



SYSTEMS OF CARE UPDATE

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MISSISSIPPI HEALTHCARE ALLIANCE

NEUROCARDIAC CONFERENCE



2009

MHCA was founded in August 2009 with 5 Hospitals with the mission to improve the health status of Mississippians. MHCA's vision was to unite stakeholders and align efforts that reduce morbidity, mortality, and cost associated with problematic disease process that plague our community.

2010

MHCA established the STEMI System of Care. The North, Central and South Regions were created to help coordinate and improve the quality of care delivered to STEMI patients, reducing related mortality and morbidity. The SOC was adopted by the Mississippi Department of Health (MSDH) in 2011.

2013

MHCA established the Stroke System of Care, that was adopted by the MSDH. The Stroke SOC was divided into the three regions to help unite local area stakeholders provide timely diagnosis and treatment to decrease mortality and morbidity in Mississippi.

2025

MHCA has developed into a collaborative team throughout the State of Mississippi, comprising various EMS agencies, STEMI Receiving Hospitals, and Stroke Hospitals. Our ongoing commitment to educate healthcare professionals and communities, provide funding for quality registries, and foster strategic partnerships with the American Heart Association®, American College of Cardiology®, myCares™, and MSDH.



- Northern Primary PCI
- Central Primary PCI
- Southern Primary PCI

Northern STEMI Receiving Hospitals

- Baptist Memorial Hospital DeSoto
- Baptist Memorial Hospital North Mississippi
- Baptist Memorial Hospital Golden Triangle
- Delta Regional Medical Center
- Magnolia Regional Health Center
- Methodist Olive Branch Hospital
- North Mississippi Medical Center

Central STEMI Receiving Hospitals

- Merit Health River Oaks
- Mississippi Baptist Medical Center
- St Dominic Hospital-Jackson Memorial Hospital
- University of Mississippi Medical Center

Southern STEMI Receiving Hospitals

- Forrest General Hospital
- Memorial Hospital at Gulfport
- Merit Health Wesley Medical Center
- Singing River Gulfport
- Singing River Health System Ocean Springs
- Singing River Health System Pascagoula
- Southwest Regional Mississippi Medical Center



MS STEMI RECEIVING CENTERS

ELEMENTS OF THE STEMI SYSTEM OF CARE



STEMI Receiving Centers are designated by site visits or by reciprocity and must follow the STEMI SOC Rules and Regulations.



STEMI Receiving Centers collect and submit data to the ACC/NCDR Chest Pain-MI Registry™.



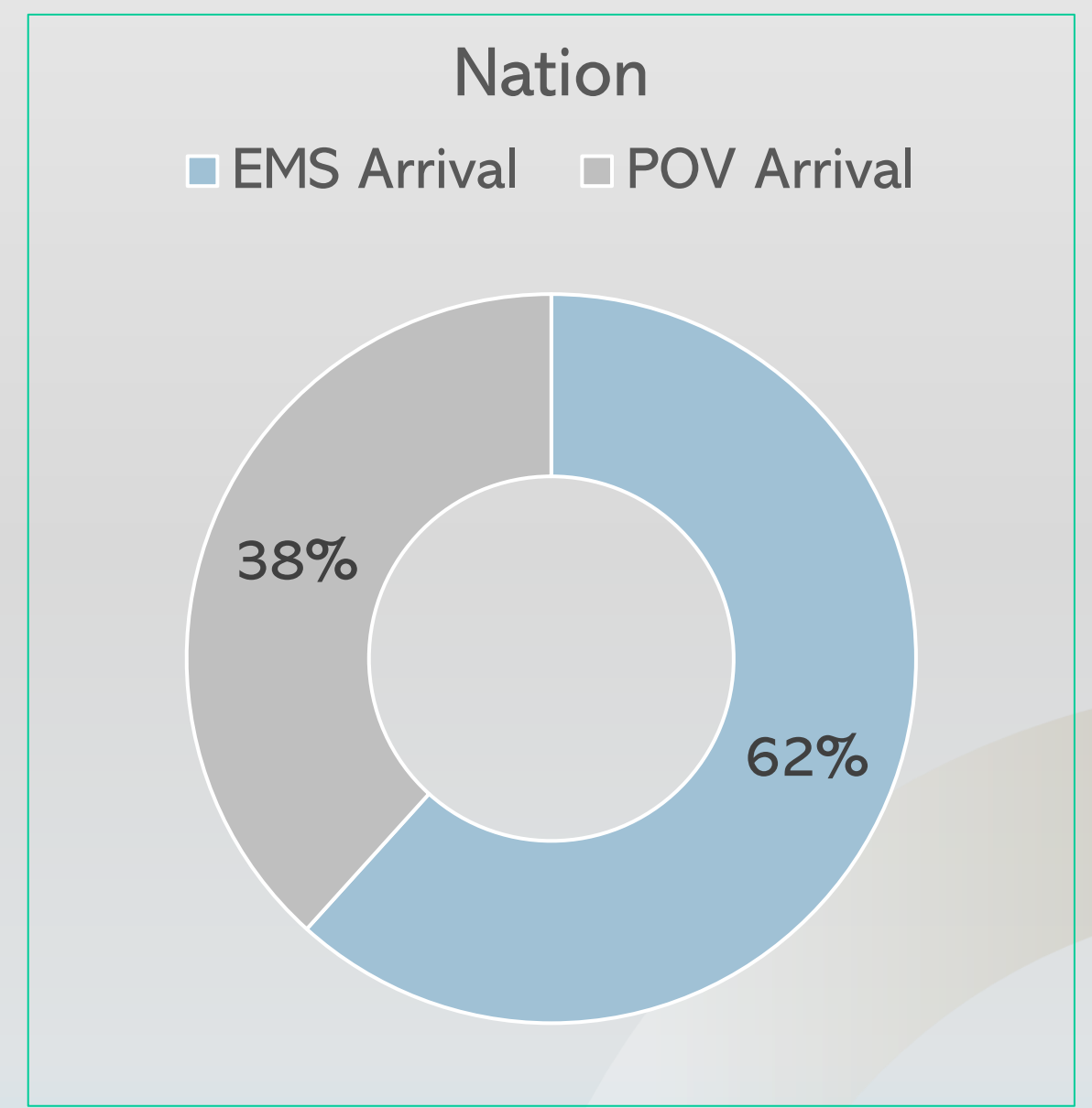
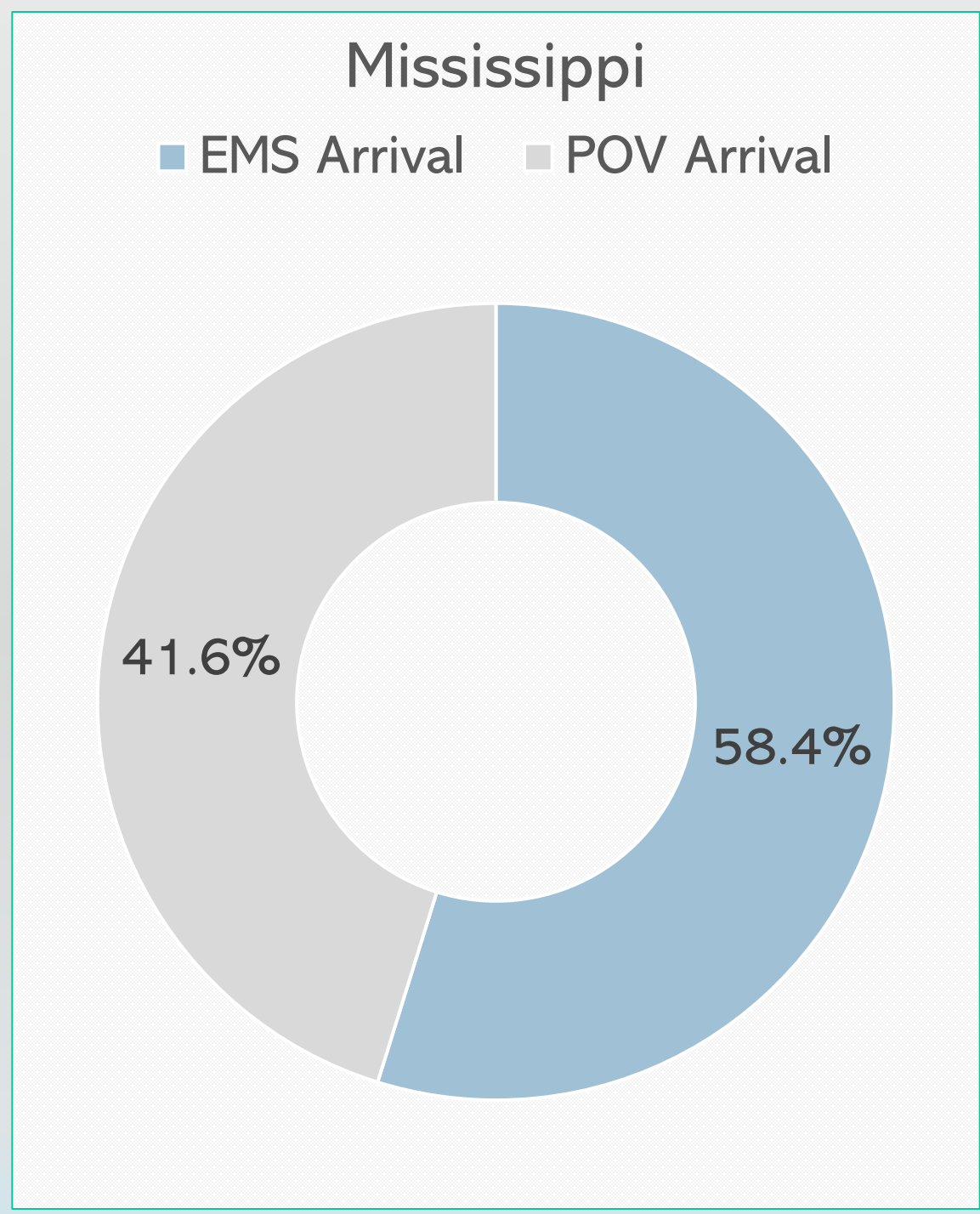
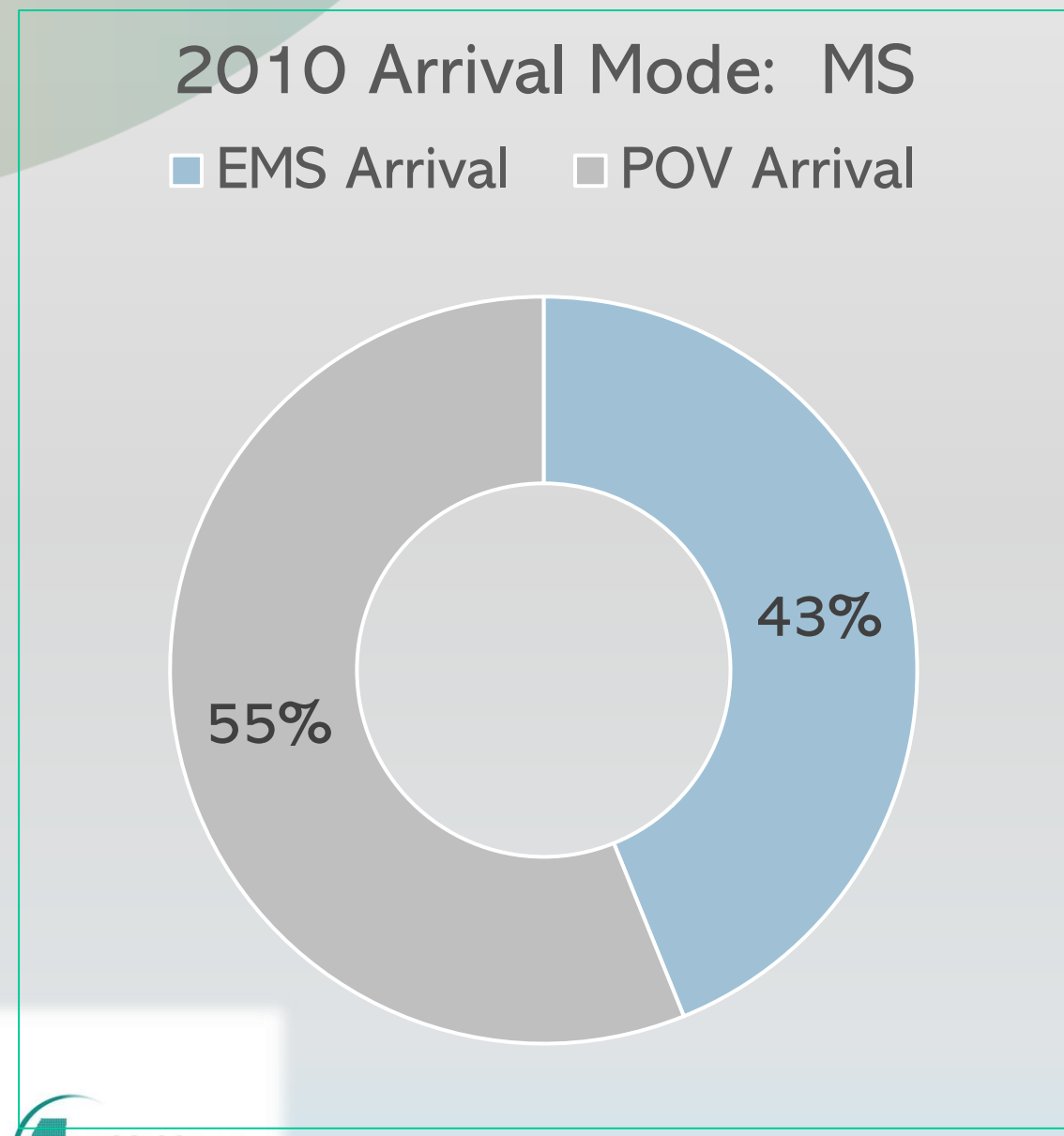
STEMI PI Committee reviews key metrics from ACC/NCDR Chest Pain-MI Registry™ Executive Dashboard on an aggregate and individual hospital level.



