/588987) or [Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 11th edn) ANN{.N[N]}](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/588981) (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).
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| Source and reference attributes |
| 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.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-](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719048)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), 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-](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719088)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), Qualified 09/09/2019[Acute stroke clinical care standard indicators: 2d-Time from arrival to hospital to endovascular thrombectomy, 2019-](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719091)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), 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](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719062)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), 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-](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719114)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), 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-](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719116)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), Qualified 09/09/2019[Clinical care standard indicators: acute stroke](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/719072)       [Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/18), Standard 03/11/2020 |