Exoskeletons With Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, and Gamification for Stroke Patients' Rehabilitation: Systematic Review.
[The use of technologies such as VR-, AR-, or gamification-based exoskeletons could fill the transition from the clinic to a home-based setting. Our analysis showed that there were general improvements in the motor function of patients using the novel interfacing techniques with exoskeletons. This categorization of studies helps with understanding the scope of rehabilitation therapies that can be successfully arranged for home-based rehabilitation.] Freely available online

High Intensity Exercise for Walking Competency in Individuals with Stroke: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.
[This systematic review suggests that high intensity exercise could be safe and more potent stimulus in enhancing walking competency in stroke survivors, with a capacity to improve walking distance, comfortable gait speed, stride length, and TUG compared with low to moderate intensity exercise or usual physical activities.] Contact the library for a copy of this article

Limited evidence of physical therapy on balance after stroke: A systematic review and meta-analysis.
[Functional task-training associated with musculoskeletal intervention and/or cardiopulmonary intervention and sensory interventions seem to be immediately effective in improving balance and postural stability, respectively. The heterogeneity of PT and the weak methodological quality of studies limited the interpretation and the confidence in findings.] Freely available online

Optimizing in-hospital triage for large vessel occlusion using a novel clinical scale (GAI2AA).
[The GAI2AA scale showed high sensitivity and specificity when an optimal cutoff score was used and was useful as an in-hospital triage tool.] Freely available online

Reliability of revised scoring methods for the Schenkenberg Line Bisection Test with adults following stroke: preliminary findings.
[The Schenkenberg Line Bisection Test is a brief screening tool following stroke to assess for unilateral spatial neglect. This assessment takes under five minutes to administer, but scoring using the guidelines of the original authors is lengthy and complex. This study examined the interrater,
intrarater, and test–retest reliability of the test using both a brief and detailed method of scoring developed for this study that are more readily used in the clinical setting.

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Retrospective Assessment of Desmopressin Effectiveness and Safety in Patients With Antiplatelet-Associated Intracranial Hemorrhage.
[Current international guidelines offer a conditional recommendation to consider a single dose of IV desmopressin (DDAVP) for antiplatelet-associated intracranial hemorrhage based on low-quality evidence. We provide the first comparative assessment analyzing DDAVP effectiveness and safety in antiplatelet-associated intracranial hemorrhage.]

[Cardiorespiratory training, repetitive task training, and transcranial direct current stimulation may improve ADLs in adults with stroke. Cognitive behavioral therapy, exercise, and SSRIs may reduce symptoms of poststroke depression, but use of SSRIs to prevent depression or improve motor function was not supported.]
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Water-Based Exercise on Functioning and Quality of Life in Poststroke Persons: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.
[Water-based exercise may improve muscle strength, balance, mobility, aerobic capacity, functional reach, joint position sense, and quality of life in poststroke persons and could be considered for inclusion in rehabilitation programs.]
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Reports
The following report(s) may be of interest:

Difficulty sleeping linked with raised risk of heart attack and stroke.
NHS Behind the Headlines; 2019.
[A study of almost half a million people in China found that those who reported trouble getting to sleep, waking too early or not being able to function properly in the daytime had a small increased risk of having a heart attack or stroke over 10 years, compared to those without sleep problems. However, this does not mean the stroke or heart attack was directly caused by lack of sleep.]
Freely available online

Fear of statin links to memory problems ‘unfounded’.
NHS Behind the Headlines; 2019.
Statins are widely prescribed to lower cholesterol in people at risk of a heart attack or stroke. However, some people have reported problems with memory or thinking abilities (cognition) after starting statins. This study tested the memory and overall cognitive function of 1,037 people aged 70 to 90 at several points over a 6-year period. At the end of the study, researchers did not find any differences in memory and thinking ability between participants who took statins and those who did not.

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Books

New books available in the library


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