The STEMI Advisory provides guidance and technical assistance for the application and operation of the state STEMI Plan.

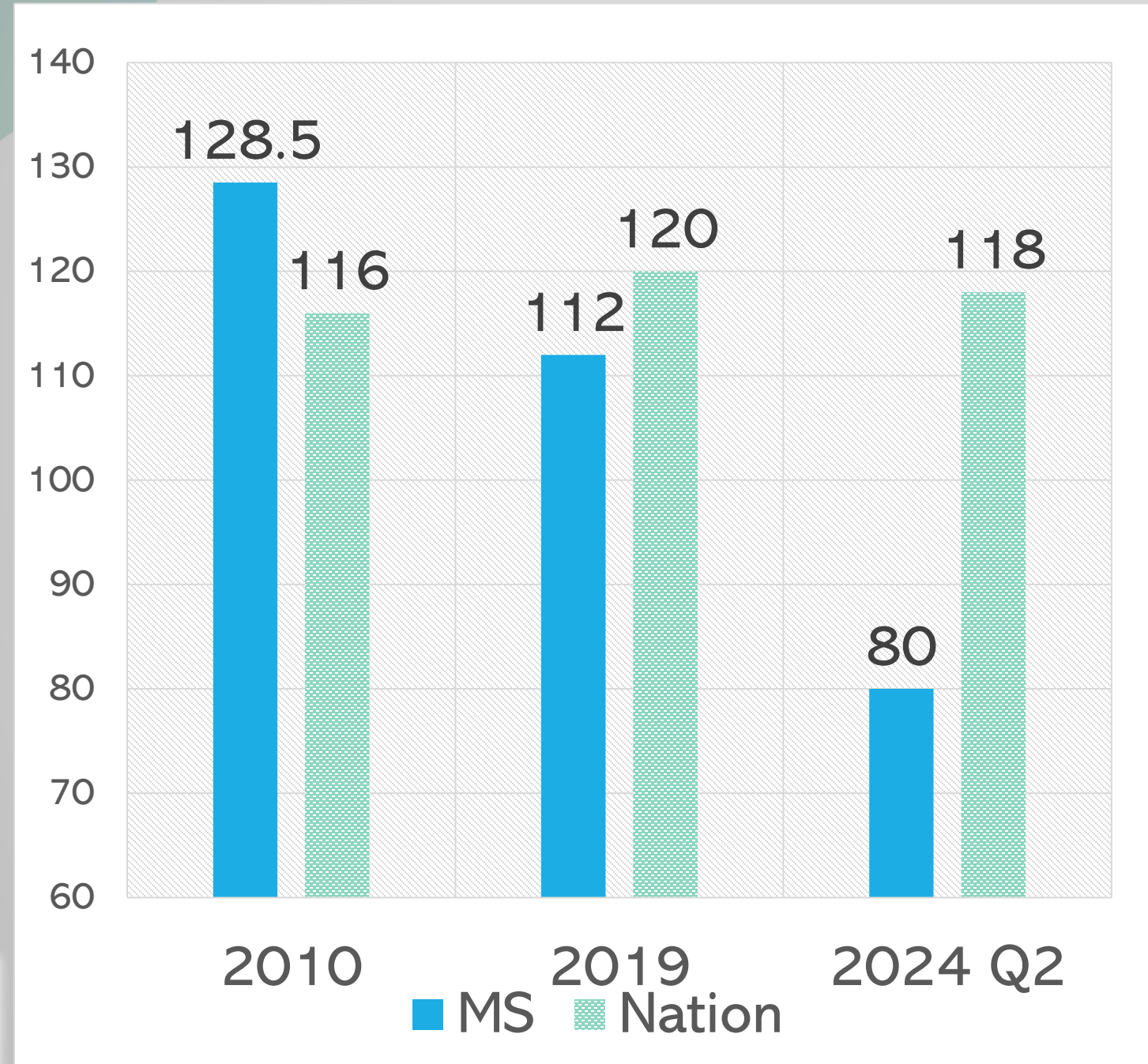
STEMI PATIENTS: ARRIVAL MODE

MEASURED BY PERCENTAGE
ROLLING 4Q 2Q2024

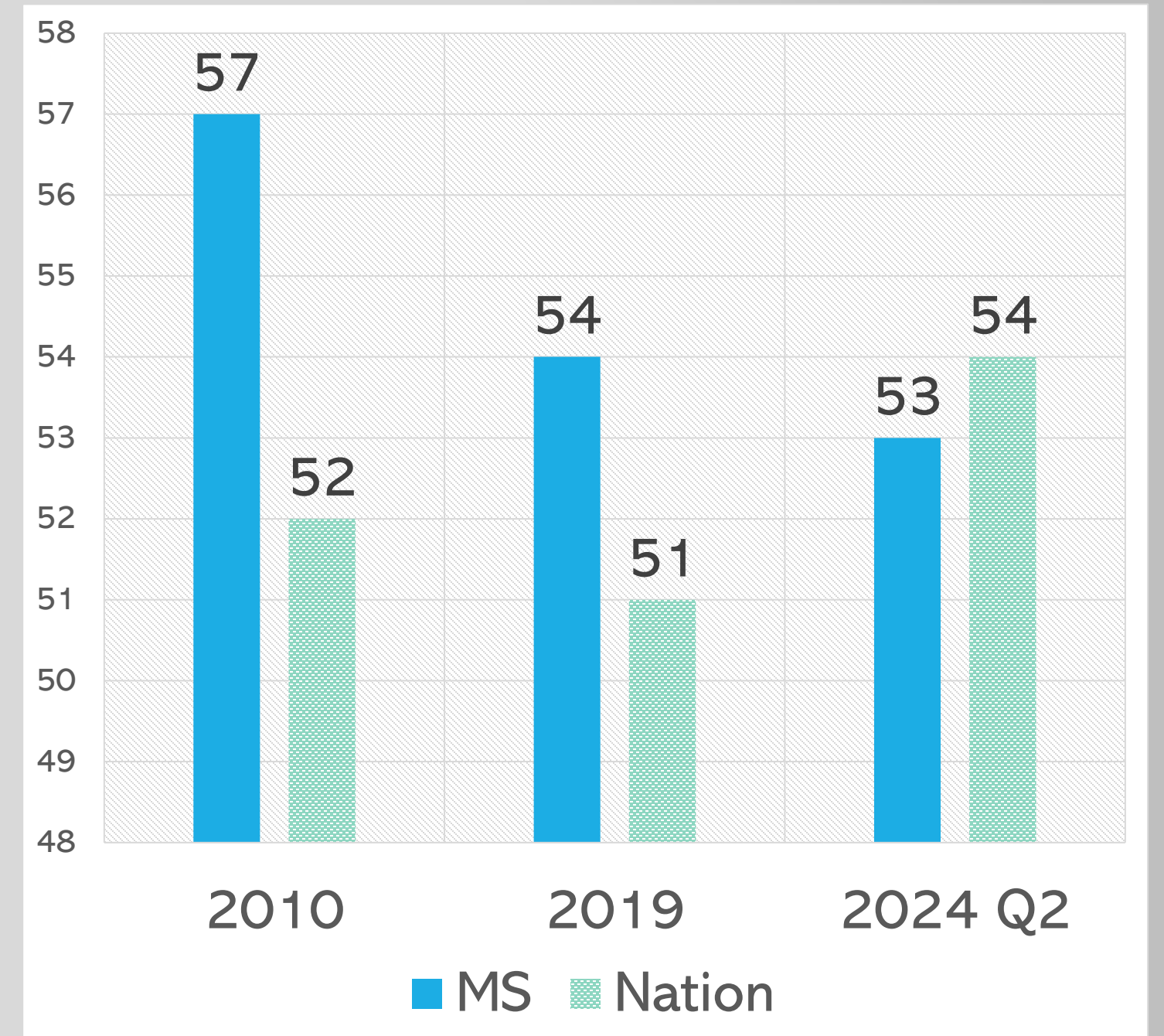


SYMPTOM ONSET TO ARRIVAL: MEDIAN MINUTES ROLLING 4Q

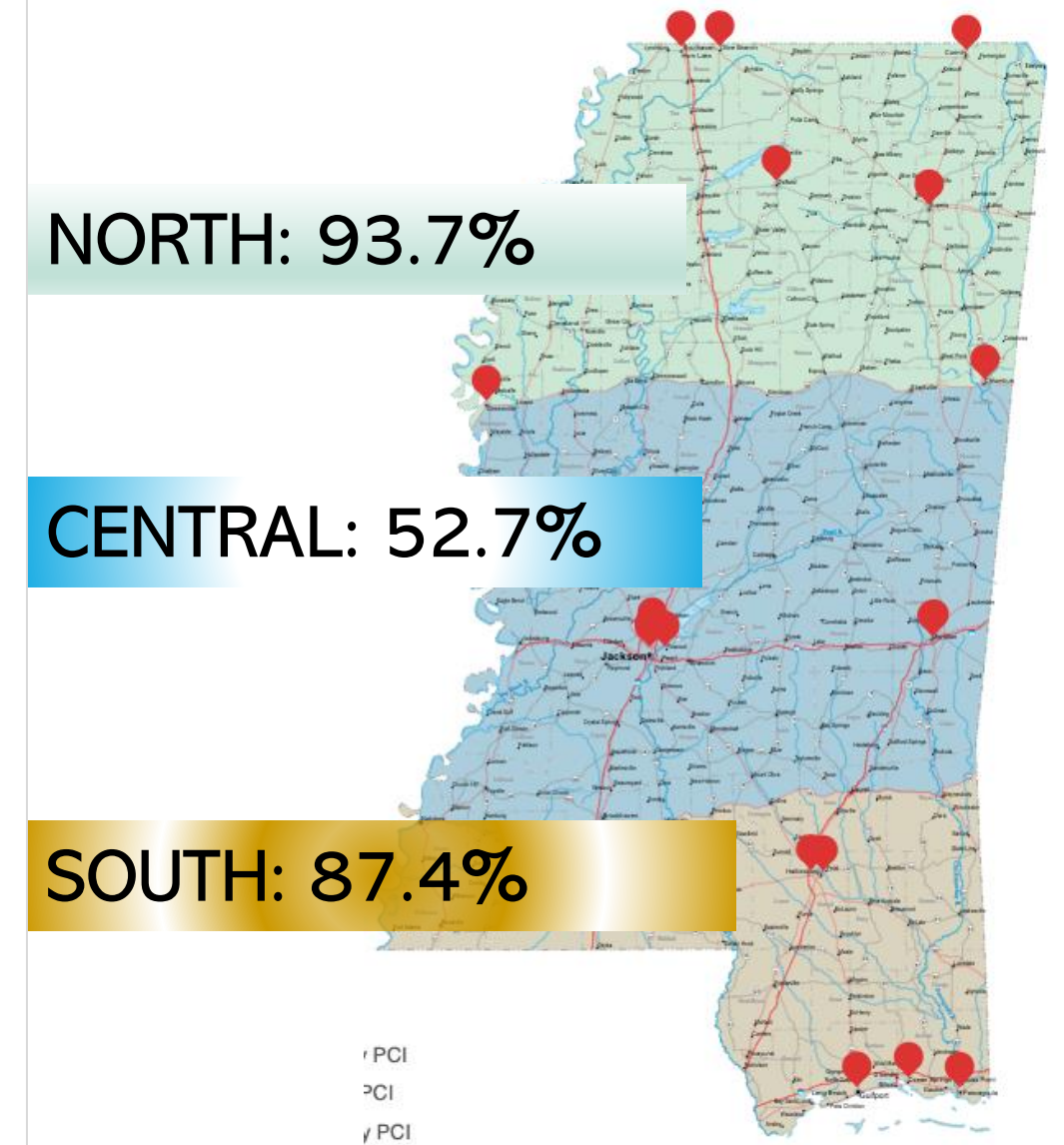
