

Stroke Group topics list

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- ISCHAEMIC/UNSPECIFIED STROKE, TRANSIENT ISCHAEMIC ATTACK
 - Prevention of first or recurrent stroke
 - Medical therapy
 - Anticoagulants
 - [R] Anticoagulants for preventing recurrence following presumed non-cardioembolic ischaemic stroke or transient ischaemic attack
 - [R] Anticoagulants for preventing stroke in patients with nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation and a history of stroke or transient ischaemic attack
 - [T - Inactive] Anticoagulation for preventing stroke in antiphospholipid syndrome
 - [T] Antithrombotic treatment for preventing recurrent stroke due to paradoxical embolism
 - [P] Direct thrombin inhibitors versus vitamin K antagonists for preventing cerebral or systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation
 - [P] Factor Xa inhibitors versus vitamin K antagonists for preventing cerebral or systemic embolism in patients with atrial fibrillation
 - [R] Oral anticoagulants for preventing stroke in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation and no previous history of stroke or transient ischemic attacks
 - Anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy
 - [R] Anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy for preventing stroke in patients with nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation and a history of stroke or transient ischemic attack
 - [T] Direct Factor Xa inhibitors versus antiplatelet agents for preventing cerebral or systemic embolism in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation
 - [R] Oral anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy for preventing further vascular events after transient ischaemic attack or minor stroke of presumed arterial origin
 - [T] Oral anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy for preventing stroke and systemic embolic events in patients with atrial fibrillation
 - [R] Oral anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy for preventing stroke in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation and no history of stroke or transient ischemic attacks
 - Antioxidant therapy
 - Antiplatelet therapy
 - [R] Antiplatelet therapy for preventing stroke and other vascular events after carotid endarterectomy
 - [R] Antiplatelet therapy for preventing stroke in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation and no previous history of stroke or transient ischemic attacks
 - [R - Withdrawn] Antiplatelet therapy for preventing stroke in patients with nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation and a history of stroke or transient ischemic attacks
 - [R] Cilostazol versus aspirin for secondary prevention of vascular events after stroke of arterial origin
 - [R] Dipyridamole for preventing stroke and other vascular events in patients with vascular disease
 - [R] Thienopyridine derivatives versus aspirin for preventing stroke and other serious vascular events in high vascular risk patients
 - [R] Triflusal for preventing serious vascular events in people at high risk
 - Beta blockers
 - [P] Beta blockers for preventing stroke recurrence
 - Blood pressure reduction
 - [P] Blood-pressure-lowering treatment for preventing recurrent stroke, major vascular events, and dementia in patients with a history of stroke or transient ischaemic attacks
 - Complementary and Alternative therapies
 - Homocysteine lowering therapy
 - Hormone replacement therapy (including oestrogen)
 - Lipid reduction
 - [R] Interventions in the management of serum lipids for preventing stroke recurrence
 - Non-pharmacological interventions
 - [P] Non-pharmacological interventions for preventing secondary vascular events after stroke or transient ischemic attack
 - Piracetam
 - Surgical therapy
 - Carotid surgery
 - [R] Carotid endarterectomy for asymptomatic carotid stenosis
 - [R] Carotid endarterectomy for carotid stenosis in patients selected for coronary artery bypass graft surgery
 - [R] Carotid endarterectomy for symptomatic carotid stenosis
 - [R] Eversion versus conventional carotid endarterectomy for preventing stroke
 - Timing of carotid surgery
 - Different interventions during carotid surgery
 - Anticoagulants
 - Antiplatelet therapy
 - Hypercarbia versus hypocarbia
 - Local versus general anaesthetic
 - [R] Local versus general anaesthesia for carotid endarterectomy
 - Patch angioplasty

