A Risk Score for In-Hospital death in Patients Admitted with Ischemic or Hemorrhagic Stroke.

Key Points:

- In-hospital death from any kind of stroke--ischemic stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage, or subarachnoid hemorrhage--can be predicted well from a single model including age, stroke type, mode of arrival and medical history.

- Mortality predictions are greatly enhanced when information on stroke severity is captured using the NIH Stroke Scale score.

- The NIH Stroke Scale score was shown to be useful for determining the prognosis of intracerebral hemorrhage or subarachnoid hemorrhage, as well as for ischemic stroke. The NIH Stroke Scale score is a useful measure of stroke severity regardless of stroke type.

- Implications for practice: Practitioners should use the NIH Stroke Scale because it can help predict prognosis in stroke, including in hemorrhagic stroke as well as ischemic stroke. The published prediction model can be used by doctors and hospitals to calculate predicted mortality on admission to hospital.

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