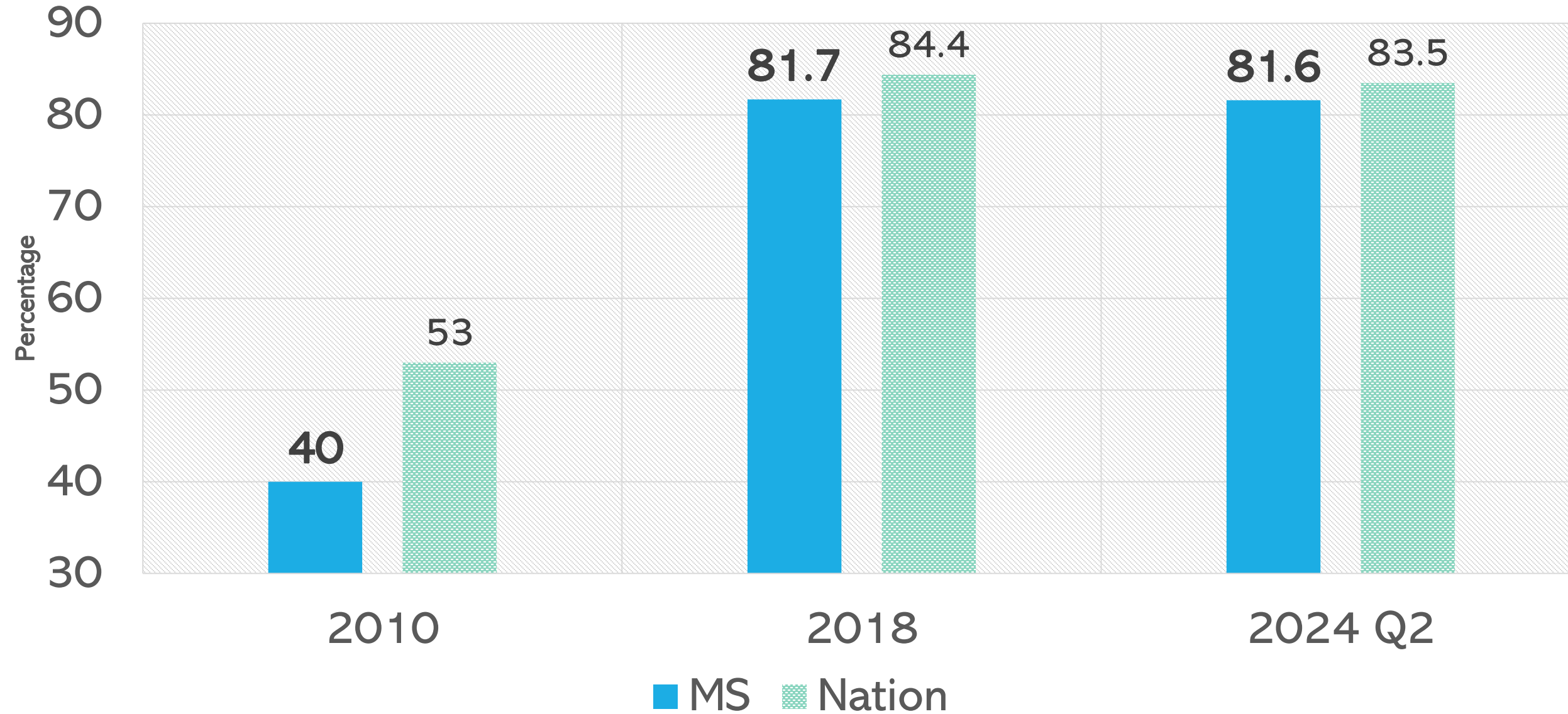
STEMI Patients: POV Arrival



STEMI Patients: EMS Arrival

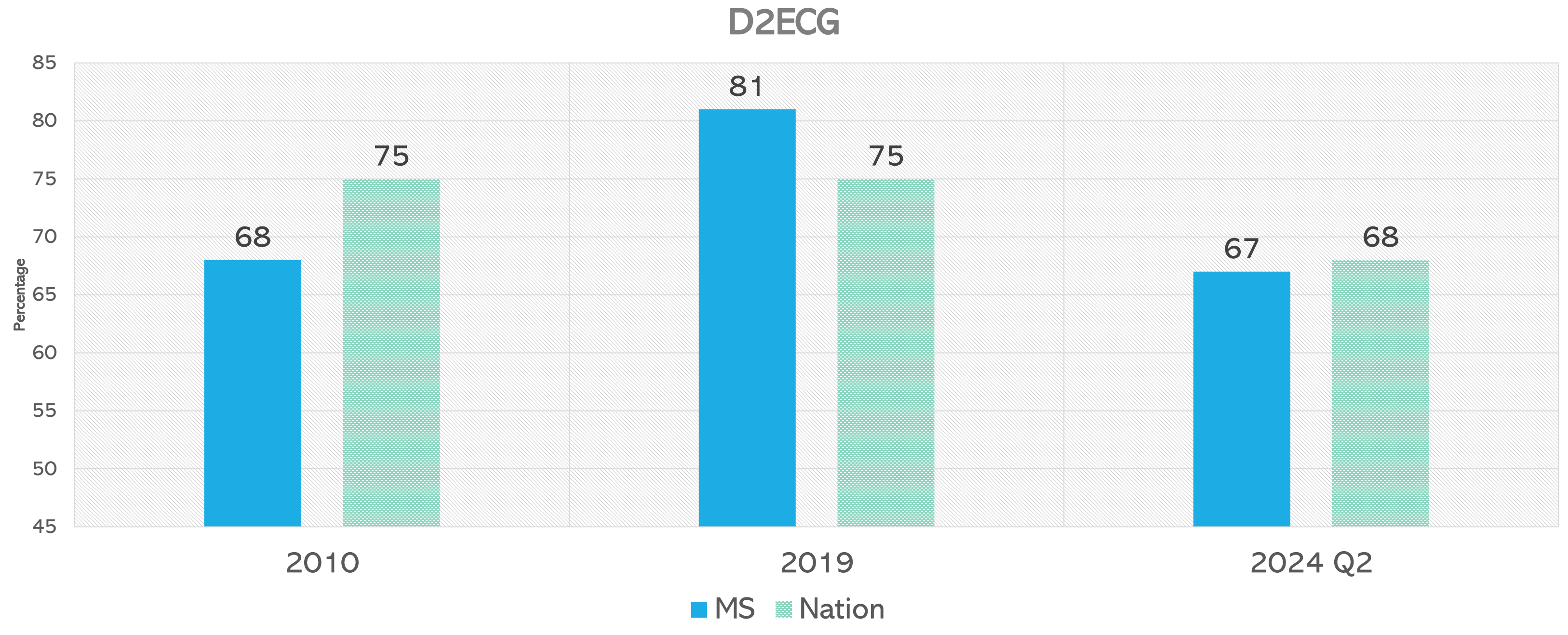


Prehospital EKGS



**STEMI PATIENTS WITH PRE-HOSPITAL ECG:
IN PERCENTAGE
ROLLING 4Q**

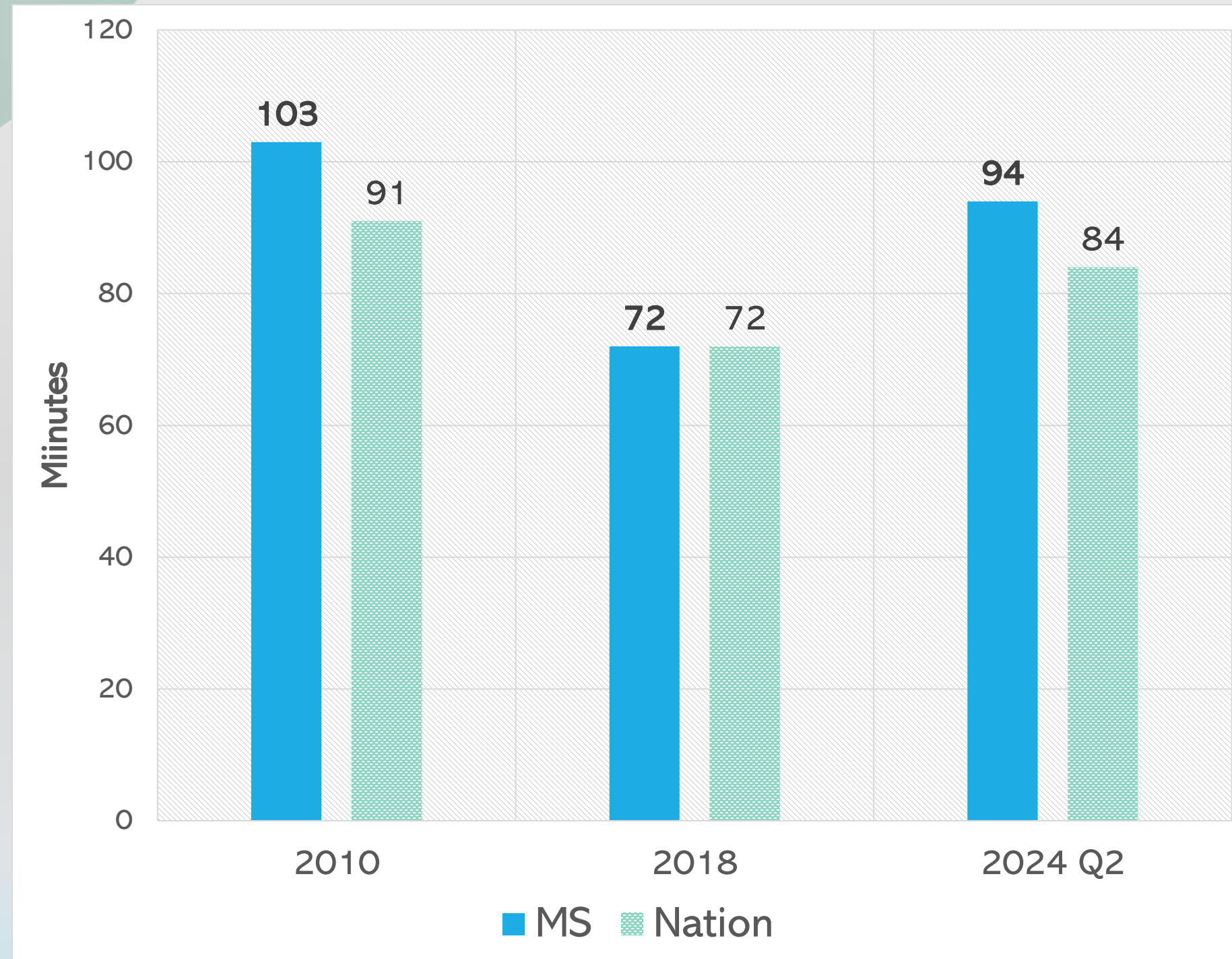
HOSPITAL ARRIVAL TO ECG ≤ 10 MIN IN PERCENTAGE ROLLING 4Q DATA