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- [R] Patch angioplasty versus primary closure for carotid endarterectomy
- [R] Patches of different types for carotid patch angioplasty
- Shunting
 - [R] Routine or selective carotid artery shunting for carotid endarterectomy (and different methods of monitoring in selective shunting)
- Extracranial/intracranial bypass
 - [R] Extracranial-intracranial arterial bypass surgery for occlusive carotid artery disease
- Transvenous closure
- Radiological therapy
 - Angioplasty
 - [R] Angioplasty for intracranial artery stenosis
 - [R] Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and stenting for carotid artery stenosis
 - [R] Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and stenting for vertebral artery stenosis
 - Percutaneous PFO closure
 - [P] Closure versus medical therapy for preventing recurrent stroke in patients with patent foramen ovale and a history of cryptogenic stroke or transient ischemic attack
- Surgical versus radiological therapy
 - [R] Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and stenting for carotid artery stenosis
- Policy for the use of diagnostic interventions in secondary prevention
- Treatment
 - Medical therapy
 - 5HT antagonist therapy
 - Amphetamine therapy
 - [R] Amphetamines for improving recovery after stroke
 - Anticoagulants
 - [R] Anticoagulants for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Anticoagulants versus antiplatelet agents for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Low-molecular-weight heparins or heparinoids versus standard unfractionated heparin for acute ischaemic stroke
 - Antioxidant therapy
 - [R] Tirilazad for acute ischaemic stroke
 - Antiplatelet therapy
 - [R] Anticoagulants versus antiplatelet agents for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Antiplatelet therapy for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Glycoprotein IIb-IIIa inhibitors for acute ischaemic stroke
 - Barbiturates
 - Beta blockers
 - Calcium antagonists
 - [R] Calcium antagonists for acute ischemic stroke
 - Choline precursor
 - [P] Choline precursors for acute and subacute ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke
 - Complementary and Alternative therapies
 - [R] Acanthopanax for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Acupuncture for acute stroke
 - [R] Acupuncture for stroke rehabilitation
 - [R] Chuanxiong-type preparations for acute ischemic stroke
 - [R] Dan Shen agents for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Dengzhanhua preparations for acute cerebral infarction
 - [R] Ginkgo biloba for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [P] Intravascular low-level helium-neon laser irradiation on blood for acute ischemic stroke
 - [R] Mailuoning for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [T] Neuroaid for improving recovery after ischemic stroke
 - [R] Puerarin for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Sanchi for acute ischaemic stroke
 - [R] Tongxinluo capsule for acute stroke
 - Cooling therapy
 - [R] Cooling therapy for acute stroke
 - Corticosteroids
 - [R] Corticosteroids for acute ischaemic stroke
 - External counterpulsation
 - [P] External counterpulsation for acute ischaemic stroke
 - Fibrinogen depleting agents
 - [R] Fibrinogen depleting agents for acute ischaemic stroke
 - GABA-ergic agents
 - Gangliosides
 - [R] Gangliosides for acute ischaemic stroke
 - Glycerol
 - [R] Glycerol for acute stroke
 - Haemodilution
 - [R] Haemodilution for acute ischaemic stroke
 - Haemopoietic growth factors
 - [R] Colony stimulating factors (including erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor and analogues) for stroke
 - Hyperbaric oxygen

Stroke Group Topics list

- Surgical therapy
 - Surgical evacuation of haematoma
 - [R] Surgery for primary supratentorial intracerebral haemorrhage
 - Diagnostic interventions
- SUBARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE
 - Prevention
 - Radiological therapy
 - Treatment
 - Medical therapy
 - Alpha blocker
 - Antifibrinolytic therapy
 - [R] Antifibrinolytic therapy for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Antioxidant therapy
 - [R] Tirilazad for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Antiplatelet therapy
 - [R] Antiplatelet therapy for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Beta blocker
 - Blood pressure reduction
 - Calcium antagonists
 - [R] Calcium antagonists for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Cerebrospinal fluid exchange
 - [T - Inactive] Cerebrospinal fluid exchange therapy for subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - Cholesterol reducing agents
 - [P] Cholesterol-reducing agents for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Corticosteroids
 - [R] Corticosteroids for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage and primary intracerebral haemorrhage
 - Endothelin receptor antagonists
 - [P] Endothelin receptor antagonist for subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - Gangliosides
 - Glycerol
 - Hypervolaemia
 - [R] Circulatory volume expansion therapy for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - [T] Triple-H therapy for reducing neurodeficits due to cerebral vasospasm in adult patients following subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - Hypothermia
 - [R] Intraoperative mild hypothermia for postoperative neurological deficits in intracranial aneurysm patients
 - Thrombolytic therapy
 - Surgical therapy
 - Immediate versus deferred
 - [R] Timing of surgery for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Surgery versus no surgery
 - Surgical therapy versus radiological therapy
 - [R] Endovascular coiling versus neurosurgical clipping for patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Radiological therapy
 - Radiological therapy versus surgical therapy
 - [R] Endovascular coiling versus neurosurgical clipping for patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - Diagnostic interventions
- SPECIFIC STROKE MECHANISMS
 - Cervical artery dissection
 - Prevention
 - Treatment
 - Medical therapy
 - Anticoagulant therapy
 - [T] Anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy for cervical artery dissection
 - [R] Antithrombotic drugs for carotid artery dissection
 - Antiplatelet therapy
 - [T] Anticoagulants versus antiplatelet therapy for cervical artery dissection
 - [R] Antithrombotic drugs for carotid artery dissection
 - Surgical therapy
 - Radiological therapy
 - Intracranial venous thrombosis
 - Prevention
 - Treatment
 - Medical therapy
 - Anticoagulants
 - [R] Anticoagulation for cerebral venous sinus thrombosis
 - Corticosteroids
 - Thrombolysis
 - [R] Thrombolysis for cerebral vein and dural sinus thrombosis
 - Surgical therapy
 - Radiological therapy
 - Brain arteriovenous malformations

