ISC 2010 Abstract Categories and Definitions

Acute Management: Clinical trials of acute stroke, recanalization, neuroprotection, thrombolytics, mechanical recanalization devices, use of brain and vessel imaging for patient selection, ultrasound therapy, serum markers of acute brain injury, side effects of acute therapy.

Aneurysm: Current understanding of unruptured aneurysms - genetics, screening and natural history.

Basic and Translational Neuroscience of Stroke Recovery: Molecular, cellular, and systems level neuroscience of recovery and restoration after stroke. Can include regeneration, cell replacement, progenitor cells, genetics of recovery, animal models of recovery and neuroplasticity.

Carotid Revascularization: Acute stroke management, acute stroke triage, acute intravenous thrombolytic therapy, thrombectomy, intraaarterial thrombolysis, carotid artery stenting, carotid endarterectomy, external-internal bypass, reversible cognitive impairment with carotid artery disease.

Community/Risk Factors: Epidemiology, incidence, risk factors, genetics, community screening and education including demographic characteristics, diet, exercise, community support, and traditional and non-traditional risk factors for vascular disease.

Diagnosis: MRI, CT, ultrasound, perfusion imaging, ischemic penumbra imaging, PET, SPECT, biomarkers.

Emergency Medicine: EMS-based stroke care, including clinical trials which are initiated in the pre-hospital environment; stroke triage tools and systems; emergency physician based stroke care, including clinical trials which are initiated by emergency physicians; emergency nursing; telemedicine use in emergency stroke care; stroke systems of care; acute stroke teams; and geographic analysis of stroke care.

Experimental Mechanisms and Models: Cerebral ischemia, rat, mouse, rodent, cell culture, neuronal, glia, apoptosis, mechanism, experimental stroke, OGD, molecular.

Hemorrhage – Intraparenchymal: Cerebral hemorrhage, hypertension, cerebral amyloid angiopathy, intracerebral hemorrhage, hypertensive intracranial hemorrhage.

In-Hospital Treatment: Patient care and management issues beginning at the time of in-patient admission and continue through discharge from the acute hospital setting. The focus is on management issues commonly encountered by in-patients, including acute management decisions, blood pressure control, management of serum blood glucose, in-hospital stroke and deterioration, intensive care management and transition to discharge.

Intracranial Atherosclerotic Occlusive Disease: Natural history, pathophysiology, genetics, diagnosis, imaging, medical therapy, surgical therapy, endovascular therapy, clinical trials, scientific models, novel therapies, outcomes.

Ischemic Stroke Intervention: Clinical trials of endovascular therapy in acute stroke, recanalization, intra-arterial thrombolytics, mechanical recanalization devices.

Multidisciplinary Clinical Rehabilitation: Clinical aspects of rehabilitation and restoration. Topics involve post-acute care in the rehabilitation and community settings, and should focus on needs of stroke survivors. May involve any rehabilitation discipline, including such as medical rehabilitation, psychology, social work, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and recreational therapy, or related disciplines. Clinical trials and studies of rehabilitation interventions, outcomes.

Neurovascular Unit in Ischemia: Basic Science: Vascular responses including mechanisms of hemostasis, thrombosis, and/or inflammation; endothelial cell and astrocyte biology, normal and post-ischemic; neuron-microvessel interactions; the penumbra; experimental and clinical studies pertinent to those topics.

Nursing: Clinical and research topics in nursing across the continuum of care. Nursing topics include contributions to: stroke prevention, emergency nursing, critical care, interventional neuroradiology nursing, neurosurgical nursing, acute care, rehabilitation, home health and community nursing. Topics may also include nursing role in stroke systems of care, telemedicine, quality of care, health delivery outcomes, stroke teams, stroke triage and nursing administration.

Outcomes, Quality and Health Services Research: Health services research, health care delivery, outcomes, quality of life, organization of care, process of care, quality of care.

Pediatric Stroke: Cerebrovascular diseases affecting children of all ages, from the newborn through age 18 years, including arterial ischemic stroke, cerebral sinovenous thrombosis, spontaneous intracranial hemorrhage, and primary cerebrovascular diseases associated with a high risk of stroke such as moya moya syndrome, cerebral vasculopathies related to hemoglobinopathies and cerebral vascular malformations.

Preventive Strategies: Stroke risk factors, interventions to prevent stroke, clinical trials.

SAH Management: Basic, translational and clinical studies examining the pathophysiology and management of subarachnoid hemorrhage and cerebral vasospasm.

Vascular Cognitive Impairment: Basic and clinical investigations into relationships between stroke, cerebrovascular disease, and both behavior and cognitive change.

Vascular Malformations: Current understanding of molecular biology and genetics; natural history and multidisciplinary management of vascular malformations including cavernous and arteriovenous malformations.