



# Stroke and ischaemic attack: thrombolysis

NICE indicator

Published: 1 August 2012

Last updated: 3 November 2020

[www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind33](http://www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind33)

## Indicator

The proportion of people who have had an acute stroke who receive thrombolysis 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

If the stroke is caused by a blood clot, thrombolysis can break down and disperse the clot. This can restore cerebral blood flow in some patients with acute stroke leading to a reduction in morbidity and mortality.

## Source guidance

[Stroke and transient ischaemic attack in over 16s: diagnosis and initial management. NICE guideline NG128 \(2019\), recommendation 1.4.1](#)

## Specification

Numerator: The number in the denominator given thrombolysis for stroke.

Denominator: The number of acute stroke patients, including those who were already in hospital at the time of new stroke occurrence.

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

Exclusions: None.

Data source: [Sentinel Stroke National Audit Programme \(SSNAP\)](#).

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

ISBN: 978-1-4731-5570-1