Stroke Bulletin

Articles

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[In the context of contemporary primary prevention guidelines, the effect of aspirin on myocardial infarction risk was significantly attenuated, whereas its major bleeding and hemorrhagic stroke complications were retained. Therefore, in contemporary practice, routine use of aspirin for the primary prevention of cardiovascular events may have a net harmful effect.]
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Aspirin for Preventing a First Heart Attack or Stroke.


Early Endovascular Thrombectomy for Large-vessel Ischemic Stroke Reduces Disability at 90 Days.

Scanning training for rehabilitation of visual field loss due to stroke: Identifying and exploring training tools in use.
[Visual field loss affects one fifth of stroke survivors, limiting daily activities and reducing quality of life. Scanning training is a commonly used intervention, but there is variation in how this is delivered. This study aimed to identify the scanning training tools used in Scotland and describe their training parameters, delivery and suitability for use with stroke survivors.]
Freely available online

Time Course for Benefit and Risk of Clopidogrel and Aspirin After Acute Transient Ischemic Attack and Minor Ischemic Stroke.
[The benefit of clopidogrel-aspirin occurs predominantly within the first 21 days, and outweighs the low, but ongoing risk of major hemorrhage. When considered with the results of the CHANCE trial, a similar trial treating with clopidogrel-aspirin for 21 days and
showing no increase in major hemorrhage, these results suggest that limiting clopidogrel-aspirin use to 21 days may maximize benefit and reduce risk after high-risk transient ischemic attack or minor ischemic stroke.]

Freely available online

Reports

The following report(s) may be of interest:

**Over-75s who stop taking statins 'may raise risk of heart attack'.**

[French researchers looked at records of more than 120,000 people who were regularly taking statins at age 75, who had not previously had a heart attack or stroke. They followed them up for an average 2.4 years. They found that people who stopped taking their statins were about a third more likely to be admitted to hospital after a heart attack or stroke, compared to those who continued with their medication.]

Freely available online

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

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