FIRST MEDICAL CONTACT TO DEVICE TIME WITH EMS PATIENTS

MEASURED BY MEDIAN MINUTES

GOAL: ≤ 90 MIN



NORTH: 89.2 min

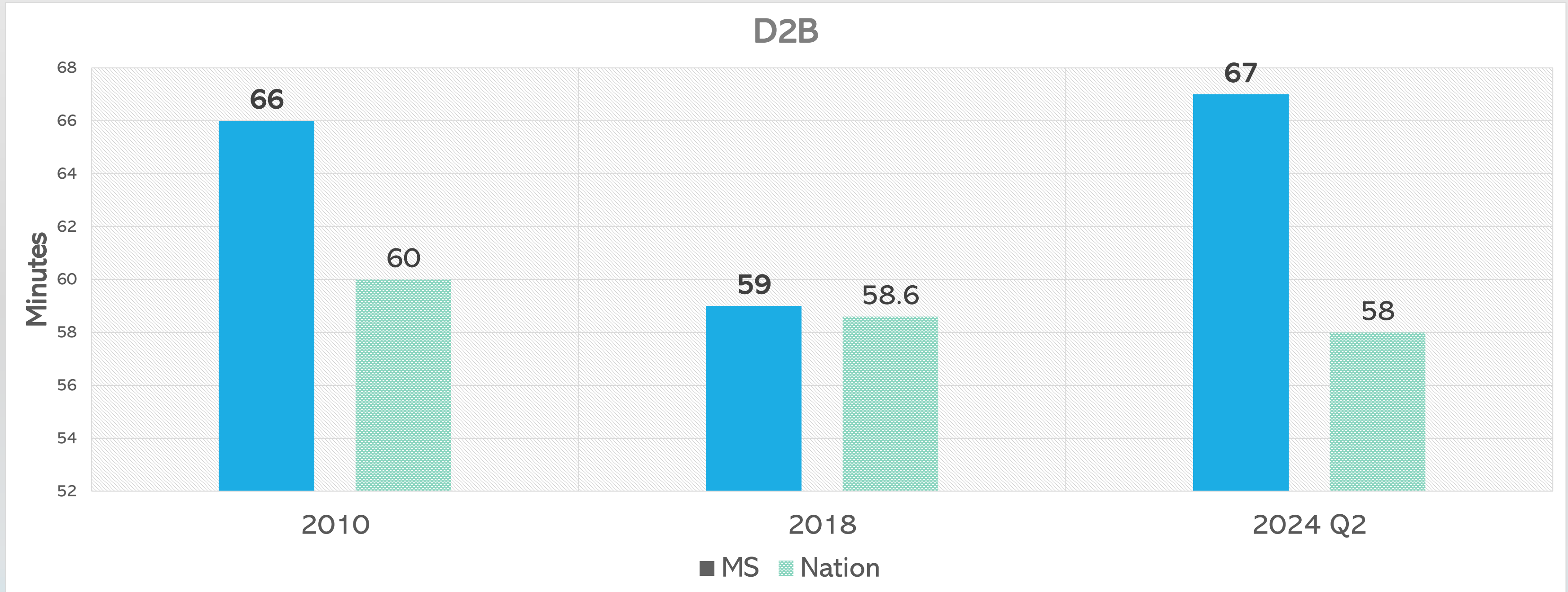
CENTRAL: 99 min

SOUTH: 92 min



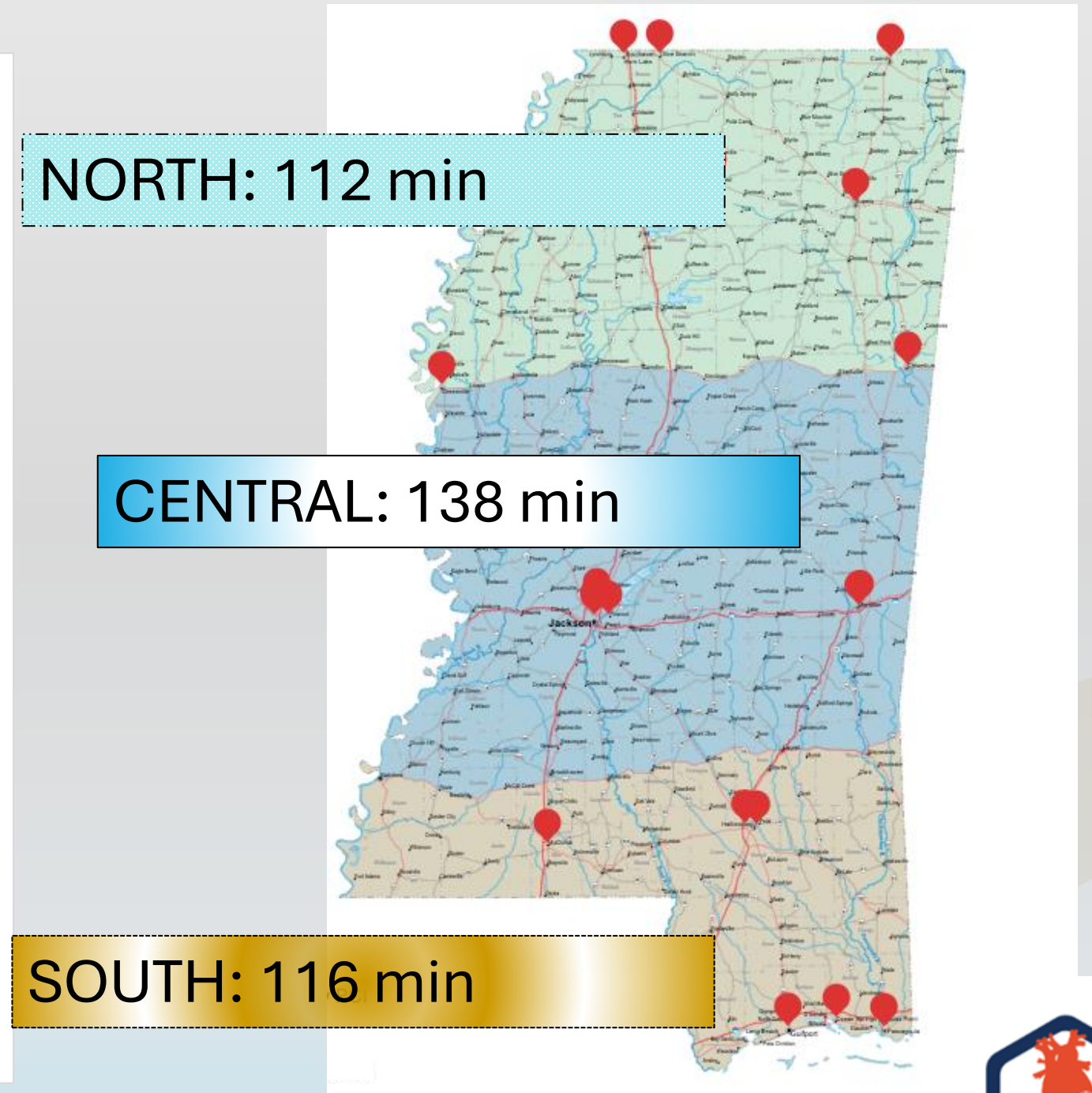
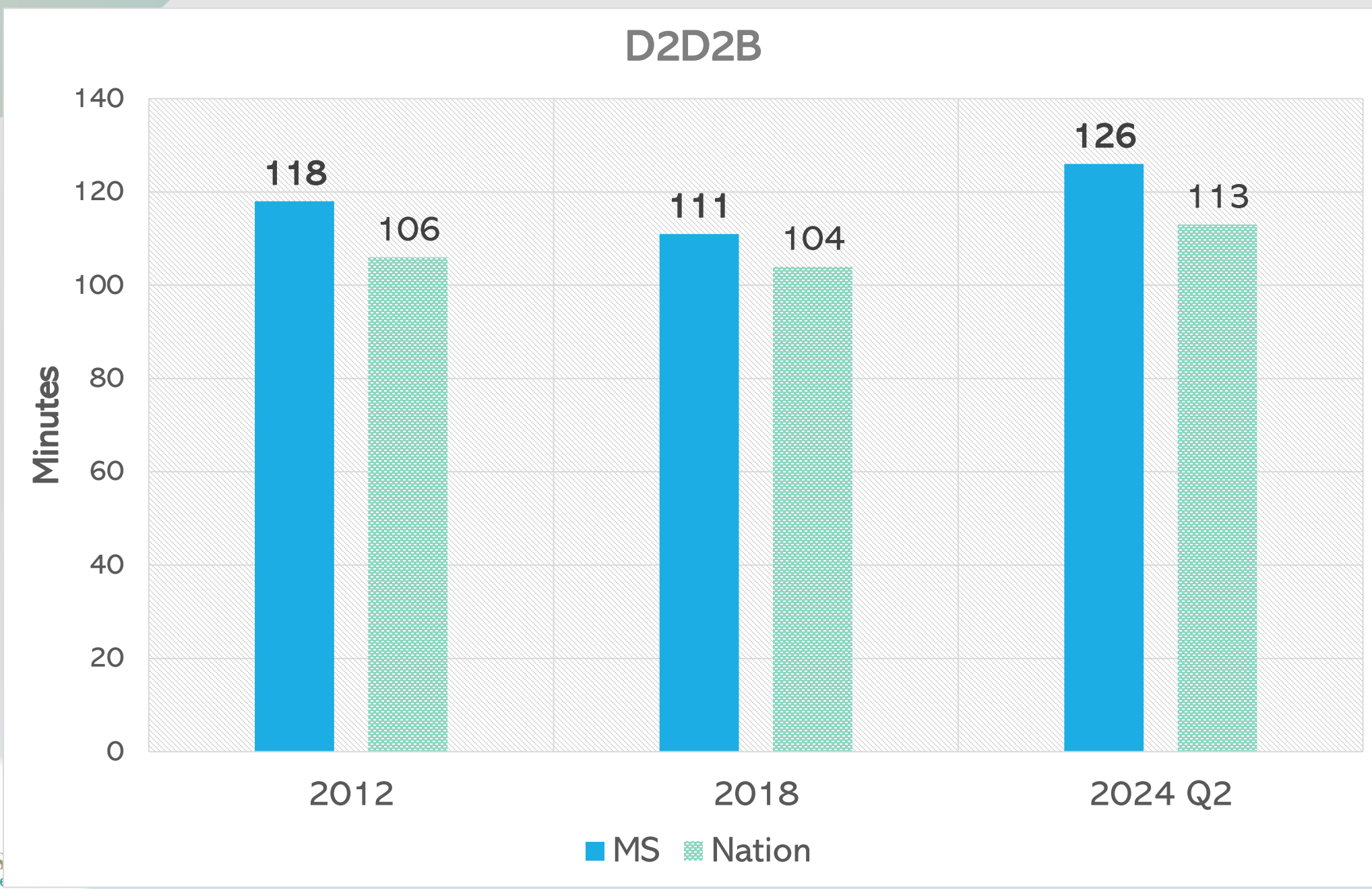
HOSPITAL ARRIVAL TO DEVICE TIME: EMS AND POV PATIENTS MEASURED IN MEDIAN MINUTES GOAL: < 90 MIN.

