ABCD2 Score

HERMELINDA G. ABCEDE, MD
HS ASSISTANT CLINICAL PROFESSOR
UCI DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
Introduction

• The ABCD2 score is a prognostic score optimized for the prediction of 2 day stroke risk after a transient ischemic attack.

• It might predict risk of stroke partly because it identifies patients more likely to have had a true TIA.

• Identification of those at high risk of stroke could help guide which patients would potentially need admission to the hospital.

• There would be a greater opportunity to administer IV tPA early if a subsequent stroke occurs in the hospital as opposed to at home.

• Score is generated from points earned for five independent stroke risk factors. (Maximum score is 7)
Scoring

- A – Age $\geq 60$ (1 point)
- B – Blood pressure on first assessment after TIA (1 point)
  - SBP $\geq 140$ OR DBP $\geq 90$
- C – Clinical features of TIA
  - Unilateral weakness with or without speech impairment (2 points)
  - Speech impairment without unilateral weakness (1 point)
- D – Duration
  - $\geq 60$ minutes (2 points)
  - 10-59 minutes (1 point)
- D – Diabetes (1 point)
## Risk of Stroke

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABCD2 Score</th>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>2 Day Risk</th>
<th>7 Day Risk</th>
<th>90 Day Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

- Most patients with a score of 0-3 will not need hospital observation.
- For those with a moderate risk of stroke (score of 4-5), hospital admission is justified in most situations.
- High risk patients (score of 6-7) are likely to benefit from hospital admission.
Reference