CT Interpretation in a Telestroke Network
Agreement Among a Spoke Radiologist, Hub Vascular Neurologist, and Hub Neuroradiologist

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Background and Purpose—The American Stroke Association guidelines emphasized the need for further high-quality studies that assess agreement by radiologists and nonradiologists engaged in emergency telestroke assessments and decision-making. Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine the level of agreement of baseline brain CT scan interpretations of patients with acute stroke presenting to telestroke spoke hospitals between central reading committee neuroradiologists and each of 2 groups, spoke hospital radiologists and hub hospital vascular neurologists (telestrokologists).

Methods—The Stroke Team Remote Evaluation Using a Digital Observation Camera Arizona trial was a prospective, urban single-hub, rural 2-spoke, randomized, blinded, controlled trial of a 2-way, site-independent, audiovisual telemedicine and teleradiology system designed for remote evaluation of adult patients with acute stroke versus telephone consultation to assess eligibility for treatment with intravenous thrombolysis. In the telemedicine arm, the subjects’ CT scans were interpreted by the hub telestrokologist and in the telephone arm by the spoke radiologist. All subjects’ CT scans were subsequently interpreted centrally, independently, and blindly by 2 hub neuroradiologists. The primary CT outcome was determination of a CT-based contraindication to thrombolytic treatment. Kappa statistics and exact agreement rates were used to analyze interobserver agreement.

Results—Fifty-four subjects underwent random assignment. The overall agreement for the presence of radiological contraindications to thrombolysis was excellent (0.91) and did not differ substantially between the hub telestrokologist to neuroradiologist and spoke radiologist to neuroradiologist (0.92 and 0.89, respectively).

Conclusions—In the context of a telestroke network designed to assess patients with acute stroke syndromes, agreement over the presence or absence of radiological contraindications to thrombolysis was excellent whether the comparisons were between a telestrokologist and neuroradiologist or between spoke radiologist and neuroradiologist.

Clinical Trial Registration—URL: http://www.clinicaltrials.gov. Unique identifier: NCT00623350.

Key Words: computed tomography ■ randomized controlled trials ■ rural health ■ rural hospitals ■ stroke ■ telemedicine ■ telestroke
The Stroke Team Remote Evaluation Using a Digital Observation Camera (STRoE DOC) technique, a site-independent, audiovisual telemedicine system designed for remote evaluation of adult patients with acute stroke versus telephone consultation to assess eligibility for treatment with intravenous thrombolysis. Determining the noncontrast head CT interpretation agreement among a spoke radiologist, telestrokeologist, and a central radiology adjudication committee was an established secondary objective of the trial. To that end, consecutive consented subjects presenting with acute stroke syndromes to the 2 participating rural telestroke spoke hospitals were randomly assigned to telemedicine or telephone consultations. In the telemedicine arm, the subjects’ CT scans were transmitted for central interpretation by neuroradiology. Therefore, the analyzed data set was comprised of 53 acute stroke subjects’ interpretable baseline CT scans. For proportions of CT scans harboring a radiological feature, agreement between telestrokeologists and central neuroradiologists determined the presence or absence of a radiological contraindication to thrombolysis (ie, evidence of any intracranial hemorrhage, brain neoplasm, or explanatory etiology other than stroke or prominent early ischemic changes exceeding one third of the middle cerebral artery territory; ie, Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score <7). Secondary CT outcomes included localization of the lesion, presence of prior stroke, edema, hemorrhage, neoplasm, and hyperdense artery sign.