Data Source: CP-MI Registry. 1.1.15.24



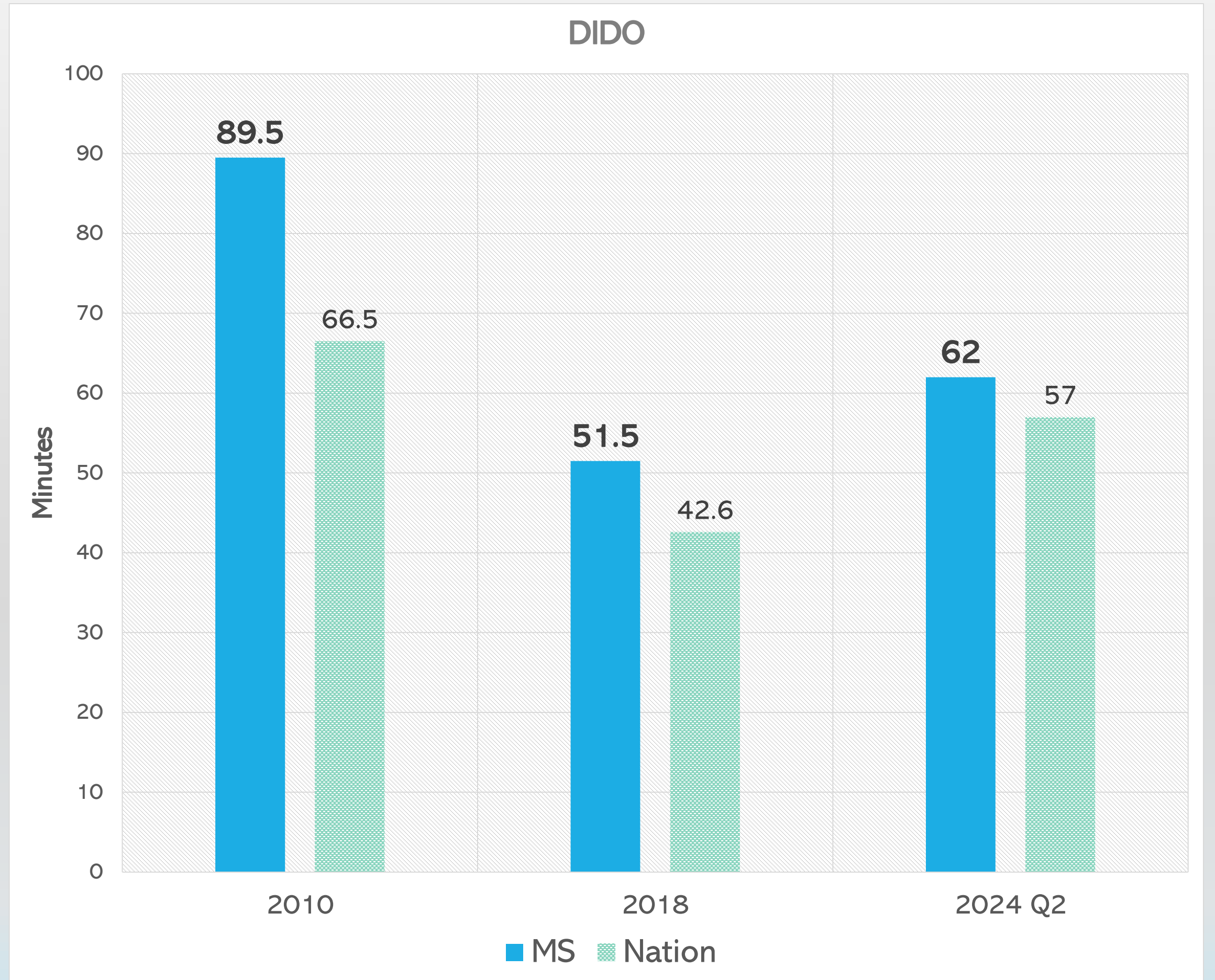
TRANSFERRED STEMI PATIENTS: FIRST FACILITY ED ARRIVAL TO DEVICE

MEASURED IN MEDIAN MINUTES
GOAL: ≤ 120 MIN.



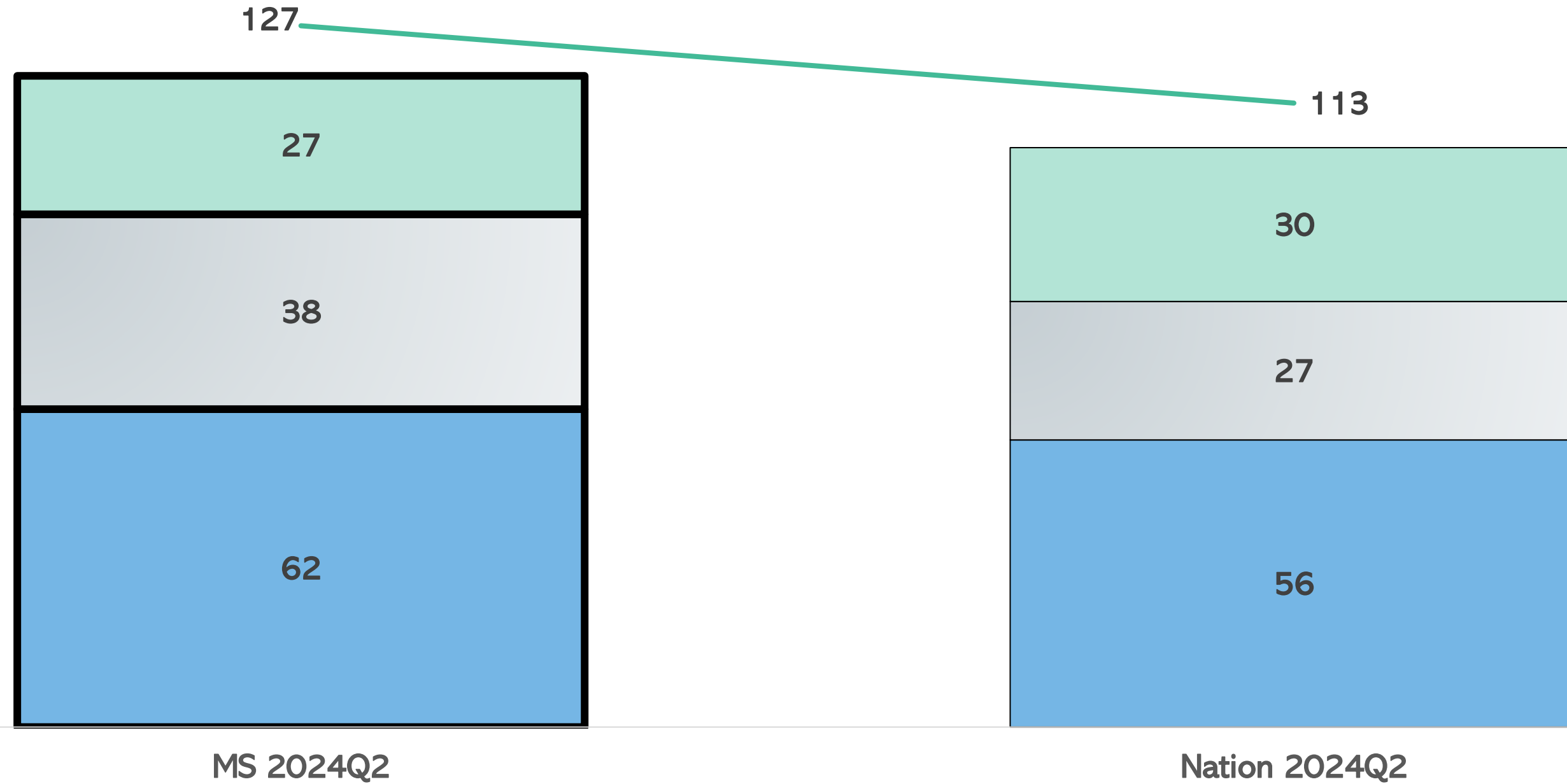
FIRST FACILITY ED ARRIVAL TO TRANSFER OUT: DOOR IN DOOR OUT

MEASURED IN MEDIAN
MINUTES
GOAL: \leq 45 MIN



D2D2 REPERFUSION: TRANSFERRED STEMI PATIENTS

IN MEDIAN MINUTES
ROLLING 4Q (2024Q2)



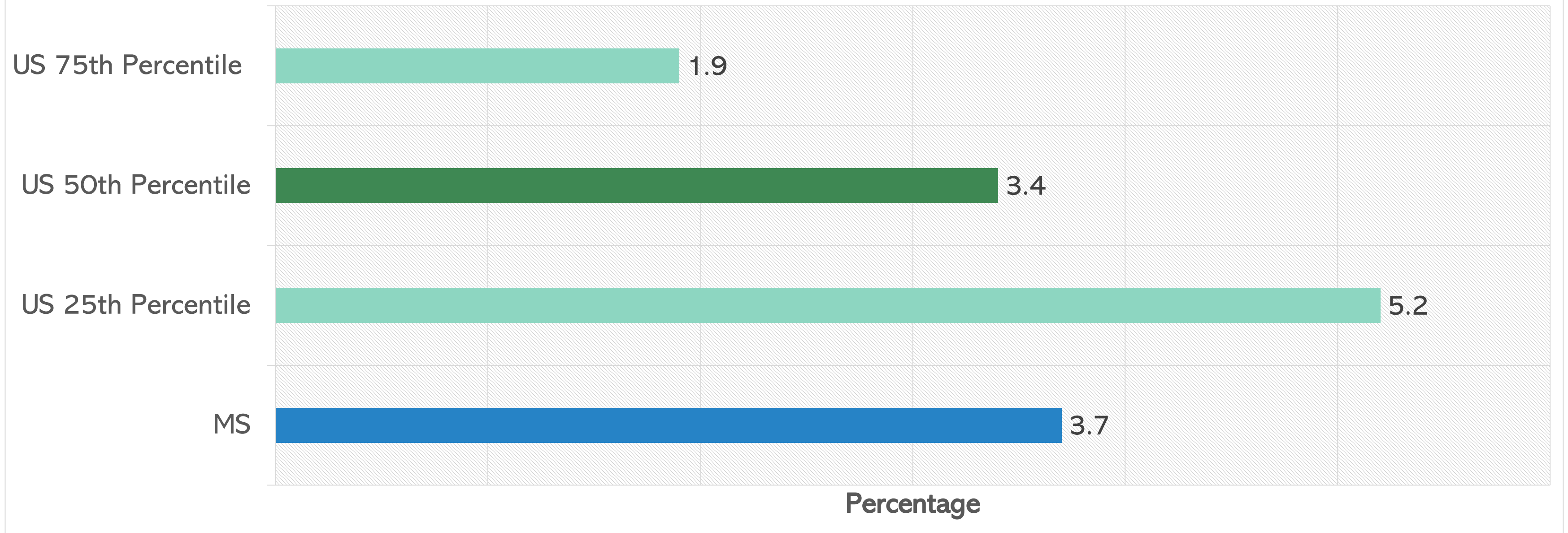
■ DIDO in Median Minutes ■ Travel Time in Median Minutes ■ Time from STEMI Hospital Arrival to PCI — Total Time

CARDIOGENIC SHOCK ON ARRIVAL FOR MS STEMI PATIENTS

MEASURED IN PERCENTAGE
ROLLING 4Q DATA (2023 Q3 - 2024 Q2)

