

SSM Health DePaul Hospital CSC Stroke Program Quality Report

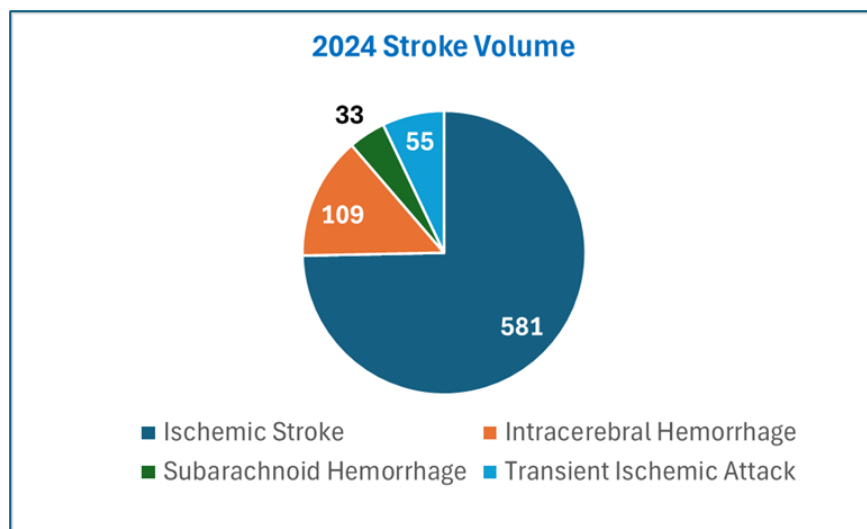


The Joint Commission has continuously designated SSM Health DePaul Hospital as an Advanced Comprehensive Stroke Center since 2013. The hospital delivers a full spectrum of stroke care, ranging from outpatient services to emergency interventions, including thrombectomy procedures to remove brain clots that cause stroke.

In 2014, SSM Health DePaul Hospital received the Time Critical Diagnosis Level I Stroke Center Certification from the State of Missouri. The hospital continues to uphold this designation by delivering advanced, high-acuity stroke care.

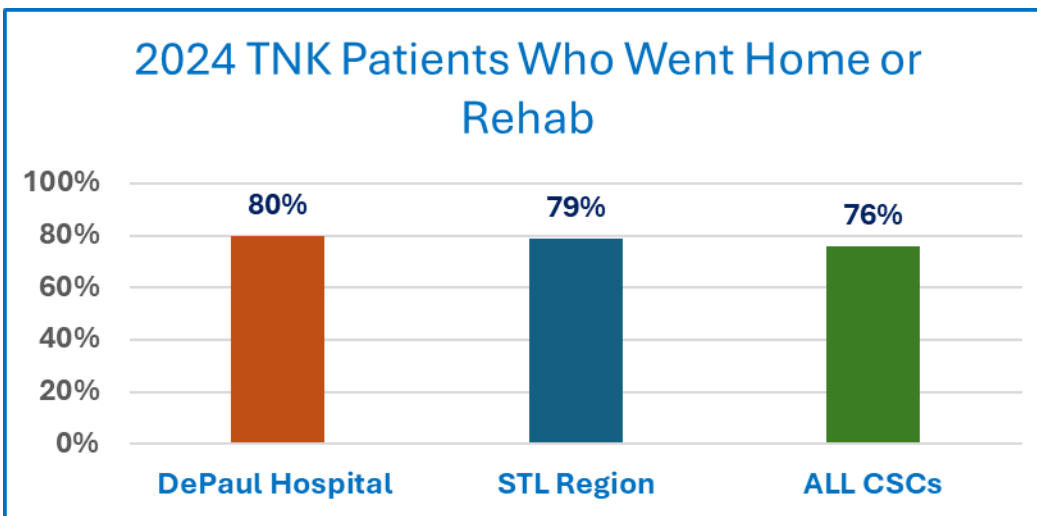
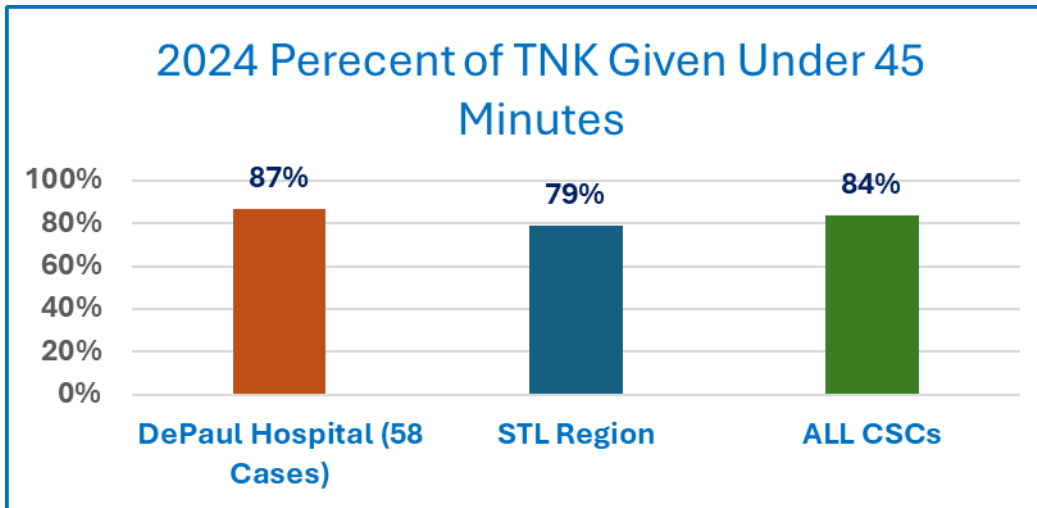
SSM Health DePaul Hospital has earned top honors from the American Heart Association's Get with The Guidelines® program, including the Stroke Gold Plus Achievement Award with Target: Stroke Honor Roll Elite Plus, Advanced Therapy recognition, and inclusion on the Target: Type 2 Diabetes Honor Roll.

