計畫中文名稱	中風監測(系統建立)之先驅研究		
• 計畫英文名稱	A Pilot Study on Stroke Registry System		
• 系統編號	PG9501-0621	• 研究性質	應用研究
• 計畫編號	DOH95-HP-1102	• 研究方式	委託研究
• 主管機關	行政院衛生署國民健康局	• 研究期間	9501 ~ 9512
• 執行機構	台北醫學大學醫學系		
年度	95 年	• 研究經費	3726 千元
• 研究領域	臨床醫學類		
• 研究人員	許重義,邱弘毅		
• 中文關鍵字	中風登錄系統;巴氏量表		
• 英文關鍵字	stroke registry system; Barthel Index; NIHSS		
• 中文摘要	中風是國人十大死因的第三位,也是成人殘障的第一要因,更是使用健保資源前三名的疾病,每年因中風而造成家庭與社會的衝擊不可勝數。以往國內並未有大規模的中風住院病人登錄系統,以致於各家醫院對於缺血性中風亞型的判斷,並無一致的操作型定義。而且顧內出血者有相當多數住至神經外科病房,所以僅看神經內科病房住院資料應是不足的。此外由於中風登錄規模不大,無法從腦中風病人來診的到院時間,推算出有多少人是潛在能接受靜脈注射血栓溶血藥物的病人,故無法推論出台灣地區的現狀,以評估中風病人之醫療品質。 有鑑於此,本校已在台灣腦中風學會的理監事會得同意,代表腦中風界提出本計畫,整合包括7家醫學中心在內的15家地區級以上醫院的中風住院病人登錄平台,最主要的優點有二:一為改善目前台灣中風照護系統良莠不齊的狀況,藉由中風登錄系統可以管控中風病人的照護品質,例如急性缺血中風病人施打靜脈注射 tPA 者佔所有住院之急性缺血性中風病人的百分比是否改善;及可監測中風併發症發生率的變化以作爲改善的依據。其二爲建立台灣大規模之中風病人的危險因子資料庫,以作爲二級中風預防之參考。 依據每年台灣地區中風病人發生率約爲千分之三,估計每年有30,000名中風發生個案,此15家醫院每年約有7,500名中風住院病人,以70%的完整登錄率估算,預計每年可登錄5,000名中風住病人,合計兩年共可登錄10,000名中風住院病人,爲此,本校將投入100%的配合款390萬元,合計每年以780萬元以兩年完成此中風監測工作的建置計畫。針對中風登錄系統進行登錄版本的確立、流程的建立並將登錄平台資訊化,並利用健保檔、全國死亡檔、中風住院病人登錄資料和社區死亡及存活個案的個數,以國內最大規模樣本進行發生率、盛行率及死亡率的分析及確認工作。另外將進行分析中風住院病人的醫療處理情形,出院等的功能性狀態		

(NIHSS、巴氏量表、modified Rankin scale)同時並將進行長期照護需求的推估,提供政府制定長期照護政策的參考。

Stroke was the third leading cause of death and was also the first cause of adult disability which caused social impact severely in Taiwan. There was no solid information to elucidate stroke pattern of Taiwan owing to lacking of multicenter stroke registry system. In addition, we also can not to evaluate treatment quality of stroke, such as percentage of IV-tPA in Taiwan. In order to evaluate the stroke pattern and quality of stroke treatment in Taiwan, a study on setting up a multicenter stroke registry system including seven medical centers and fifteen community-based hospitals was carried out by Taiwan Stroke Association. The specific aims of the study are to collect information of stroke patients including risk factors, clinical data and follow-up of quality of life, to evaluate and improve treatment quality of stroke based on registry data, and to develop strategies for primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of stroke in Taiwan. A total of five thousands stroke acute cases will be enrolled in this multicenter stroke registry system each year. We expect to collect ten thousands stroke patients in acute phase during two years of study period. We will develop standard registry form, standard operation process of stroke patients' enrollment and audit system of stroke registry. In addition, incidence, mortality and survival of stroke subtypes will also be examined through data linkage with computer files of national health insurance and national death certification. Furthermore, NIHSS, Barthel Index and modified Rankin scale will be used to evaluate treatment quality of stroke. Finally, we will also to estimate the demand of long-term care for stroke patient and to give suggestion for policy of stroke long-term care.

• 英文摘要