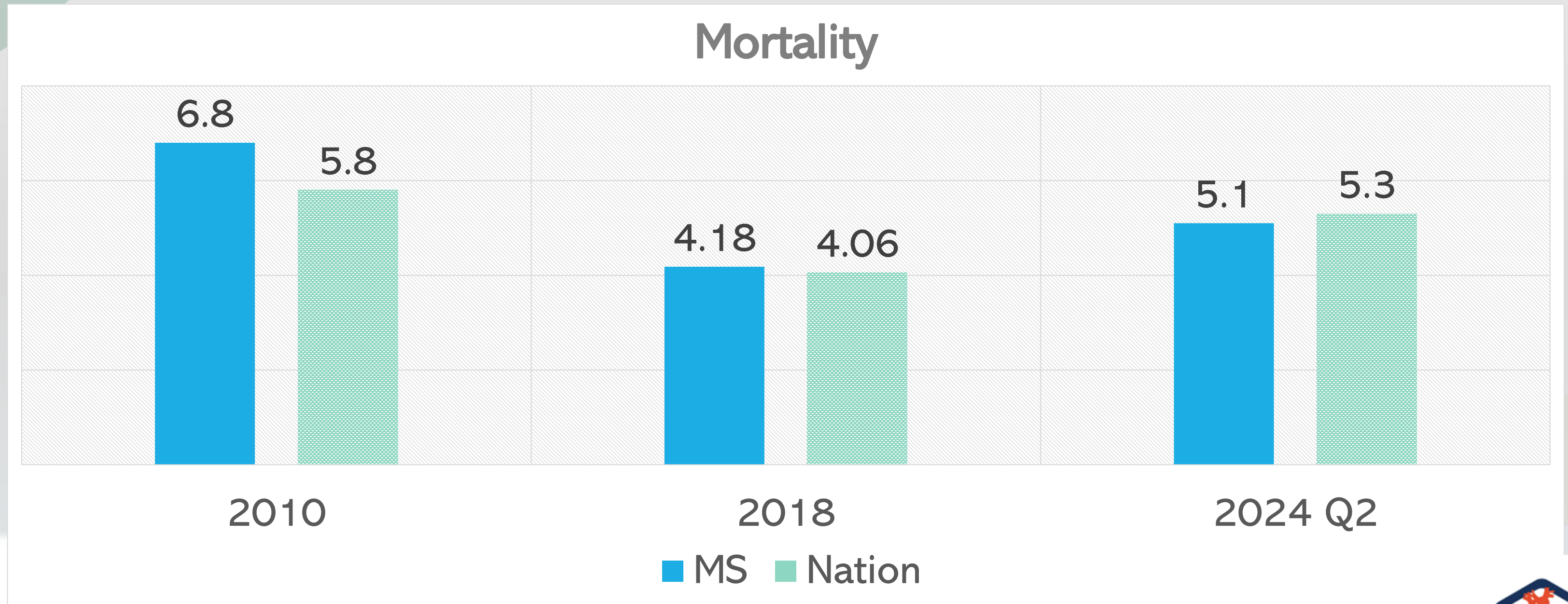
Data Source: CP-MI Registry, 11.15.24

Cardiogenic Shock: Arrival



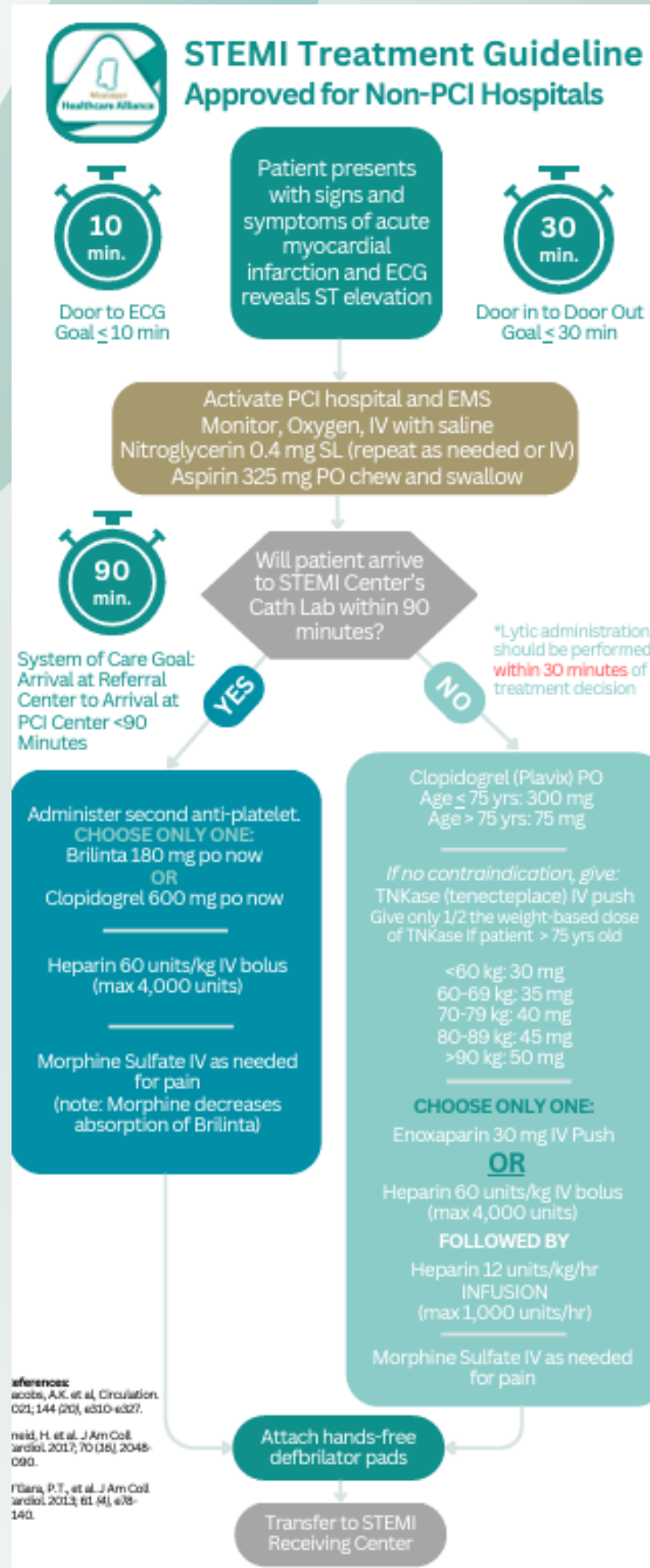
IN-HOSPITAL RISK STANDARDIZATION MORTALITY: ALL AMI PATIENTS

MEASURED IN PERCENTAGE
INCLUDING CARDIAC ARREST
ROLLING 4Q



STEMI RESOURCES

mshhealthcarealliance.org



MISSISSIPPI Healthcare Alliance

Home About Us Systems of Care

STEMI

Guidelines & Resources

- STEMI System of Care Plan
- STEMI Treatment Protocol
- STEMI Guideline Talking Points 2023
- TNKase Guide for Stroke and STEMI
- Post-PCI STEMI Medications
- Affiliated PCI Centers
- STEMI Receiving Hospitals
- STEMI Receiving Hospitals Prealert Systems
- Site Survey Process Manual for STEMI Receiving and Referral Centers

Registry

Did you know...

Mississippi leads the nation in mortality and morbidity from STEMI.

- CVD is the number one killer of Mississippians
- CVD is the number one reason for hospital admission
- STEMI is a time-dependent condition requiring rapid treatment

In 2010 the Mississippi Healthcare Alliance started as the first state in the country to achieve this quality-of-care goal. The goal of the ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) is to reduce morbidity resulting from cardiac disease and injury in partnership with the [Mississippi State Department of Health](#), [American College of Cardiology's National Cardiac Alliance](#), regional STEMI coordinators, EMS agencies, and other partners. Together, we have established an extensive multidisciplinary network of [facilities](#), regional STEMI coordinators, EMS agencies, and other partners. This effort requires collaboration and coordination among all partners. The result has been a significant reduction in mortality and improved quality of life for MS citizens. STEMI mortality has been reduced from 6.8% in 2010 to 4.8% in 2023.





STROKE SYSTEM OF CARE

MISSISSIPPI STROKE HOSPITALS: 58 PARTICIPANTS IN GWTG® STROKE

Level 1 Stroke Center (3)

Capable of diagnosing and treating stroke patients who require intensive medical, surgical, and interventional vascular care

Level 2 Stroke Center (7)

Capable of diagnosing and treating stroke patients who require intensive medical and surgical care

Level 3 Stroke Center (58)

Capable of diagnosing and stabilizing stroke patients for transfer to Level 1 or 2 Stroke Centers

Level 4 Stroke Center

Capable of assessing and evaluating for possible stroke but lacks essential components to treat patient with IV thrombolytics



STROKE SYSTEM OF CARE

Local Stroke Participation

- All participating hospitals collect and submit data to the **Get With The Guidelines® Stroke**

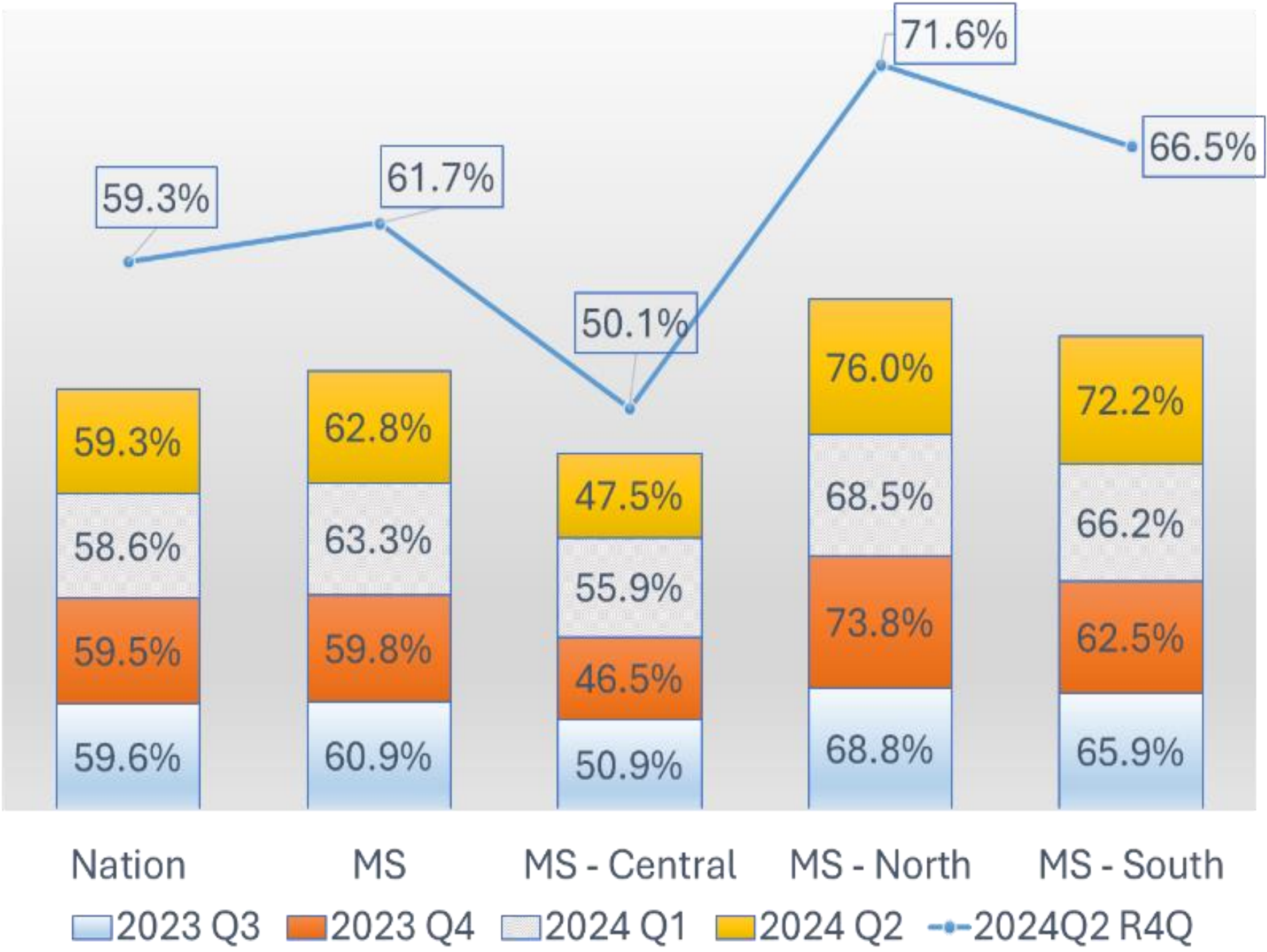
Stroke PI Committee

- Monitors and Trends Key Metrics from **Get With The Guidelines® Stroke**
- Review unblinded data in secure and confidential setting
- Provide feedback as needed for systems improvement at local and regional levels

Stroke Advisory Committee

- A multidisciplinary team that offers oversight, ensures the guidelines are regularly updated, and provides expert advice for the implementation, execution, and compliance with the Stroke plan.

