The following journal articles are available from the Library and Knowledge Service electronically or in print. Please follow links to access full text online, contact me to order copies, or call into your nearest library.

**Deconstructing Poststroke Delirium in a Prospective Cohort of Patients With Intracerebral Hemorrhage.**
[Poststroke delirium may be underdiagnosed due to the challenges of disentangling delirium symptoms from underlying neurologic deficits. We aimed to determine the prevalence of individual delirium features and the frequency with which they could not be assessed in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage.]

**European Society of Cardiology: Cardiovascular Disease Statistics 2019.**
Timmis A. *European Heart Journal* 2019;: ehz859.
[This provides a contemporary analysis of CVD statistics across 56 member countries, with particular emphasis on international inequalities in disease burden and healthcare delivery together with estimates of progress towards meeting 2025 WHO non-communicable disease targets.]

**Magnesium and Hemorrhage Volume in Patients With Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage.**
[We tested the hypothesis that admission serum magnesium levels are associated with extent of hemorrhage in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage.]

**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.]

**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.]
Repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation for impairment and disability in people after stroke.
Sakai K. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2019;11:CD011968.
[Repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation (rPMS) is a non-invasive treatment method that can penetrate to deeper structures with painless stimulation to improve motor function in people with physical impairment due to brain or nerve disorders. rPMS for people after stroke has proved to be a feasible approach to improving activities of daily living and functional ability. However, the effectiveness and safety of this intervention for people after stroke currently remain uncertain.]

Urinary incontinence after stroke.
[Key Points: Stroke affects some 15 million people worldwide every year; Incontinence affects over 50% of stroke victims, with many still experiencing this distressing symptom after discharge; Incontinence can be humiliating and increases the risk of depression and social isolation; Stroke victims struggle to communicate their continence needs to healthcare staff.]

Books

New book(s) from the Library and Knowledge Service. Call into your nearest library or contact me for more information.

Acute stroke care.
[You have just encountered a possible stroke patient. You ask yourself: what should I do first? How do I know it is a stroke? Is it too late to reverse the damage? This book provides integral assistance in answering these critical questions.]

Guidelines

The following new guidance has recently been published:

Stroke;2019.
https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/STR.0000000000000211
[These guidelines provide general recommendations based on the currently available evidence to guide clinicians caring for adult patients with acute arterial ischemic stroke. In many instances, however, only limited data exist demonstrating the urgent need for continued research on treatment of acute ischemic stroke.]
Freely available online
Reports

The following report(s) may be of interest:

**Good sleep linked to lower risk of heart attack and stroke.**
NHS Behind the Headlines; 2019.

[Doctors have long suspected a link between unhealthy sleep behaviours and cardiovascular diseases such as heart disease and stroke. Researchers created a 'healthy sleep score', which combined 5 factors. People who had all the healthy sleep factors (a score of 5) were compared to people with the lowest score (0 to 1). Those with the highest score were 35% less likely to develop heart disease or have a stroke than those with the lowest score.]

**Freely available online**

This Bulletin was created by Sian Hudson of NHS East Dorset Knowledge and Library Service

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[Logo for A Million Decisions]