AuSCR Research Task Group approved projects

Title	**Exploring hospital and early discharge factors associated with long-term needs of stroke survivors and their carers**
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Co-investigators	Associate Professor Dominique Cadilhac
Submission date	26 June 2013
AuSCR role	Survey and data linkage
Approved	17 October 2013
Status	Completed
Summary	We linked two existing sources of stroke data, the Australian Stroke Survivor and Carer Needs Assessment Project and AuSCR data. The linked data were used, to investigate the association between quality of life at 90-180 days following stroke and long-term unmet needs (median 2 years). Using multivariable regression we demonstrated a strong inverse association between quality of life at 90-180 days post-stroke and the likelihood of experiencing unmet needs at a median of 2-year. This work demonstrated the ability to use routinely collected quality of life data to identify those most at risk of long-term unmet needs.
Outcomes	A total of 602 surveys were sent to AuSCR registrants as part of the Needs Survey recruitment strategy. From these, 173 (29%) completed surveys were returned between March and August 2012. De-identified data from the two datasets were merged by the investigator using project ID numbers. Using multivariable analysis we found a strong association between the EQ-5D quality of life scores (0-100 rating; higher score=better quality of life) and the number of reported unmet needs at a median of two years [irr: 0.98, (95%CI: 0.97, 0 99) p< 0.001]. For every one point decrease in a survivors quality of life score there was a significant likelihood of them having a 2% increase in the number of unmet needs reported. A significantly greater proportion of those who reported having problems with mobility, self-care and usual activities between 90 and 180 days reported having long-term unmet needs in multiple domains. However, those who reported having pain or anxiety/depression between 90 and 180 days following stroke were less likely to report having unmet needs at a median of 2-years following stroke for most unmet need domains. Having difficulty with usual activities between 90 and 180 days had the strongest positive association with long-term unmet needs (aOR: 4.5, 95%CI: 1.1, 7.3). We demonstrated that routinely collected HRQoL data can be used to identify survivors at risk of experiencing long-term unmet needs. This information is important for targeting service delivery to optimise outcomes following stroke.
Publications	Andrew NA, Kilkenny MF, NA Lannin, E Lalor, and Cadilhac DA. **Is health related quality of life between 90 and 180 days following stroke associated with long-term unmet needs?** *Quality of Life Research* 2016 Aug;25(8):2053-62 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11136-016-1234-5