The Stroke Team Remote Evaluation Using a Digital Observation Camera (STRoE DOC) technique, STRoE DOC Arizona trial methodology, and the primary and pooled results were published.2-7 The STRoE DOC Arizona trial was a prospective, urban single-hub, rural 2-spoke, randomized, blinded, controlled trial of a 2-way, site-independent, audiovisual telemedicine system designed for remote evaluation of adult patients with acute stroke versus telephone consultation to assess eligibility for treatment with intravenous thrombolysis. Determining the noncontrast head CT interpretation agreement among a spoke radiologist, telestrokeologist, and a central radiology adjudication committee was an established secondary objective of the protocol. To that end, consecutive consented subjects presenting with acute stroke syndromes to the 2 participating rural spoke hospitals were randomly assigned to telemedicine or telephone consultations. In the telemedicine arm, the subjects’ CT scans were interpreted by one of the hub’s 4 telestrokeologists and in the telephone arm by one of the spoke’s 10 radiologists. All subjects’ CT scans were subsequently interpreted centrally, independently, and blindly by 2 hub neuroradiologists who had no knowledge of prior interpretations, thrombolysis decision-making, or subsequent clinical course. Whereas the telestrokeologists interpreted the scans in the context of awareness of neurological examination features, both the spoke radiologists and the hub neuroradiologists were presented only with brief one-line statements of CT indication, for example, “left hemiparesis” or “aphasia and right hemiparesis” or “headache, nausea, and diplopia.” The telestrokeologists viewed CT scans with a digital imaging and communications in medicine viewer, the spoke radiologists viewed CT scans on a Picture Archiving and Communication System, and the hub neuroradiologists on the central committee viewed the radiological images from compact discs loaded onto a desktop viewing system (QREADS). The resolution of the video monitors for all 3 systems exceeded the standard image size of 256×256 or 512×512 pixels generated by modern CT scanners. During image interpretation, all of the reviewers were free to adjust the window level and window width as felt necessary. The primary CT outcome was determination of a CT-based contraindication to thrombolysis. Each of the spoke radiologists or telestrokeologists and central neuroradiologists determined the presence or absence of a radiological contraindication to thrombolysis (ie, evidence of any intracranial hemorrhage, brain neoplasm, or explanatory etiology other than stroke or prominent early ischemic changes exceeding one third of the middle cerebral artery territory; ie, Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score <7). Secondary CT outcomes included localization of the lesion, presence of prior stroke, edema, hemorrhage, neoplasm, and hyperdense artery sign.

### Methods

The objective of this study was to determine the level of agreement of baseline brain CT scan interpretations of patients with acute stroke presenting to telestroke spoke hospitals between central reading committee neuroradiologists and each of 2 groups, spoke hospital radiologists and telestrokeologists.

### Results

Fifty-four subjects were randomly assigned to telemedicine (27) and telephone-only (27) consultations. The overall trial flow, subject baseline demographics, and risk factors have been published. All 54 subjects completed baseline noncontrast CT scans of the head; however, one subject’s CT was not transmitted for central interpretation by neuroradiology. Therefore, the analyzed data set was comprised of 53 acute stroke subjects’ interpretable baseline CT scans. For proportions of CT scans harboring a radiological feature, agreement between telestrokeologists and neuroradiologists, agreement between spoke radiology and neuroradiology, and overall agreement, refer to the Table. There was no statistically significant difference in agreement over the determination of critical radiological features contraindicating thrombolysis administration between the 2 arms of the trial.

Of the 54 subjects, 16 received recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator. All 16 subjects completed baseline CT scans of the head; however, one subject’s CT was not transmitted for central interpretation by neuroradiology. Therefore, the analyzed data set was comprised of 15 thrombolyzed subjects’ interpretable baseline CT scans. Agreement was perfect for absence of intracranial hemorrhage, brain neoplasm, or other