We continuously track key performance metrics to drive improvement and uphold the highest standards of care. Below are some of those metrics:



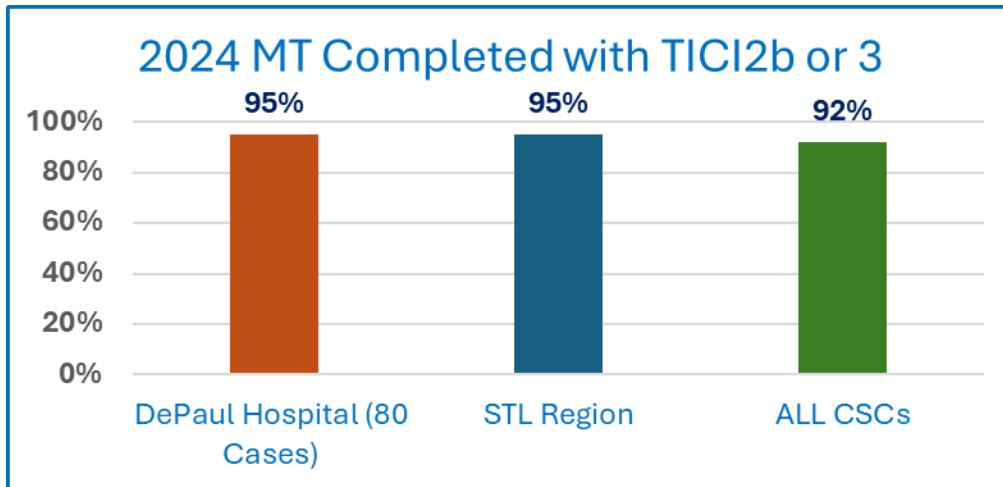
SSMHealth.

Tenecteplase (TNK) is a thrombolytic medication used to dissolve blood clots and halt the progression of acute ischemic stroke. Timely administration is critical—earlier treatment significantly increases the likelihood of a patient returning to their baseline function. The target is to administer TNK within 45 minutes of hospital arrival. In 2024, SSM Health DePaul Hospital achieved this benchmark in 87% of cases.

