



# Stroke and ischaemic attack: mortality within 30 days

NICE indicator

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[www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind28](https://www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind28)

## Indicator

Mortality rates within 30 days of hospital admission for stroke.

## Indicator type

Network / system level indicator.

The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

## Rationale

This indicator measures mortality from stroke and seeks to encourage improvements in the prompt diagnosis and treatment of stroke to reduce mortality. Some (but not all) deaths within a defined period after admission to hospital may be avoidable through high-quality coordinated specialist stroke care.

## Source guidance

[Stroke and transient ischaemic attack in over 16s: diagnosis and initial management. NICE guideline NG128 \(2019\)](#)

## Specification

**Numerator:** The number in the denominator that have a mortality record within 30 days of being admitted to hospital, including deaths that occur in or out of hospital.

**Denominator:** The number of Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme (SSNAP) records where the patient was admitted with a primary diagnosis of one or more of the following codes:

- I61: intracerebral haemorrhage
- I63: cerebral infarction
- I64: stroke not specified as haemorrhage or infarction.

**Calculation:** Numerator divided by the denominator, multiplied by 100.

**Exclusions:** None.

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Data source: SSNAP.

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess the performance of networks or systems of providers.

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