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- Prevention
- Treatment
 - [R] Interventions for treating brain arteriovenous malformations in adults
- PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING STROKE
 - Pathology
 - Deep venous thrombosis
 - [R] Physical methods for preventing deep vein thrombosis in stroke
 - Infections
 - [P] Antibiotic therapy for preventing infections in patients with acute stroke
 - Hyperglycaemia
 - [R] Insulin for glycaemic control in acute ischaemic stroke
 - Hypertension
 - [R] Interventions for deliberately altering blood pressure in acute stroke
 - [R] Vasoactive drugs for acute stroke
 - Pressure sores
 - Seizures
 - Dehydration
 - Pain
 - Shoulder pain
 - [P] Acupuncture for post-stroke upper limb pain
 - [R] Electrical stimulation for preventing and treating post-stroke shoulder pain
 - [P] Interventions for maintaining soft tissue length in the stroke-affected shoulder
 - Disability
 - Acupuncture
 - [R] Acupuncture for stroke rehabilitation
 - Difficulties in activities of daily living (ADL)
 - [R] Occupational therapy for patients with problems in activities of daily living after stroke
 - [P] Rehabilitation for improving automobile driving after stroke
 - [T] Tai chi for improving recovery after stroke
 - [R] Virtual reality for stroke rehabilitation
 - [R] Water-based exercises for improving activities of daily living after stroke
 - Stem cells
 - [R] Stem cell transplantation for ischemic stroke
 - Impairment
 - Paresis
 - [R] Constraint-induced movement therapy for upper extremities in stroke patients
 - [T] Cortical and deep brain stimulation for post-stroke sequelae
 - [R] EMG biofeedback for the recovery of motor function after stroke
 - [R] Electromechanical and robot-assisted arm training for improving arm function and activities of daily living after stroke
 - [R] Electrostimulation for promoting recovery of movement or functional ability after stroke
 - [R] Mental practice for treating upper extremity deficits in individuals with hemiparesis after stroke
 - Spasticity
 - [R] Botulinum toxin for adult spasticity after stroke or non-progressive brain lesion
 - [P] Physical treatment interventions for managing spasticity after stroke
 - [P - Inactive] Systemically-acting pharmacological interventions for spasticity after stroke
 - Standing instability and gait disturbance
 - [R] Circuit class therapy for improving mobility after stroke
 - [R] Electromechanical-assisted training for walking after stroke
 - [R] Force platform feedback for standing balance training after stroke
 - [R] Overground physical therapy gait training for chronic stroke patients with mobility deficits
 - [R] Treadmill training and body weight support for walking after stroke
 - [T - Inactive] Walking aids for walking in patients with stroke
 - Immobility
 - Limb positioning and function maintaining
 - [P] Additional exercise therapy for the recovery of function after stroke
 - [R] Hands-on therapy interventions for upper limb motor dysfunction following stroke
 - [P] Home-based therapy programmes for upper limb functional recovery following stroke
 - [P] Interventions for improving sit-to-stand ability in patients with stroke
 - [P] Interventions for maintaining soft tissue length in the stroke-affected shoulder
 - [R] Interventions for sensory impairment in the upper limb after stroke
 - [P] Mirror therapy for improving motor function after stroke
 - [R] Music therapy for acquired brain injury
 - [P - Inactive] Occupation based/task oriented training versus traditional neurorehabilitation approaches for improving upper limb motor function after stroke
 - [R - Withdrawn] Orthotic devices after stroke and other non-progressive brain lesions
 - [R] Physical fitness training for stroke patients
 - [R] Physiotherapy treatment approaches for the recovery of postural control and lower limb function following stroke
 - [P] Proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation therapy for promoting upper limb and trunk motor function in stroke patients
 - [R] Repetitive task training for improving functional ability after stroke
 - [P] Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation for improving function after stroke
 - [R] Simultaneous bilateral training for improving arm function after stroke
 - [R] Supportive devices for preventing and treating subluxation of the shoulder after stroke