### Table. CT Scan: General Information (Overall) and Kappa by Arm and Overall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiological Feature</th>
<th>Feature Present, No. (%)*</th>
<th>Overall (N=53)</th>
<th>Spoke Radiology and Hub Neuroradiology (N=27)</th>
<th>Telestrokeology and Hub Neuroradiology (N=26)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. (%) Agreement</td>
<td>Kappa (95% CI)</td>
<td>Percent Agreement</td>
<td>Percent Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal scan</td>
<td>15 (28)</td>
<td>46 (87)</td>
<td>0.62 (0.38–0.87)</td>
<td>23 (85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute ischemic stroke</td>
<td>9 (17)</td>
<td>41 (77)</td>
<td>0.32 (0.02–0.62)</td>
<td>22 (81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic stroke</td>
<td>24 (45)</td>
<td>39 (74)</td>
<td>0.49 (0.27–0.71)</td>
<td>17 (63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema</td>
<td>3 (6)</td>
<td>41 (77)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>21 (78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumor</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>52 (98)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>26 (96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperdense artery</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>49 (93)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25 (93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraindication to thrombolysis</td>
<td>4 (8)</td>
<td>48 (91)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>24 (89)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reflects the presence of the feature observed by the central read.
explanatory etiologies in the recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator subset. In only a single subject, of the recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator subset, was there disagreement regarding the presence of radiological contraindications to recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator with particular reference to the extent of observed early ischemic changes in the middle cerebral artery territory.

Discussion
In a telestroke network, it might be desirable for the spoke emergency practitioner, spoke radiologist, telestrokeologist, and even a hub neuroradiologist to view, interpret, and collaboratively come to consensus on every CT head conducted on a telestroke alert patient, but this may not be practical given time, geographic, technological, personnel availability, and connectivity constraints. For instance, in Stroke Telemedicine for Arizona Rural Residents (STARR), in 71.1% of the conducted telestroke alert consultations, the CT was interpreted by the telestrokeologist before decision-making, and in 28.9% of the consultations, the CT was interpreted by the spoke radiologist alone before decision-making (unpublished; communication with principal investigator). In multiple, single primary stroke center study comparisons of intraobserver agreement on CT head interpretation in patients with acute stroke and other neurological emergencies among specialties (emergency physicians, neurologists, radiologists, and neuroradiologists), agreement ranged from 0.39 to 0.69 without knowledge of clinical information to 0.71 to 0.89 with knowledge of clinical information and interobserver agreement between specialties ranged from 0.61 to 0.83.10–12 Interobserver variation of CT head interpretation (Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score) by physicians engaged in acute stroke in real time compared with retrospective expert evaluation was still substantial (weighted \( \kappa \) 0.69).13 This is the first report, to our knowledge, of agreement between observers of CT head interpretation in the context of a telestroke network. The principal limitation of the study was the small number of subjects. The scope of the study was tightly focused on key decision-making metrics related to stroke patient eligibility for intravenous thrombolysis; hence, the findings may not be applicable to the more complex real world of acute head CT interpretation in patients who present to emergency departments with neurological emergencies in general. We wish to emphasize that the agreement reached was when telestrokeologists possessed complete clinical information, whereas the radiologists received only short concise descriptions of the patients’ presenting neurological symptoms and signs. This may have created a bias in favor of the interpreting telestrokeologist. Nevertheless, it is reassuring that overall agreement on radiological contraindications to thrombolysis was excellent (0.91), and even agreement over the presence of subtle early ischemic changes consistent with acute ischemic stroke was substantial (0.77). Equally reassuring is that agreement over the key radiological features was substantial whether between a telestrokeologist and neuroradiologist or between a spoke radiologist and neuroradiologist. CT head interpretation in acute stroke requires training and expertise.14 Routine optimization of CT scans to detect hyperdense arteries (eg, using thin sections and planimetric reconstructions) and incorporation of CT angiography have become mainstream for most stroke centers. Advanced neurovascular imaging of this sort, which was not the focus of this study, is much more data-intensive and may be more suited to radiology workflow, postprocessing, and Picture Archiving and Communication System systems.

Conclusion
In the context of a telestroke network designed to assess patients with acute stroke syndromes, agreement over the presence or absence of radiological contraindications to thrombolysis was excellent whether the comparisons were between a telestrokeologist and neuroradiologist or between a spoke radiologist and neuroradiologist.

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Disclosures
None.

References
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