

189 Elm St. St. Thomas ON. N5R 5C4 (519)631-2030 Ext 2125

Secondary Stroke Prevention Clinic Referral

The following form MUST be completed by the Referring Physician or Nurse Practitioner

Patient/Caregiver <u>BEST</u> contact number:	Tests ordered or results attached for: *
Age: years BP at time of event:	CT head (or MRI) Date: U/S (carotid) Date:
Reason for referral: TIA Stroke Carotid Stenosis	CTA Date:
	ECG Date:
Date of most recent TIA / Stroke event:	Bloodwork: including lipid panel, CBC, CR, Lytes, INR, PTT, and HbA1C
🗌 Urgent 🔲 Initial 🔲 Follow- Up	* The above tests should be performed or
Right handed Left handed	booked in the ER since abnormalities may lead to admission.
Clinical Features: (check () all that apply)	* For referrals from primary care providers,
\Box Unilateral weakness: \Box face \Box arm \Box leg (\Box L \Box R)	defer ordering tests and refer directly to the
Unilateral sensory loss: face arm leg (L R)	Stroke Prevention Clinic.
Speech disturbance (slurred or expressive/word finding difficulty)	Treatment initiated: (check (√) all that apply)
Amaurosis Fugax Hemianopsia	Antiplatelet therapy:
	Anticoagulant: Other:
Other:	
Duration of Symptoms: (check (🗸) most appropriate)	Key Best Practices
Seconds	Antiplatelet Therapy:
Minutes <u>OR</u> greater than 10 min.	• acute antiplatelet therapy helps to prevent stroke
Hours	• all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be
Hours Days	
Days	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation:
Days Frequency of Symptoms:	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial
Days Frequency of Symptoms: Single episode Recurring/Fluctuating	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as
□ □ Days Frequency of Symptoms: □ Single episode □ Recurring/Fluctuating Risk Factors: (check (✓) all that apply)	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial
□ Days Frequency of Symptoms: □ Single episode □ Recurring/Fluctuating Risk Factors: (check (✓) all that apply) □ Hypertension □ Previous stroke or TIA	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient Carotid Stenosis: identification of a moderate to high-grade (50-99%)
□ □ Days Frequency of Symptoms: □ □ Single episode □ Recurring/Fluctuating Risk Factors: (check (✓) all that apply) □ Hypertension □ □ History of atrial fibrillation □ □ Previous known carotid disease	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient Carotid Stenosis: identification of a moderate to high-grade (50-99%) symptomatic stenosis on carotid ultrasound
Days Frequency of Symptoms: Single episode Recurring/Fluctuating Risk Factors: (check ()) all that apply) Hypertension Previous stroke or TIA History of atrial fibrillation Previous known carotid disease Diabetes Current or past stroke	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient Carotid Stenosis: identification of a moderate to high-grade (50-99%)
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Days Frequency of Symptoms: Single episode Recurring/Fluctuating Risk Factors: (check ()) all that apply) Hypertension Previous stroke or TIA History of atrial fibrillation Previous known carotid disease Diabetes Current or past stroke	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient Carotid Stenosis: identification of a moderate to high-grade (50-99%) symptomatic stenosis on carotid ultrasound typically warrants urgent referral to the Stroke Prevention Clinic or the Neurologist on call, for
□ □ Days Frequency of Symptoms: □ □ Single episode □ Risk Factors: (check (✓) all that apply) □ Hypertension □ □ History of atrial fibrillation □ □ Diabetes □ □ Diabetes □ □ Hyperlipidemia □ □ Ischemic Heart Disease □	 all patients with ischemic stroke or TIA should be prescribed Aspirin AND Clopidogrel for 21 days unless there is an indication for anticoagulation Anticoagulation: patients with ischemic stroke or TIA and atrial fibrillation should receive oral anticoagulation as soon as it is thought to be safe for the patient Carotid Stenosis: identification of a moderate to high-grade (50-99%) symptomatic stenosis on carotid ultrasound typically warrants urgent referral to the Stroke Prevention Clinic or the Neurologist on call, for
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Fax Completed Referral Form to 519-637-3229

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