International Standards for Neurological Classification of Spinal Cord Injury (ISNCSCI) – Utilizing Rick Hansen SCI Registry (RHSCIR) data to inform implementation in acute care in Canada

Jessica Parsons¹, Kristen Walden¹, Christopher S Bailey²,3, Perry Dhaliwal⁴, Daryl R Fourney⁵, Vanessa Noonan¹, RHSCIR Network



Institut de la moelle épinière

Introduction

- **ISNCSCI** is the gold standard for assessing neurological function after spinal cord injury (SCI)
- · It is used clinically for prognostication, goal setting and to monitor changes in neurological function over time
- Despite these benefits, there are variations in how it is implemented into clinical practice across Canada

Objectives of this study:

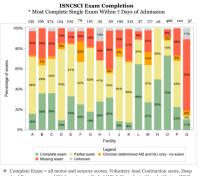
- 1. Explore degree of ISNCSCI implementation in RHSCIR acute hospitals
- Identify which injury and care factors impact completion
- Utilize results to support discussions to improve ISNCSCI completion

18 acute hospitals participating in RHSCIR

Patients discharged Jan 1, 2015 - June 30, 2019 (n=2649)

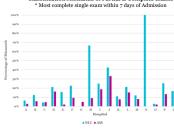
- Documented ISNCSCI data within 7 days of admission
- Classification Accuracy (of those with data available)
 - Clinically determined NLI and AIS versus those calculated by the Praxis ISNCSCI Algorithm. Mismatch = clinically determined value that did not match the value, or range of possible values given by the Algorithm
- Bivariate analyses of possible variables impacting completion
- Results presented to clinical teams at participating hospitals to facilitate discussion of tailored implementation strategies to improve ISNCSCI completion

Results



ssification Mismatch of Partial & Complete E Most complete single exam within 7 days of Admiss

(% of patients): NLI = 17% (257/1496)



What Impacts National ISNCSCI Completion?

Facilitators

- Admission to Step Down Unit (full exam 77% vs no exam 56%, p<0.0001)
- ISNCSCI worksheet use (partial exam 38% vs full exam 90%)

- Multi-trauma (Injury Severity Score>25) (no exam 45% vs full exam 38%, p=0.017)
- Time to surgery later (no exam median 35h vs full exam median 22 hr, p<0.0001)
- Admission to ICU (no exam 78% vs full exam 61%, p<0.0001)

Data Informed Implementation

Site by site analysis:

- Set national benchmarks for clinical teams
- Identified knowledge gaps and need for further resource development
- Facilitated discussions to develop site-specific goals to improve completion
 - o ISNCSCI worksheet use, ISNCSCI training, clinicians involved

Take Home Messages

- SCI registries like RHSCIR can support quality improvement initiatives for implementing ISNCSCI
- · SCI clinicians should understand ISNCSCI terminology as well as the value of its use in practice to support implementation
- · Freely available resources & hands-on training should be utilised to improve ISNCSCI completion and classification

What Next?

Share ongoing ISNCSCI data with hospitals to track implementation goals (improvements noted already)

- Further investigation into unknown and other reasons given where ISNCSCI not used
- · More detailed analysis of potential barriers/facilitators
- Evaluation of ISNCSCI implementation in Canadian rehabilitation facilities

Ouestions? clinical@praxisinstitute.org





ISNCSCI Algorithn