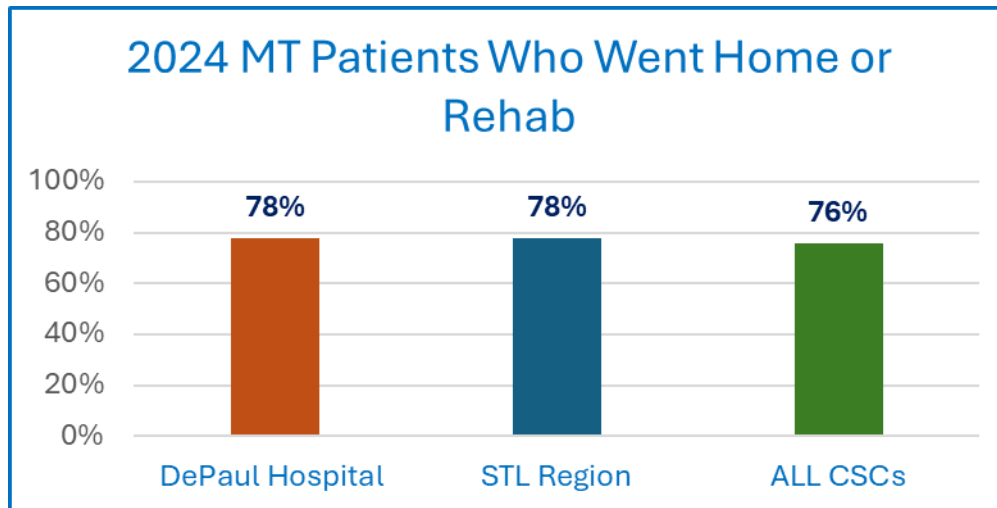


Mechanical Thrombectomy (MT) is a procedure to remove the clot in a brain artery from a large/severe stroke. The TIC1 score measures how effectively an artery in the brain is re-opened. A TIC1 1 score indicates no flow, while a TIC1 3 indicates excellent flow. TIC1 2b or 3 is the goal for best outcomes.





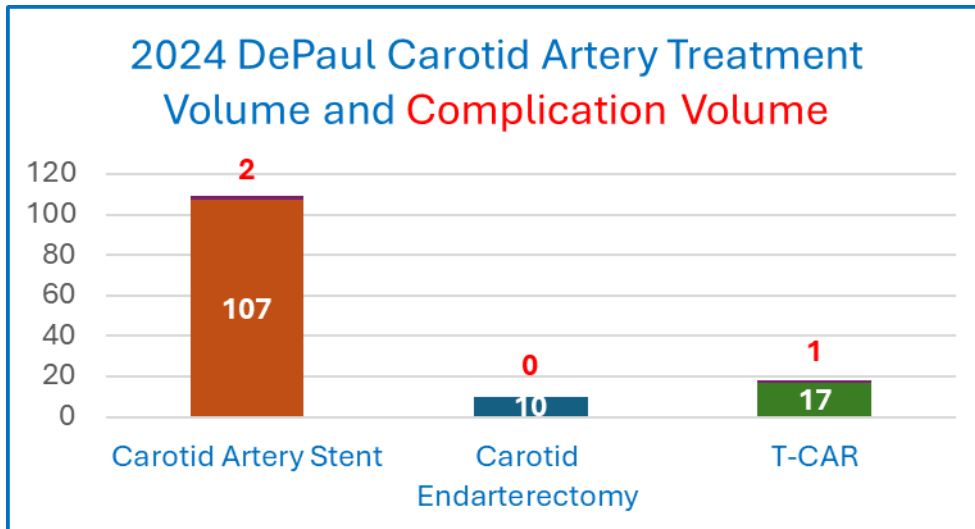
For patients experiencing severe stroke requiring thrombectomy, discharging to home or a rehabilitation hospital demonstrates a good outcome for continued recovery. We celebrate stroke survivors who achieve this level by leaving the hospital and anticipate continued recovery from stroke.



Carotid arteries in the neck can cause strokes if they become narrow or clots lodge there. Treatment of a carotid artery to stop a stroke or to prevent a future stroke can be critical. Procedures to treat carotid stenosis include Carotid Endarterectomy, Trans-Carotid Artery Revascularization, and Carotid Artery Stenting, and are done electively in healthy patients or emergently to stop an acute stroke.

Complications can occur with any procedure. We monitor all complications and strive to minimize them in the future. The number of complications that we observed in 2024 related to carotid procedures are listed in red below.





An aneurysm is a bubble on a blood vessel. If an aneurysm in the brain bursts, it causes a severe hemorrhage known as a subarachnoid hemorrhage. This requires emergency treatment of the aneurysm and up to several weeks in the hospital for recovery. DePaul Hospital treats ruptured aneurysms with state of the art minimally invasive devices to permanently prevent aneurysm re-rupture.

DePaul Hospital also treats cerebral aneurysms electively before rupture to reduce the risk of a subarachnoid hemorrhage. In most cases, these patients discharge home the next day.