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- [T] Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) for improving arm function and activities in daily living in patients after stroke
- Incontinence
- Problems with swallowing, feeding or nutrition
 - [R] Acupuncture for dysphagia in acute stroke
 - [R] Interventions for dysphagia and under-nutrition in acute stroke
- Dysarthria
 - [R] Speech and language therapy for dysarthria due to non-progressive brain damage
- Oral hygiene
 - [R] Staff-led interventions for improving oral hygiene in patients following stroke
- Aphasia
 - [R] Pharmacological treatment for aphasia following stroke
 - [R] Speech and language therapy for aphasia following stroke
- Apraxia
 - [R] Interventions for apraxia of speech following stroke
 - [R] Interventions for motor apraxia following stroke
- Respiratory problems
 - [P] Nasal continuous positive airway pressure for sleep-disordered breathing after stroke
- Problems with cognition, attention, memory or perception
 - [R] Cognitive rehabilitation for attention deficits following stroke
 - [P] Cognitive rehabilitation for executive dysfunction in patients with stroke or other adult non-progressive acquired brain damage
 - [R] Cognitive rehabilitation for memory deficits following stroke
 - [R] Cognitive rehabilitation for spatial neglect following stroke
 - [R] Non-pharmacological interventions for perceptual disorders following stroke and other adult-acquired, non-progressive brain injury
 - [R] Occupational therapy for cognitive impairment in stroke patients
- Mood disorders
 - [R] Interventions for preventing depression after stroke
 - [P] Interventions for treating anxiety after stroke
 - [R] Interventions for treating depression after stroke
 - [R] Pharmaceutical interventions for emotionalism after stroke
- Other complications
 - [P] Interventions for age-related visual problems in patients with stroke
 - [R] Interventions for disorders of eye movement in patients with stroke
 - [R] Interventions for post-stroke fatigue
 - [P] Interventions for preventing falls in people after stroke
 - [R] Interventions for visual field defects in patients with stroke
- Handicap
- GENERAL REHABILITATION POLICIES
 - Timing and intensity of intervention
 - [P] Early versus delayed mobilisation for aneurysmal subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - [R] Very early versus delayed mobilisation after stroke
 - Goal-setting
 - Information provision and education
 - [R] Information provision for stroke patients and their caregivers
 - Involvement of patient and family/carers
 - Routine assessment
 - [P] Continuous physiological monitoring for acute stroke
- ORGANISATION OF STROKE SERVICES
 - Access to services for stroke patients
 - [P] Stroke services for risk reduction in the secondary prevention of stroke
 - Education
 - [T - Inactive] Public health interventions for reducing time to presentation in acute stroke and transient ischaemic attack
 - Outpatient services
 - [R] Services for helping acute stroke patients avoid hospital admission
 - [R] Services for reducing duration of hospital care for acute stroke patients
 - [R] Therapy-based rehabilitation services for patients living at home more than one year after stroke
 - [R] Therapy-based rehabilitation services for stroke patients at home
 - Organisation of hospital care
 - [R] In-hospital care pathways for stroke
 - [R] Organised inpatient (stroke unit) care for stroke
 - Inpatient versus outpatient services
 - Discharge and post-discharge services
 - On-going rehabilitation and follow-up
 - Support for stroke patients and carers
 - [R] Non-pharmacological interventions for caregivers of stroke survivors
 - [R] Stroke liaison workers for stroke patients and carers: an individual patient data meta-analysis
 - Data collection and documentation
- OTHER RELATED
 - [R] Rehabilitation for older people in long-term care
- DIAGNOSTIC TEST ACCURACY REVIEWS
 - [P] Computed tomography angiography or magnetic resonance angiography for detection of intracranial vascular malformations in patients with intracerebral haemorrhage

Stroke Group Topics list

- [P] Doppler ultrasound, CT angiography, MR angiography, and contrast-enhanced MR angiography versus intra-arterial angiography for moderate and severe carotid stenosis in symptomatic patients
- [R] Magnetic resonance imaging versus computed tomography for detection of acute vascular lesions in patients presenting with stroke symptoms
- [P] Non-invasive imaging to detect vertebral artery stenosis