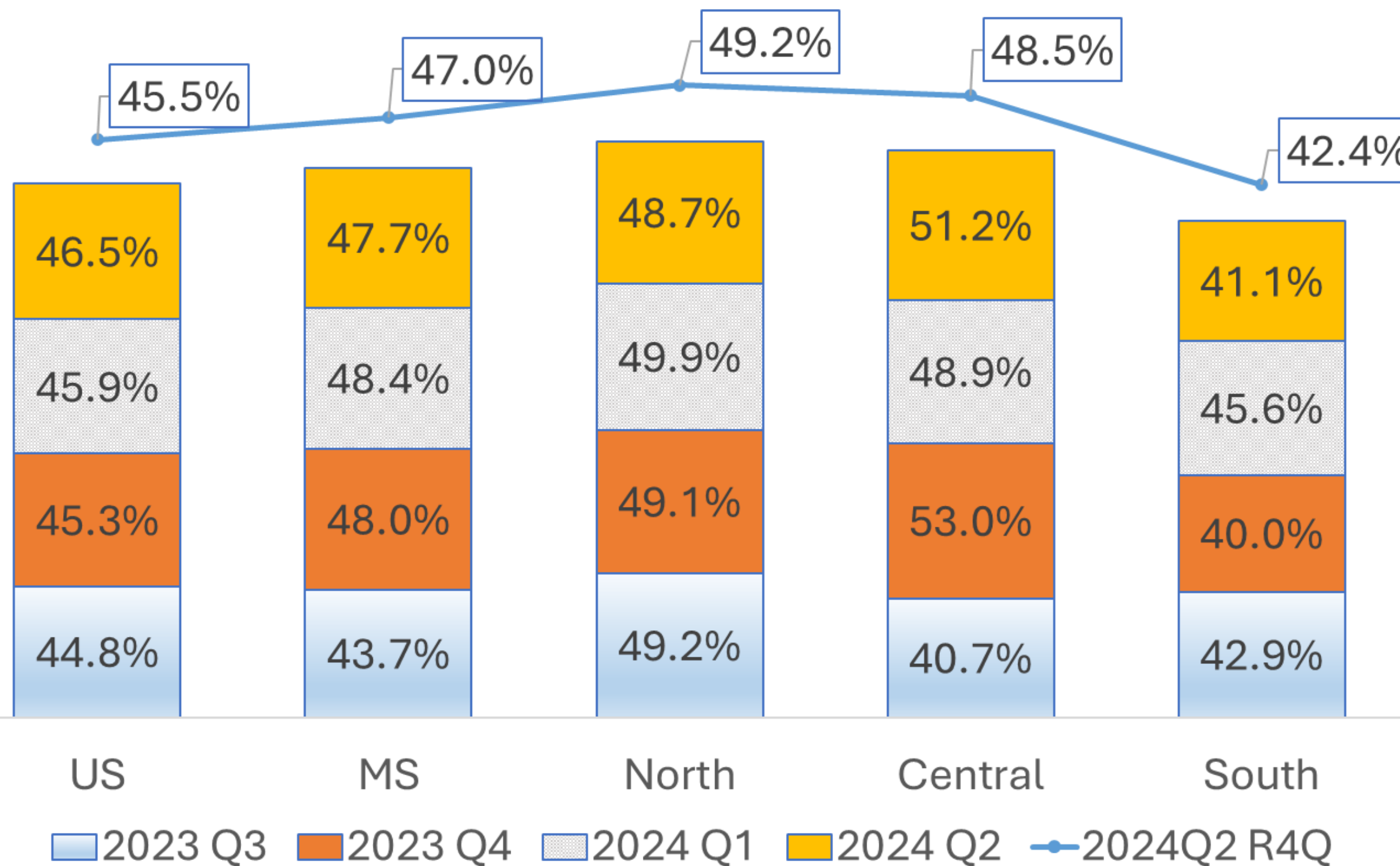
PRE-NOTIFICATION BY EMS BY PERCENTAGE QUARTERLY DATA (2022 Q4 - 2023 Q3)



DOOR TO CT < 20 MINUTES

BY PERCENTAGE

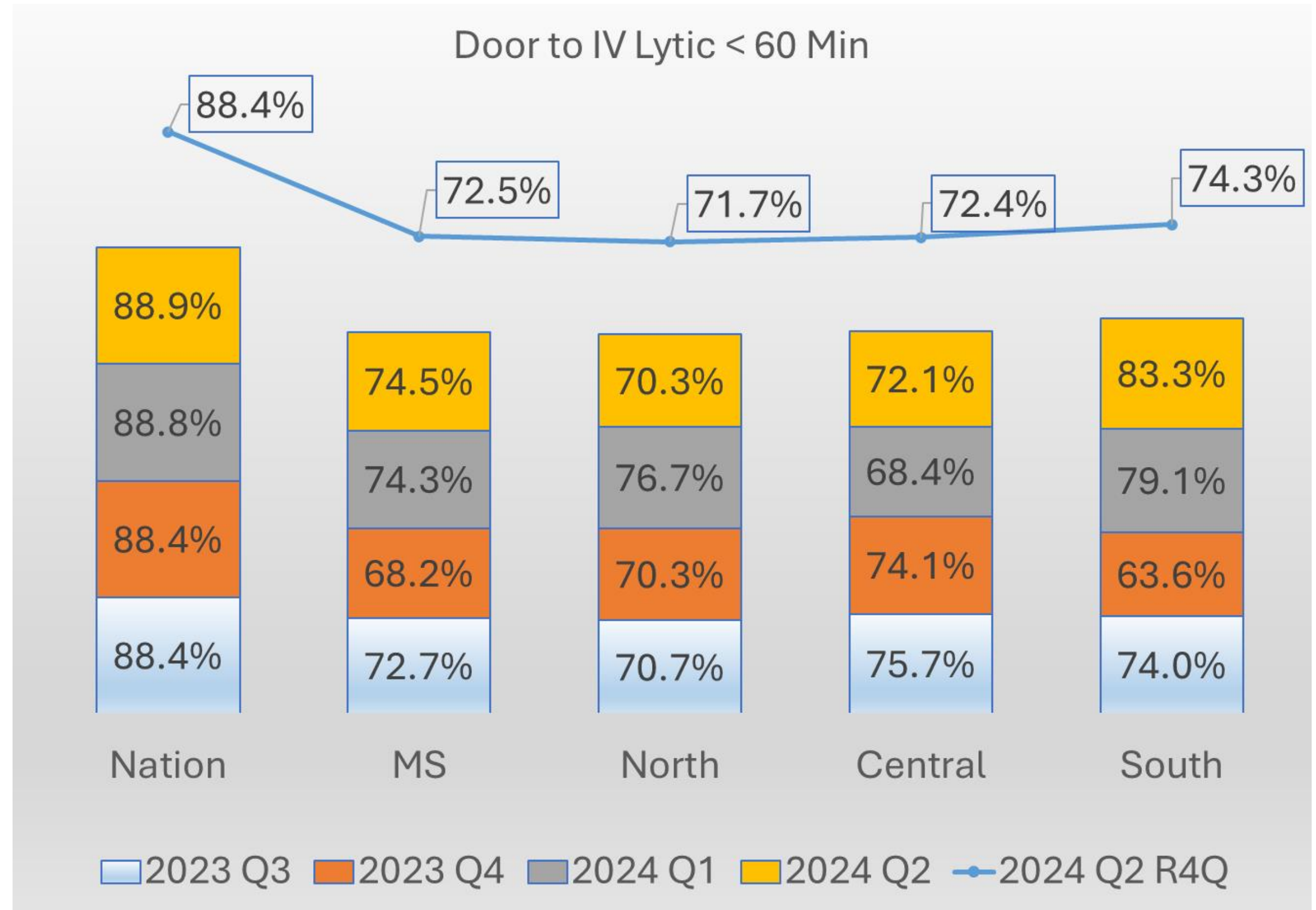
QUARTERLY DATA
(2023 Q3 - 2024 Q2)



DOOR TO IV LYTIC ≤ 60 MINUTES

BY PERCENTAGE

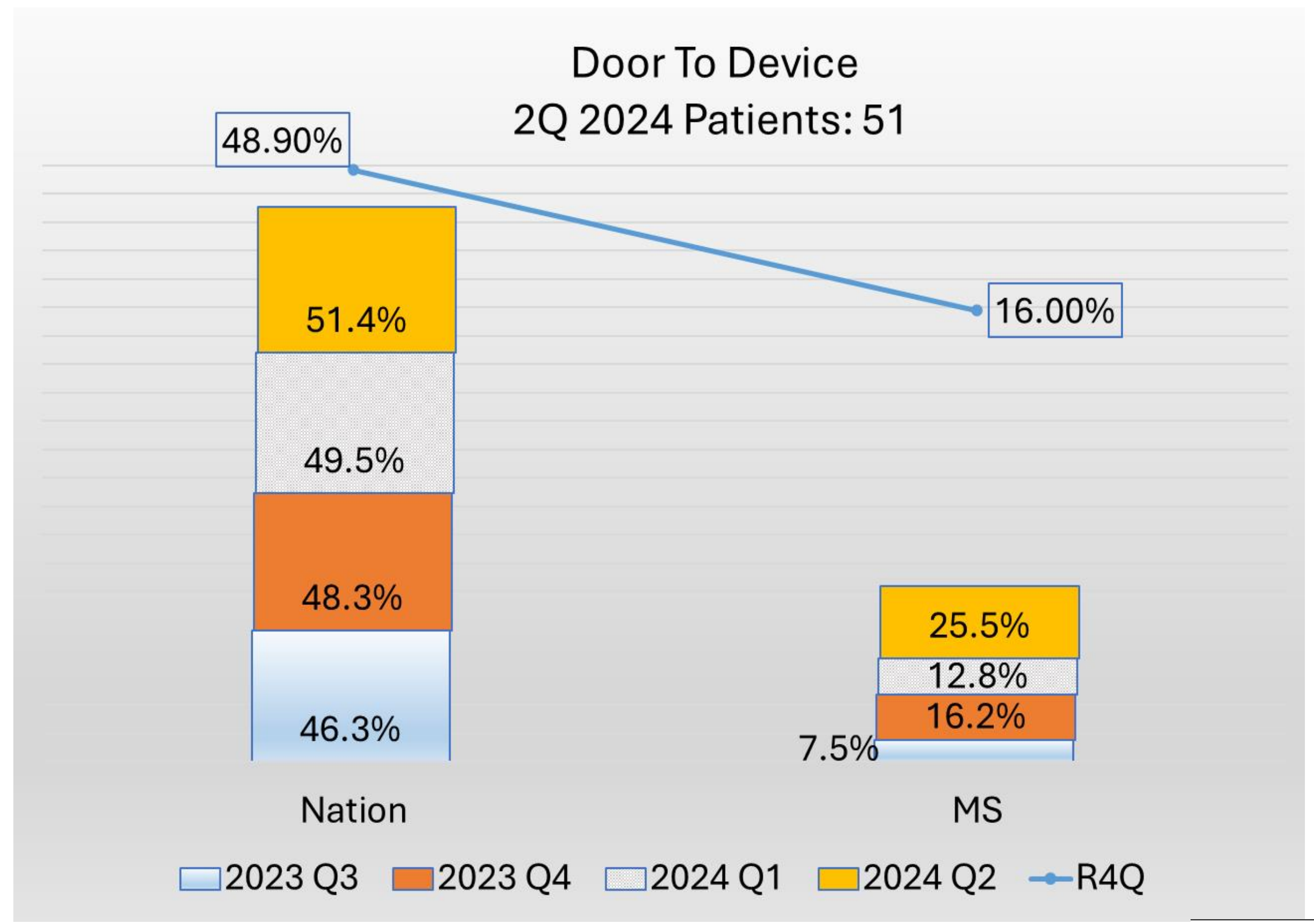
QUARTERLY DATA
(2023 Q3 - 2024 Q2)



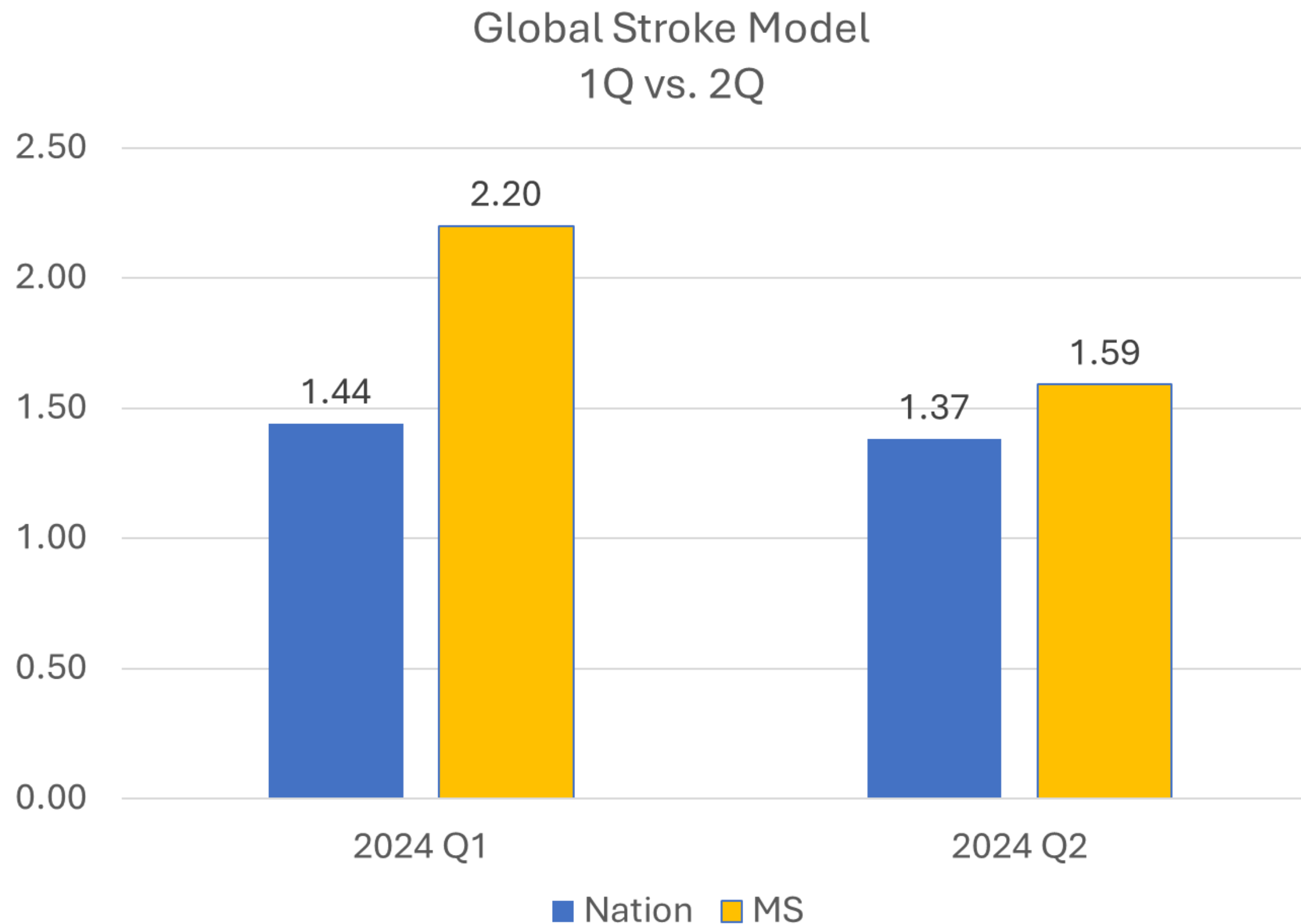
DOOR TO DEVICE WITHIN 60 MIN FOR TRANSFERRED PTS OR 90 MINS FOR PTS PRESENTING DIRECTLY

BY PERCENTAGE

QUARTERLY DATA (2023 Q3 - 2024 Q2)



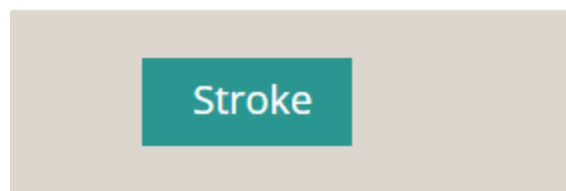
RISK-ADJUSTED MORTALITY ISCHEMIC STROKE AND HEMORRHAGIC STROKE BY PERCENTAGE GLOBAL STROKE MODEL



RESOURCES

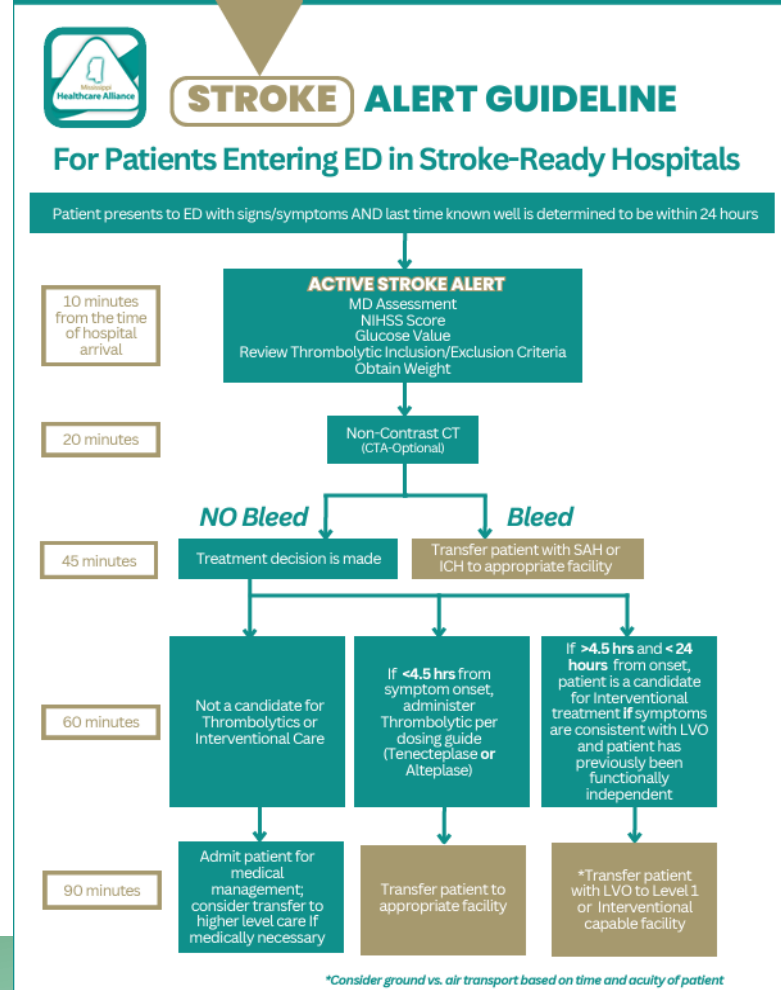
FOR STROKE PROVIDERS

mshealthcarealliance.org/systems-of-care/stroke/



Guidelines & Resources ▾

- Stroke System of Care Plan
- Stroke Alert Protocols
- MHCA TNKase Consensus Statement
- TNKase Guide for Stroke and STEMI
- GWTG Stroke
- Assessing Disability in Acute Ischemic Stroke
- Stroke Hospitals
- Protocol – Code ICH





MHCA Tenecteplase (TNKase) Guide for Stroke and STEMI

Caution: The dosing of tenecteplase for stroke is NOT the same as the dose protocol for administration in STEMI (ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction)

Acute Ischemic Stroke Patient

(For patients with **no evidence of hemorrhage** per Head CT and no contraindications for fibrinolytic therapy administration)

Obtain weight in kg

Monitor VS and oxygen levels

SBP <185

DBP <110

IV (x2 if possible) with saline (TNKase not compatible with D5W solutions)

Verify last known well for treatment decision

If > 4.5 hrs and < 24 hours from symptom onset, patient is a candidate for endovascular intervention if symptoms consistent with LVO and pt has previously been functionally independent, contact an interventional capable facility and EMS for transfer of patient

Ensure imaging is sent to accepting facility

If <4.5 hours from symptom onset:

-TNKase IV Push

0.25mg/kg with a MAX of 25 mg total (see AIS TNKase dosing guide)

-Admit patient for medical management, consider transferring to high level of care if medically necessary

STEMI Patient

(For patients **unable** to arrive at PCI Center within 90 minutes for Primary PCI and no contraindications for fibrinolytic therapy administration)

Activate PCI hospital and EMS

Obtain weight in kgs

Monitor VS and oxygen levels

IV (left side preferred) with saline

Nitroglycerin 0.4 mg SL (repeat as needed)

Aspirin 325 mg PO chew and swallow

Clopidogrel PO

Age ≤ 75 yrs: 300 mg

Age > 75 yrs: 75 mg

TNKase IV Push (Give ONLY 1/2 of the weight-based dose of TNKase if patient >75 years old)

•<60 kg: 30 mg

•60-69 kg: 35 mg

•70-79 kg: 40 mg

•80-89 kg: 45 mg

•> 90 kg: 50 mg

CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANTICOAGULANT to follow TNKase

•Enoxaparin 30 mg IV Push

•OR

•Heparin 60 units/kg IV bolus (max 4000 units) FOLLOWED BY Heparin 12 units/kg/hr infusion (max 1000 units/hr)

Acute Ischemic Stroke TNKase Dosing

ROUND DOSE TO THE NEAREST MG

Pt wt (kg)	TNKase dose (mg) to give over 5 min	TNKase IVP Volume (ml)
40-41	10 mg	2 ml
42-45	11 mg	2.2 ml
46-49	12 mg	2.4 ml
50-53	13 mg	2.6 ml
54-57	14 mg	2.8 ml
58-61	15 mg	3 ml
62-65	16 mg	3.2 ml
66-69	17 mg	3.4 ml
70-73	18 mg	3.6 ml
74-77	19 mg	3.8 ml
78-81	20 mg	4 ml
82-85	21 mg	4.2 ml
86-89	22 mg	4.4 ml
90-93	23 mg	4.6 ml
94-97	24 mg	4.8 ml
>98	25 mg	5 ml

Users can verify through their EHR or a medical calculator, such as MDCalc.

[Tenecteplase \(TNK\) Dosing for Ischemic Stroke Calculator \(mdcalc.com\)](#)

TNKase Guide for Stroke and STEMI



ONGOING INITIATIVES



Statewide implementation of Pulsara activation platform



RapidAI to aid with LVO detection for rapid diagnosis and treatment decisions



Reduction of Door to Intervention for Stroke patients



Ongoing education and training for abstractors and coordinators (classroom, virtual, and individual)



Maternal-Fetal Collaboration with MSDH

Questions?

